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No. 682.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



August 1st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during the month of July, 1901.

(Despatch No. 659, July 1st, 1901.)

No. 682.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 659 of the 1st ultimo,- I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions Nos. 349 to 353 inclusive; one unnumbered despatch dated June 13, 1901 and Circular instructions dated May 29, 1901, received during the month of July, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Ogden.

684.

Dip No. 683

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Give to Press. [See Mr. Rockhill's No. 147]
Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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BUREAU.

August 1, 1901.

Given to press, Sept. 11, 1901 C.
Ack'd officially Sept. 12 C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Appointment of members of new Foreign Office.

No. 639.

August 3, 1921.

Mr. Eyalore to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Appointment of members of new Foreign Office.

No. 683.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of an Imperial Edict published in the Peking Gazette of July 29th, establishing the new Foreign Office in the place of the Tsungli Yamen, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph XLL of the Joint Note of December 24th, 1900.

The following is a list of the new members, with a short sketch of each:

PRINCE CH'ING, Chief Minister

Well known, for many years past the President of the Tsungli Yamen, and lately one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries. Personal name, I-k'uang. Distantly related to the Emperor.

WANG WEN-SHAO, Assistant Minister

A Metropolitan Graduate of 1852, advanced in years. Has held many posts of honor, among them Governor of Hunan (1872)/ and again in 1888. Viceroy of Yunnan and Kueichou

89-10

No. 153.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of an Imperial Edict published in the Peking Gazette of July 29th, re-instating the new Foreign Office in the place of the Tsungli Yamen, in accordance with the provisions of Para. XII. of the Joint Note of December 26th, 1900.

The following is a list of the new members, with a short account of each:

PRINCE CH'ING, Chief Minister

Well known for many years past this President of the Tsungli Yamen, and lately one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries. Personal name, I-k'uang. Distantly related to the Emperor.

WANG WEN-SHAO, Assistant Minister

A Metropolitan Graduate of 1892, advanced in years. Has held many posts of honor, among them Governor of Hunan (1897) and Amoy in 1898. Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow

'89-95. Viceroy of Chihli '95-1900. Entered Tsungli Yamen first in 1878, and again in 1898. Minister of the Grand Council in 1879, and again in 1898 and until the present. Controller-General of Mines and Railways 1898. Has shown a friendly disposition toward foreigners, but reported as wanting in courage. He is one of the four Grand Secretaries, of whom two are Chinese and two Manchus. He is Chinese, Li Hung-chang being the other Chinese subject who holds this title. Each Grand Secretary is assigned to one of the Throne Halls of the Imperial Palace. That of Wang Wen-shao is called the T'i-Jen Ko, hence the title applied in the Edict.

Ch'u Hung-chi, President and Assistant Minister.

Recently appointed President of the Board of Works, and later a member of the Board of Reforms. Has held no other very important offices. Was Chief Supervisor of Instruction in 1897. Reported very conservative by the Chinese newspapers, which say that he was appointed through the influence of Lu Ch'uan-lin instead of Chang Po-hsi, who was preferred by the Emperor on account of his progressive views. Past middle age, but vigorous.

HSU

'98-'08. Viceroy of CHIHLI '98-1900. Entered Tsungli Yamen first in 1898, and again in 1902. Minister of the Board Council in 1903, and again in 1905 and until the present. Controller-General of Mines and Railways 1906. Has shown a friendly disposition toward foreigners, but reported as acting in courage. He is one of the four Grand Secretaries, of whom two are Chinese and two Manchus. He is Chinese, in Hung-chang being the other Chinese ever who holds this title. Each Grand Secretary is assigned to one of the Three Halls of the Imperial Palace. That of Wang Wen-shao is called the T'i-Jen Ko, hence the title applied in the Edict.

Ch'u Hung-chi, President and Assistant Minister.

Recently appointed President of the Board of Works, and later a member of the Board of Rotters. Has held no other very important offices. Was Chief Supervisor of Instruction in 1897. Reported very conservative by the Chinese reformers, which may that he was appointed through the influence of Jung Ch'un-lin instead of Chang Po-hsi, who was preferred by the Emperor on account of his progressive views. Past middle age, but vigorous.

HSU SHOU-P'ENG, First Vice President.

Has never taken any degree above that of Licentiate, (B. A.) Is a protege of Li Hung-chang, and presumably progressive. A native of Chihli, has been Provincial Judge of Anhui, and in 1898 went to Korea as Diplomatic Agent. In the same year made Director of the Court of the Imperial Stud.

LIEN-FANG, Second Vice President.

A Manchu, speaks French, has served as Interpreter abroad, accompanying Li Hung-chang on his trip around the world Is a graduate of the T'ung-Wen-Kuan (College of Foreign Languages) in Peking. Was Manager of the Tientsin Arsenal, but has held no high office. Middle aged.

SECRETARIES.

No Secretaries have as yet been appointed, but it is reported that there will be forty eight, of whom one half will be actually employed, the other half being simply substitutes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. Davies.

Enclosure:

As above.

SHU SHOU-P'ENG, First Vice President.

Has never taken any degree above that of Hsiu-ts'ai.

(M. A.) Is a protege of Li Hung-chang, and previously pre-

sessive. A native of CHIHLI, has been Provincial Judge of

Anhui, and in 1899 went to Korea as Diplomatic Agent. In the

same year made Director of the Court of the Imperial Seal.

LIEN-YANG, Second Vice President.

A Manchu, speaks French, has served as Interpreter

abroad, accompanying Li Hung-chang on his trip around the world.

Is a graduate of the T'ung-Wen-Kuan (College of Foreign Lan-

guages) in Peking. Was Manager of the Tientsin Arsenal,

but has held no high office. Middle aged.

SECRETARIES.

No Secretaries have as yet been appointed, but it

is reported that there will be forty eight, of whom one half

will be actually employed, the other half being simply substi-

tutes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

As above.

ENCLOSURE NO. ~ WITH DESPATCH NO. 683.

Translated from the Peking Gazette of

July 29th, 1901.

Tsung-li Yamen Changed to Foreign Office.

On the 9th of the Sixth Moon (July 24th.) the following Edict was received by the Grand Secretary;-

Hitherto in establishing offices and assigning duties we have only acted in accordance with the times. Now in re-establishing the Treaties the most important thing is to promote mutual good feeling. And the establishment of confidence and restoration of harmony ever depend upon men and principles. Formarly the Tsung-li Yamen was established for the management of international relations, but, although it has existed for many years, the Princes and ministers composing it, for the most part, were men holding other offices as well, and not able perhaps to give themselves wholly to the discharge of its duties. It becomes necessary therefore to establish an office that shall be especially charged with this responsibility (for the management of foreign affairs). Let the Tsung-li Yamen be converted into a Board of Foreign Affairs, taking precedence of the Six Boards in rank; Let Prince Ch'ing, Manchu Prince of the First Rank, be selected for General Manager of the Office of Foreign Affairs. Let the T'i Jen-Ko, Grand Secretary, Wang wen-shao, be appointed Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs;Let the President of the Board of Works, Ch'u Hung-chi, be transferred to the office of President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, to serve as Assistant Minister; Let the Director of the Court of the Imperial Stud, Hsu Sheu-p'eng, and the Expectant Court Director of the Third and Fourth Rank, Lien Fang, be appointed First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively, of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

As to the Secretaries which the said Board may need, their number and the regulations as to their selection, together with the manner of supplying the various officers of the Board with extra emoluments, let the Ministers of the Board of Reforms consult with

ENCLOSURE NO. - WITH DESPATCH NO. 687.

Translated from the Peking Gazette of

July 29th, 1901.

Tsung-li Yamen Changed to Foreign Office.

On the 9th of the Sixth Moon (July 24th.) the following Edict was received by the Grand Secretary:-

Hitherto in establishing offices and assigning duties we have only acted in accordance with the times. Now in re-establishing the Tsung-li Yamen the most important thing is to promote mutual good feeling. And the establishment of confidence and restoration of harmony ever depend upon men and principles. Formerly the Tsung-li Yamen was established for the management of international relations, but, although it has existed for many years, the Princes and ministers composing it, for the most part, were man holding other offices as well, and not able perhaps to give themselves wholly to the discharge of its duties. It becomes unnecessary therefore to establish an office that shall be especially charged with this responsibility (for the management of foreign affairs). Let the Tsung-li Yamen be converted into a Board of Foreign Affairs, taking precedence of the Six Boards in rank; Let Prince Ch'ing, Manchu Prince of the First Rank, be selected for General Manager of the Office of Foreign Affairs. Let the T'i Jen-Ko, Grand Secretary, Wang wen-shao, be appointed Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs;let the President of the Board of Works, Ch'u Hung-chi, be transferred to the office of President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, to serve as Assistant Minister; Let the Director of the Court of the Imperial Stud, Hsu Shen-p'eng, and the Expectant Court Director of the Third and Fourth Rank, Lien Fang, be appointed First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively, of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

As to the Secretaries which the said Board may need, their number and the regulations as to their selection, together with the manner of supplying the various officers of the Board with extra emoluments, let the Ministers of the Board of Reforms consult

with

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

with the Board of Civil Office and come to some satisfactory and speedy conclusion, which they may report in a Memorial to Us. Respect this.

From Peking,

August 1, 1901.

Received 10.35 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Nine.

Chinese Government has informed Russian Minister that it is prepared to open negotiations as to Manchuria. Russian Minister has replied that time has not yet arrived for such discussion.

SQUIERS

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office.

August 1, 11.20 A.M.

with the Board of Civil Office and come to some satisfactory and speedy conclusion, which they may report in a Memorial to Us. Respect this.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

August 1, 1901.

Received 10.55 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confirmed Aug. 9

Nine.

Chinese Government has informed Russian Minister that it is prepared to open negotiations as to Manchuria. Russian Minister has replied that time has not yet arrived for such discussion.

S Q U I E R S

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office.

August 1, 11.20 A.M. 189 , M.

Dip.

No. 684.

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 1st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ires

Inclosure
1 Copy
Sept. 11.

Subject : No Customs Regulation in China for admission free of official supplies for United States Consuls.

(Circular instructions, May 29, 1901)

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 10 1901
BUREAU

No. 684.

August 3rd, 1920.

No. 684.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's Circular instructions, dated May 29, 1901, in regard to Customs courtesies in foreign countries to official supplies for United States Consuls,- I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Department a copy of a communication received from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosure:

Inspector General of Customs to Mr. Squiers, July 22, 1901.

No. 154.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's circular instructions, dated May 29, 1901, in regard to customs courtesies in foreign countries to official supplies for United States consuls,-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Department a copy of a communication received from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Inspector General of Customs to Mr. Squiers, July 25, 1901.

No. 685

Enclosure No.~ With Despatch No. 684

Sir Robert Hart to Mr. Squiers

****

No 123 Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 22nd July, 1901.

Sir,

In reply to your note of the 20th instant, inquiring whether the Customs Regulations of China provide for the free entry of articles sent by a foreign Government for its use to an agent here on application through prescribed channels, O have the honor to state that I am not aware of the existence of any regulation to that effect. Articles for Legation use are imported, and articles despatch from Legations with Inspectorate papers are exported, free: Building materials for Consulates, if reported to the Customs at a port as specially brought in for the use of the individual Consulate, are also passed free as a courtesy, and similarly articles brought in for the repairs or use of a specially designated vessel. Further, special exemption has, I believe, been latterly applied for, and accorded to, materials required for the construction of wharves, etc., in the treaty port concessions or foreign quarter.

Having no archives at hand to refer to, I trust to my memory for these explanations; but I think I may confidentially assert that no regulation exists with such scope as your question implies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ROBERT HART Inspector General

To His Excellency,

H. S. Squiers, Esquire,

Charge d' Affaires of the United States of America,

Peking.

Enclosure No. ~ With Despatch No. 684

Sir Robert Hart to Mr. Squiers

****

No 123 Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 22nd July, 1901.

Sir,

In reply to your note of the 20th instant, inquiring whether the Customs Regulations of China provide for the free entry of articles sent by a foreign Government for its use to an agent here on application through prescribed channels, I have the honor to state that I am not aware of the existence of any regulation to that effect. Articles for Legation use are imported, and articles despatch from Legations with Inspectorate papers are exported, free: Building materials for Consulates, if reported to the Customs at a port as specially brought in for the use of the individual Consulate, are also passed free as a courtesy, and similarly articles brought in for the repairs or use of a specially designated vessel. Further, special exemption has, I believe, been latterly applied for, and accorded to, materials required for the construction of wharves, etc., in the treaty port concessions or foreign quarter.

Having no archives at hand to refer to, I trust to my memory for these explanations; but I think I may confidentially assert that no regulation exists with such scope as your question implies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ROBERT HART Inspector General

To His Excellency,

H. S. Squiers, Esquire,

Charge d' Affaires of the United States of America,

Peking.

Dip.

No. 685.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



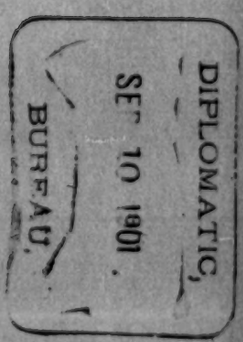
August 1st, 1901.

Filed serially
Sept. 12, 1901
C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Additional claims for indemnity against the Chinese for losses during "Boxer" troubles.



August 1st, 1901.

No. 685.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith additional claim against the Chinese Government for losses sustained during the "Boxer" troubles, as follows:

144 Nils Friedstrom, $988.00

Incidentally it may be noted that Mr. Friedstrom's statement contains confirmatory evidence of the murder of several naturalized American citizens who were his co-workers in the Scandinavian Alliance Mission of Chicago, Ill.

I also transmit three additional claims of native employees in the service of foreigners.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Ogden.

En closures: As above.

No.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith additional claim against the Chinese government for losses sustained during the "Boxer" troubles, as follows:

Ida Nila Friedstrom, $ 00.00

Incidentally it may be noted that Mr. Friedstrom's statement contains confirmatory evidence of the murder of several naturalized American citizens who were his co-workers in the Swedish Mission of Chicago, Ill.

I also transmit three additional claims of native employees in the service of foreigners.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures: As above.

Claim of Rev. Nils J. Friedstrom, citizen of U.S.A.

Urga, Mongolia,
July 9th 1901.

Hon. E.H. Conger;
Minister U.S.A. to China,
Pekin, China.

Dear Sir:- Your kind favor of Feby 6th 1901 received yesterday.

I herewith submit my claim against the Chinese Government for loss of personal property caused by the so called "boxers," by their wilful act in taking my effects by force.

During the past four years my associates and self have represented the Scandinavian Alliance Mission, of Chicago Ills., and had pursued our vocation in a quiet and peaceful manner, there being no previous trouble or disturbance. We heard of the "boxer" rising and on the 20th day of August 1900 there came to our place, Nogo Borta, Ortos District, South Mongolia, near the head waters of the Yellow River, some Shanga Chinamen, headed by a small Mandarin, named Bahter, the latters residence being in the same district. Bahter, as chief of the Boxers, forcibly ejected the inmates of the mission on the night of August 20 1901 and took all of the effects therein.

My own personal effects which Bahter and his followers took by force is, all told, as follows:

1 horse valued at U.S. gold dollars	$	25.00
1 Camel " " " "		15.00
Collection of valuable books " " "		75.00
1 map " " "		5.00
Lot of stationary including 1 type writer " " "		25.00
Lot of carpenter tools " " "		35.00
Shoemaker outfit and leather " " "		25.00
3 suits of clothes; 3 over coats		
Lot of underwear and linen " " "		200.00
4 trunks, contents bed clothing " " "		80.00
Lot of Furniture, wash stand, bedstead, tables, chairs, ward robe, bookcase		
pictures and frames, " " "		150.00
Money in silver taels valued at Taels 1 valued in U.S. gold		360.00
	$	985.00

This represents my own personal claim, but does not represent the claims of the heirs of the missionaries killed, by this murderous band, those killed being

Mr. Carl J. Suber, of Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
Miss Hilda S. Anderson, of Rockport, Ills. " "
Miss Clara L. Anderson, of " " " "
Miss Hannah Lund, of Springfield, Mass. "
Mr. David Stenberg.

From the best information which I obtained from the natives in the district of Ortoe District, I am positive that the murdering of these good loyal people was caused by the direct order of the High Mandarin of said district, named

Dsakt Otser, (Dsaharaktji, meaning high mandarin) who lives near Nomehan temple (nomehan inhaving

This claim is just true and correct and represents the value of the loss at the moment, and I hereby make oath to this statement before the witnesses below, affixing my signature, the day and year first above written.

Witnesses:
W. P. Hurley.

Nels J. Friedstrom (Seal)
Asst. Gene. Manger, Mongolia Mining Co.

J. T. McCall
Gene. Supt. Mongolia Mining Co.

Oswald Tiloff
Book keeper, M. M. Co.

Indemnity Claim of Ch'ih Shan-chiao, Colporteur in the employ of Rev. H.W. Houlding, South Chihli Mission, for losses in 1900.

	Taels.
Houses destroyed completely, 12 divisions,	350.00
Fifteen mou of orchard trees,	127.00
Four boxes books,	15.00
Furniture and utensils,	50.50
Hair-ornaments (15 pieces)	10.50
Clothing, 102 pieces,	164.50
	717.50

U.S.G. $531.52

Indemnity claim of Chas. M. Short-cuiac, injured by a fall in the employ of
Rev. H.W. Hoffman, South Central Mission, for losses in 1900.

Total.

Broken dishes and cooking utensils, 300.00

Kitchen "oil" cloth, 150.00

Four books, 10.00

Furniture and utensils, 90.00

Hair-cord mattress (three), 10.00

Clothing, 104.00

417.00

Indemnity Claim of K'ang Yueh-t'ing,Colporteur in the employ of Rev. H.W.Houlding,South Chihli Mission,for losses in 1900.

	Cash.
Bedding,6 pieces,	14.000
Clothing 2 pieces,	5.000
Pawn-tickets	28.000
Deeds of land,	50.000
	97.000

U.S.Gold $29.58

Enclosure Claim

Property of Hsang Chih Ping lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing	Taels 67.10
Furniture	14.30
Bedding	10.60
Hair ornaments	3.60
Books	4.20
Silver and cash	103.00
Total	Taels 202.70

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claims of Hsang Chih Ping, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

ip

No. 686.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 28 1901
BUREAU

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1901
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August 1st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Inclosed in Serial
Sept 12, 1901
Mailed to Legation 6
copies of No. 1148 of
Adv. Sheets No.
O.S.

Subject: Transmitting copy of report on trade by United States Consul at Chinkiang.

(Despatch No. 670, July 16th, 1901)

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1148

Consular Bureau.
SEP 10 1901

No. 686.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 670, of the 16th ultimo, regarding reports made by United States Consuls on the subject of trade, etc., I have the honor to enclose a report made by Consul Martin at Chinkiang.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Rawlinson.

Enclosure,-

As above.

No. 675.

August 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 670, of the 18th ultimo, regarding reports made by United States Consuls on the subject of trade, etc., I have the honor to inclose a report made by Consul Merritt at Chihuahua.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure,-

As above.

Enclosure No.— With Despatch No. 686

Mr. Martin to Mr.Squiers

****

No.137 Consulate of the United States at Chinkiang.

Nanking, July 22nd, 1901.

Sir :

I desire to inform you that the Chinkiang Consular district contains three treaty ports, namely: Chinkiang, Nanking and Wuhu; it extends almost to Kiukiang in one direction and 150 miles up the Grand Canal in the other.

While it covers a large area in the Yangtze valley, an area that is rich in soil, salubrious in climate and extensively cultivated, yet it is not much exploited by American merchants.

We have no direct shipments to any of the ports in the district and but one American merchant, he lives at Chinkiang and his business is very largely mixed with Chinese interests.

That American goods come to the ports in large quantities than we have any record of I have no doubt, but as they are entered by merchants other than American, and are largely shipped from Shanghai, they lose their identity almost entirely

Chinkiang being the nearest port to the entrance to the Grand Canal from the Yangtze-Kiang quite large quantities of goods are transhipped from there into the interior via Chinese cargo boats and distributed along the canal. The business is however handled almost entirely by Chinese or Chinese in the name of a foreign firm that is established to trade on its name among the Chinese who pay for it, to evade the extortion of the likin runners, who seem to be getting worse and worse.

While there is therefore very little I can say concern-

Enclosure No. — With Despatch No. 638.

Mr. Martin to Mr. Squiers

.....

No.137 Consulate of the United States at Chinkiang.

Nanking, July 22nd, 1901.

Sir :

I desire to inform you that the Chinkiang Consular district contains three treaty ports, namely: Chinkiang, Nanking and Wuhu; it extends almost to Kiukiang in one direction and 180 miles up the Grand Canal in the other.

While it covers a large area in the Yangtze valley, an area that is rich in soil, salubrious in climate and extensively cultivated, yet it is not much exploited by American merchants.

We have no direct shipments to any of the ports in the district and but one American merchant, he lives at Chinkiang and his business is very largely mixed with Chinese interests.

That American goods come to the ports in large quantities than we have any record of I have no doubt, but as they are entered by merchants other than American, and are largely shipped from Shanghai, they lose their identity almost entirely

Chinkiang being the nearest port to the entrance to the Grand Canal from the Yangtze-Kiang quite large quantities of goods are transhipped from there into the interior via Chinese cargo boats and distributed along the canal. The business is however handled almost entirely by Chinese or Chinese in the name of a foreign firm that is established to trade on its name among the Chinese who pay for it, to evade the extortion of the likin runners, who seem to be getting worse and worse.

While there is therefore very little I can say concern-

ing commercial relations with China from experience, there are nevertheless a few conditions so essential to commercial success in China that the most casual observer ought to recognize and be impressed by them.

First. If foreigners ever build up a large trade in China it must be by mutual interest, or in other words Chinese must be willing parties in the up-building.

To have them thus they should be treated with respect and decency. No American can live in China long without being impressed by the [brutal] way the Chinese are often treated by the average foreigners and even when their interests are such as to necessitate their dealing with the Chinese, they treat them with such scant courtesy that the Chinese figuratively grind their teeth at the [course] "Foreign Devil", [and I do not blame them for often times they are in intellectuality and politeness the foreigner's superior.] Omit Omit

A different treatment of the Chinese must therefore precede any large advance in trade relations.

Second. The entire country should be opened to foreigners of all nations for trade and living purposes and for the development of China under proper restrictions, to do this and avoid constant trouble and conflict: a judicial system should be formulated to meet the requirements and conditions of all nationalities in China. The greatest part of the trouble in the past has arisen from the conflict of ideas as to what should be the punishment that would best subserve the ends of justice.

Thirdly. Abolish the likin. Adopt some measure or system of taxation to secure the required revenues but abolish the likin. I regard it as now operated as the most perfect method of extracting all profit from trade conceivable. Its whole tendency is to localize trade, hedge all goods about with such expenses if they are moved, that they must be sold locally for almost nothing. It is like a vile disease you

ing commercial relations with China from experience, there are nevertheless a few conditions so essential to commercial success in China that the most casual observer ought to recognize and be impressed by them.

First. If foreigners ever build up a large trade in China it must be by mutual interest, or in other words Chinese must be willing parties in the up-building.

To have them thus they should be treated with respect and decency. No American can live in China long without being impressed by the brutal way the Chinese are often treated by the average foreigner and even when their interests are such as to necessitate their dealing with the Chinese, they treat them with such scant courtesy that the Chinese figuratively grind their teeth at the course "Foreign Devil", and I do not blame them for often times they are in intellectuality and politeness the foreigner's superior.

A different treatment of the Chinese must therefore precede any large advance in trade relations.

Second. The entire country should be opened to foreigners of all nations for trade and living purposes and for the development of China under proper restrictions, to do this and avoid constant trouble and conflict: a judicial system should be formulated to meet the requirements and conditions of all nationalities in China. The greatest part of the trouble in the past has arisen from the conflict of ideas as to what should be the punishment that would best subserve the ends of justice.

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cannot tamper with. Stamp it out root and branch. It must be done before China can take her proper place in trade. Should the time come when goods can be moved in China as in the United States from one end of the country to the other without any tax save the freights, this whole nation would leap with activity and commercial energy.

You may say control it, it cannot be done in the hands of the Chinese, make schedules of prices if you like, it will be of no avail, the blackmail will still go on, levied in a thousand ways by the likin runners. It never can be stopped as long as the present system of Chinese Government exists.

You say put the likin in the hands of foreigners as the maritime customs are. That would only be a temporary matter, it would not stop all of the squeezes. And China will not see its best prosperity until it will have been transformed and operated by its own people.

RECAPITULATION

First Let foreigners treat Chinese with more consideration

Second Open the country to the world

Third Devise a judicial system adapted to meet the conditions in China for all nations where the trial is international in its character.

Fourth Abolish the Likin.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Wm. Martin,

Consul.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires of the

United States Legation,

Peking.

cannot tamper with. Stamp it out root and branch. It must be done before China can take her proper place in trade. Should the time come when goods can be moved in China as in the United States from one end of the country to the other without any tax save the freights, this whole nation would [illegible] with activity and commercial energy.

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(Sgd.) Wm. Martin,

Consul.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires of the

United States Legation,

Peking.

Code No. 282.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 2 1901
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
2
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

From Peking,

August 2, 1901.

Received 2.20 P. M.

Confirmed Aug. 16

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Second.

No change is contemplated at the present moment Chinese Minister.

The acceptance by Mexico of the agreement mentioned in my last telegram also needed.

ROCKHILL

The first paragraph is in reply to inquiry of Doctor Hill as to likelihood of Govr. Wu being superseded here

JRB.

ciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

August 2, 2.45 P.M., *189* , *M.*

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires of the

United States Legation,

Peking.

No. 687.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
20
1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Mr. Conger may print, [omitting crossed passages]
Ack. aag

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 15 1901
BUREAU.

August 3rd, 1901.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1162

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Mailed to Mr. Conger, Oct. 22, 1901, six copies of Adv. Sheets No. 1162 of Cons. Reports for J. C. Acked serially Sept. 23, 1901.

Subject : Trade report, Newchwang, for quarter ending June 30th 1901.

No. 687.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose copy of a report made by United States Consul Miller on the trade of Newchwang for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1901.

It is interesting as it is the first time that native Customs have been collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. Unfortunately there are no data showing amount collected when under native control.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, July 25th, 1901.

ENCLOSURE NO. ~ WITH DESPATCH NO. 687.

No. 16. Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China.

July 25th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the Customs at this Port covering the collection of Customs at the Native Custom house here, known as the West Customs now under Russian control.

This Customs was formerly carried on by the Taotai and there was no report of it published.

The follow tariff rates have been put in force until the 1st of Aug., 1901, when they may be changed

Special Tariff;-

Hsiao mitze Kaoliang	Tls.	0.03	per picul
Indian Corn	"	0.03	" "
Beans	"	0.03	" "
Grains	"	0.01	" "
Bean Cake	"	0.02	" "
Bean Oil	"	0.15	" "
Fine China Ware	"	1.00	" Bundle
Coarse " "	"	0.60	" "
Lohai Paper	"	0.62	" Kwai
Tea Black	"	0.90	" Picul
Native Cloth	"	0.70	" "

The rate of tax first established by the Russian was much in excess of this, claimed to be on an average about 8 times the previous Chinese tax, but on a petition of all the Chinese Merchants a reduction to these amounts was made as an experiment to last until Aug. 1st, 1901.

In addition to the above and to the regular treaty tariff

duties

ENCLOSURE NO. - WITH DESPATCH NO. 157

No. 16. Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China.

July 25th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir:

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Fine China Ware	"	1.00	" Bundle
Coarse " "	"	0.60	" "
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In addition to the above and to the regular treaty tariff duties

duties a tax of Tls. 2.50 per annum is place on each junk navigating the river, nad tonnage dues of 2 cash per ton on each junk going up the river, each trip. There is also a tonnage tax on each ocean junk some what higher than the above.

A system of numbering and recording junks is being established and already the number of river craft recorded is above thirteen thousand.

Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs

In the regular Customs Report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1901, which practically represents the trade for the first half year (as the amount for the first quarter is very insignificant on account of the river being frozen) there is very little of special interest except to note that both the imports and exports fall considerably below that of a corresponding period for the two preceeding years, the American piece goods trade being only a little over one-half of what it was in 1899and about the same as for the corresponding period of last year.

The importation of American flour increased as follows, from Tls 208 for the second quarter in 1898 to Tls 48.082 in 1899 and to Tls 225.087 for the same period in 1900 and is reduced again to Tls 26.287 for this last quarter.

The large increase for 1900 was due to the trouble and closing of trade in the interior and scarcity of Native flour and does not indicate a natural increase in the trade.

The amount of American Kerosene imported during the quarter was 827.000 gallons, the largest amount ever imported during a corresponding period. This is no doubt due to the small amount imported last year and the consequent small stock on hand.

Crops and Trade.

All reports from the interior are the most favorable regarding conditions of climate for this years products;and crops never looked better than at present or promised greater yield. This time would therefore be extremely favorable to

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the return of the Chinese Administration and the evacuations of the Russians.

With the uncertain condition of affairs now existing, it is not to be expected that satisfactory trade conditions will be resumed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry R. Miller

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

COPY

(1)

Custom House, Newchwang,

July 15th,,1901.

Sir:

The Imperial Russiam Provisional Civil Administration having opened, on the 12th of August, 1901, a Custom house to collect, under Foreign Supervision, dues and likin on junk cargoes, I now transmit the statistics of that trade from the first April to 30th June 1901.

On all cargoes arriving or leaving by Sea-going junks, Dues and duties were collected at Treaty Tariff rates Likin at the rate of 8/10 per cent ad Valorem on Imports and 5/1o per cents ad Valorem on Exports, with the exception of the duties on certain spicefied staples which were redused on last May 1901 to the rate formerly assessed by the Native Customs. Boats trading up river paid tonnage Dues, but no duties were levied on other cargoes.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sig) Cicil A. V. Aowra.

Assistant-in-Charge.

To The Inspector General of Customs

C O P Y

(1)

Custom House,
Newchwang,
July 15th, 1901.

Sir:

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I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sig) Cecil A. V. Aowra.

Assistant-in-Charge.

To The Inspector General of Customs

11. Tonnage- The number and movements of Sea-Going Junks inwards and outwards, during the quarter, are set forth in the following Tables;-

	April	May	June	Total
Inwards	283	360	586	1229
Outwards	411	328	761	1500

Of Junks Entered;-

255	were from	Shanhaikuan	
282	" "	Chinchou	
539	" "	Kaichou	
72	" "	Shantung Ports	
58	" "	Shanghai	
23	" "	Fuhkien	
1,229	Entered.		

Of Junks Cleared;-

231	were for	Shanhaikuan	
142	" "	Chinchow	
8	" "	Shantung Ports	
1,063	" "	Kaichow	
56	" "	Shanghai	
1,500	Cleared.		

8,644 up river Boats paid Tonnage Dues during the Quarter.
7,000 " " "& Sea-Going Junks registered " " "

11. Tonnage- The number and movements of Sea-

going Junks inwards and outwards, during the quarter,

are set forth in the following Tables;-

	April	May	June	Total
Inwards	283	360	586	1229
Outwards	411	359	761	1509

Of Junks Entered;-

255 were from Shanhaikuan Of Junks Cleared;-

282 " " Chinchow 231 were for Shanhaikuan

239 " " Kaichow 142 " " Chinchow

72 " " Shantung Ports 8 " " Shantung Ports

58 " " Shanghai 1,023 " " Kaichow

23 " " Pukhien 56 " " Shanghai

1,229 Entered. 1,509 Cleared.

8,644 up river Boats paid Tonnage Dues during the Quarter.

7,000 " " "& Sea-Going Junks registered " " "

111. Imports;-The principal of imports by Sea-Going Junks, during the quarter, have been as follows;

Description of Goods		1901
Cotton Goods;		
Shirtings, Grey,	Pieces	72
" Dyed, Plain	"	47
Sheetings, American	"	324
T. Cloths	"	463
Drills, American	"	117
Cotton Prints, Plain	"	143
" Italians	"	172
" Velets	"	32
" Yarn	Piculs	27
Woolen Goods;		
Camlets, English	Pieces	37
Metals;		
Iron Bar	Piculs	29
" Nail	"	76
" Shovels	"	64
White metal	"	,4
Yellow Metal Seathing	"	5
Sundries;		
Alum, white	Piculs	5,373
Bamboo canes	Pieces	126,656
" Splits and leaf	Piculs	1,066
" Chop sticks	"	701
Bean Cake	"	295
Beans	"	38,301
China Ware, Fine	"	286
" " Coarse	"	990
Cloth, native, Nankun	Pieces	60,094

III. Imports:-The principal of imports by Sea-Going Junks, during the quarter, have been as follows;

Description of Goods		1901
Cotton Goods;		
Shirtings, Grey,	Pieces	72
" Dyed, Plain	"	47
Sheetings, American	"	324
T. Cloths	"	463
Drills, American	"	117
Cotton Prints, Plain	"	143
" Italians	"	172
" Velets	"	52
" Yarn	Piculs	27
Woolen Goods;		
Camlets, English	Pieces	37
Metals;		
Iron Bar	Piculs	29
" Nail	"	76
" Shovels	"	64
White metal	"	4
Yellow Metal Sealing	"	8
Sundries;		
Alum, white	Piculs	6,373
Bamboo canes	Pieces	128,658
" Splits and leaf	Piculs	1,066
" Chop sticks	"	703
Bean Cake	"	295
Beans	"	36,803
China Ware, fine	"	286
" " Coarse	"	990
Cloth, native, Nankin	Pieces	86,094

Imports Cont;-

Description of Goods,		1901.
Coal	Ton	12,859
Cotton, raw	Piculs	501
Fire Wood	"	16,797
Fish, Dried and Salt	"	1,278
Ginger Fresh	"	2,584
Grains	"	3,211
Hides, cow	"	3,210
Lye	"	2,105
Paper, 1st quality		2,590
" 2nd "		12,702
" Lohai	Value	112,256
Pears fresh	Piculs	7,133
Rice	"	4,798
Samshu	"	3,437
Seed, Sesamun	"	1,770
Shoes and Boots	Pairs	51,213
Silk, raw, yellow	Piculs	17
" piece goods		14
" cocoon	"	8
Sugar brown	"	517
" white	"	154
Tea	"	1,939

Imports Cont:-

Description of Goods.		1901.
Coal	Ton	12,859
Cotton, raw	Piculs	901
Firg Wood	"	16,797
Fish, Dried and Salt	"	1,278
Ginger Fresh	"	2,584
Grains	"	3,211
Hides, cow	"	3,210
Ice	"	2,105
Paper, 1st quality		2,850
" 2nd "		12,702
" Local	Value	112,256
Tears Fresh	Piculs	7,135
Rice	"	4,798
Samshu	"	3,437
Seed, Sesamum	"	1,770
Shoes and Boots	Pairs	31,215
Silk, raw, yellow	Piculs	17
" piece goods		14
" cocoon	"	8
Sugar brown	"	817
" white	"	184
Tea	"	1,939

4. Exports;-

Description of Goods		1901
Opium, native	piculs	2.15
Bean cake	"	140,176
Beans	"	69,636
Bristles, pig	"	33
Cloth native Nankun	"	55
Fire wood	"	843
Grains	"	167,603
Hemp	"	1,001
Jute	"	2,547
Hair, horse tail	"	31
" pig	"	1,952
Maize	"	662
Indigo liquid	"	2,733
Liquorice	"	117
Lye	"	336
Medicene	value	8,378
Oil Bean	piculs	103,937
Oil refuse	"	38
"castor	"	4,741
Pears fresh	"	559
Potash	"	1,144
Rope hemp	"	139
Smmahu	"	4,597
Seed, melon	"	149
Seed , sesamun	"	726
Silk, Pongee	"	15
Soda	"	1,436
Skin,goat raw	"	2,265
Tobacco leaf	"	710
Wheat	"	4,562

4. Exports:-

Description of Goods		1903
Opium, native	piculs	2,15
Bean cake	"	140,176
Beans	"	69,836
Bristles, pig	"	33
Cloth native Nankun		58
Fire wood	"	843
Grains	"	147,803
Hemp	"	1,001
Jute	"	2,547
Hair, horse tail	"	31
" pig	"	1,952
Maize	"	662
Indigo liquid	"	2,733
Liquorice	"	117
Lye	"	336
Medicine	value	9,378
Oil Bean	piculs	103,937
Oil refined	"	38
""castor	"	4,741
Pears fresh	"	859
Potash	"	1,144
Rope hemp	"	139
Sumach	"	4,387
Seed, melon	"	149
Seed , sesamum	"	728
Silk, Ponges	"	18
Soda	"	1,456
Skin,Goat raw	"	2,265
Tobacco leaf	"	710
Wheat	"	4,582

5. Re-Exports-the principal articles of re-exports by Sea-going junks, during the quarter have been as follows;-

Description of Goods		1901.
Cotton Goods;-		
Shirtings, white	pieces	10
Drills, American	"	120
Sheetings "	"	899
Cotton Indians	"	24
" Yarn	piculs	279
Metals;-		
Iron Nails	piculs	55
" old	"	483
Sundries;		
Bamboo canes	pieces	11,350
" split & Leaf	piculs	451
matches	gross	5,883
Oil kerosene	gallons	26,775
Rice	piculs	809
Sugar brown	"	898
" white	"	185
Tea	"	69

5. Re-Exports-the principal articles of re-exports by Sea-going junks, during the quarter have been as follows:-

Description of Goods		1901.
Cotton Goods:-		
Shirtings, white	pieces	10
Drills, American	"	180
Sheetings "	"	899
Cotton Indians	"	24
" Yarn	piculs	270
Metals:-		
Iron Nails	piculs	58
" old	"	483
Sundries:		
Bamboo canes	pieces	11,330
" split & leaf	piculs	491
matches	gross	8,883
Oil kerosene	gallons	26,775
Rice	piculs	809
Sugar brown	"	898
" white	"	185
Tea	"	69

6. Internal Transit.

A. Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior

Nil

B. Native Goods brought from the Interior

Opium, Native, Piculs, 107.23

---

7. Revenue,- The following table shows the Dues, Duties and likin collected during the quarter,

		1901.
Import Duty	HK Tls	38.140.8.8.5
Export "	" "	32.235.8.9.9
Coast Trade Duty	" "	20.814.1.4.9
Tonnage Dues	" "	7.099.5.9.8
Inward dues likin	" "	23.355.8.1.7
Outward likin	" "	6.515.8.6.1
*Opium Tax	" "	4.162.5.1.3
		132.324.7.2.2

*Including Lo-ti-chuan and Likin.

6. Internal Transit.

A. Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior

Nil

B. Native Goods brought from the Interior

Opium, Native, Piculs, 107.83

---

7. Revenue.- The following table shows the Dues, Duties and likin collected during the quarter,

		1901.
Import Duty	HK Tls	38.140.8.8.5
Export "	" "	32.238.8.9.9
Coast Trade Duty	" "	20.814.1.4.9
Tonnage Dues	" "	7.099.5.9.8
Inward dues likin	" "	22.338.8.1.7
Outward likin	" "	6.315.8.6.1
*Opium Tax	" "	4.168.9.1.5
		132.324.7.2.2

*Including Lo-ti-chuan and Likin.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
5
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Telegraph to Treasury immediately Confirm telegram to Treasury. ABL

From Peking,

August 4, 1901.

Received 10.45 A. M.

Confirmation Aug. 5
To Treasury tel. of confirmation Aug. 5

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Fourth.

International commission, conversion of the present tariff into specific rates, will begin very soon at Shanghai. Will the Secretary of the Treasury detail expert to represent the United States in it? He should start immediately.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

August 4, 12 M., 189, M.

"Including Jo-ti-onuan and Likin.

No. 688.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
20
1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack. by Number and File.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 20 1901
BUREAU.

August 5th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Posting of Imperial decrees in accordance with provisions of Article X, Joint Note of December 24th, 1900.

(Despatch No. 651, April 13th, 1901)

No. 688.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 5th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No.659, of the 13th of April 1901, regarding posting of decrees as provided for by Article X of the Joint Note of December 24th, 1900,- I have the honor to enclose copy of a despatch from the United States Consul at Amoy on the subject, this Consular district not having been heard from at the time I made my report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Damon.

August 20th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 483, of the 14th of April last,
[illegible] granting of duress as provided for by article 1
of the Code [illegible] of Samoa, 1900,- I have the honor
to [illegible] copy of a decision from Chief Justice Ide
by [illegible] on the matter, [illegible] Consular Officers not having
been heard from at the time I made my report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure No. ~ With Despatch No. 688.

Mr. Fesler to Mr. Squiers

****

No. 3, Consular Service, U. S. A.

United States Consulate,

Amoy, China, July 24, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d' Affaires,

Peking, China.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d'Affaires,

Peking, China.

Sir:

Refering to your despatch No. 1038 of June 15th, calling for an immediate report as to whether the Imperial decrees have been posted within this Consular district, as provided for in Art. X of the protocal, and my predecessor's reply No. 106 of June 29th, I have the honor to enclose for your information a despatch just received from the Taotai at Chang Chew, Mr. Yung, bearing upon the subject.

The missionaries had reported that the proclamations were not posted within his jurisdiction, hence my dispatch (See dispatch quoted in the Taotai's communication.)

In connection therewith, I might mention the fact that about the 22nd of May this office received ten copies of each of the two proclamations from the Foreign Board at Foochow and in the letter transmitting them attention was called to the fact copies had been sent to all the local officials with instructions to post them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Fesler

U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure: Copy of Taotai's dispatch.

Enclosure No. - With Despatch No. 6 & 8.

Mr. Fealer to Mr. Squiers

****

No. 3 Consular Service, U. S. A.

United States Consulate,

Amoy, China, July 24, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d' Affaires,

Peking, China.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d'Affaires,

Peking, China.

Sir:

Referring to your despatch No. 1038 of June 15th, calling for an immediate report as to whether the Imperial decrees have been posted within this Consular district, as provided for in Art. X of the protocol, and my predecessor's reply No. 106 of June 29th, I have the honor to enclose for your information a despatch just received from the vicetai at Chang Chew, Mr. Yung, bearing upon the subject.

The missionaries had reported that the proclamations were not posted within his jurisdiction, hence my dispatch (See dispatch quoted in the Taotai's communication.)

In connection therewith, I might mention the fact that about the 22nd of May this office received ten copies of each of the two proclamations from the Foreign Board at Peking and in the letter transmitting them attention was called to the fact copies had been sent to all the local officials with instructions to post them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Fealer

U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure: Copy of Taotai's dispatch.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DISPATCH NO. 3.

To the Legation.

****

Translation.

Taotai Yung of Ting Chang Lung to Consul Fesler.

Rec. July 17th, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 29th day, 5th Moon, the present year, (July 14th, 1901.) of your dispatch reading as follows:-

"Refering to the Imperial Decrees issued by the Emperor of "China, in accordance with Art. X of the Peace Protocal, I "have to inform you that I am instructed by the United "States Minister to report whether they have been posted "all over your circuit. These proclamations are to be "liberally posted and renewed as fast as torn down, for a "period of two years.

"It is reported that you have not done so. I would "suggest that you cause them to be posted within 20 days. "I should feel very sorry if I have to report your failure "to carry out the treaty provision to the Legation.

"I have instructed the American Missionaries resident "within your circuit to report to me when they are posted. Etc.

In reply I beg to say that the two Imperial Decrees referred to, were proclaimed in the Provincial Capital and copies of them were sent to all the prefects and Department Magistrate direct within instructions to distribute them and have them posted. The Prefect of Chang Chew, informed me personally, not long ago, that he had not received them and that he intended to make a formal requisition for them. I donot know whether he has received them by now, nor how many copies, if he had. If he has not received very many of them to be liberally posted he will have to apply for more so that they will reach all

places

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DISPATCH NO. 3.

To the Legation.

****

Translation.

Taotai Yung of Ting Chang Lung to Consul Fealer.

Kao. July 17th, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 29th day, 5th Moon, the present year, (July 14th, 1901.) of your dispatch reading as follows:-

"Referring to the Imperial Decrees issued by the Emperor of "China, in accordance with Art. X of the Peace Protocol, I "have to inform you that I am instructed by the United "States Minister to report whether they have been posted "all over your circuit. These proclamations are to be "liberally posted and renewed as fast as torn down, for a "period of two years.

"It is reported that you have not done so. I would "suggest that you cause them to be posted within 20 days. "I should feel very sorry if I have to report your failure "to carry out the treaty provision to the Legation.

"I have instructed the American Missionaries resident "within your circuit to report to me when they are posted.

Etc.

In reply I beg to say that the two Imperial Decrees referred to, were proclaimed in the Provincial Capital and copies of them were sent to all the prefects and Department Magistrates direct within instructions to distribute them and have them posted. The Prefect of Chang Chow, informed me personally, not long ago, that he had not received them and that he intended to make a formal requisition for them. I donot know whether he has received them by now, nor how many copies, if he has, If he has not received very many of them to be liberally posted he will have to apply for more so that they will reach all

places

places without exception. I will send instructions to the Prefect to gove the matter his immediate attention. Etc., etc.

Official Seal.

1/6/27 Kuang Hsu, (July 16th, 1901.)

places without exception. I will send instructions to the Prefect to give the matter his immediate attention. Etc., etc.

Official Seal.

1/6/27 Kwang Hsu, (July 16th, 1901.)

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 21 1901
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 20 1901
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
To War and Navy Depts for information Confidentially -
Ack-

DIRECTOR
SEP 14 1901
DEPT OF STATE

No.148.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China August 6th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sent serially
Supr. 23 C
To War & Navy
Supr. 24 C.
Supr. 1

Sir:-

In further reference to the carrying out of Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note of December 22nd last, the previous correspondence concerning which I transmitted you in my despatches Nos.69 of April 16th, and 143 of July 27th, 1901; I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a note addressed by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries unde r date of July 28th giving a list of the fortifications which are to be razed, and another from the same to the same, stating the points which will be held by foreign troops to protect the lines of communication between the capital and the sea.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosures:-

1. Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, July 28th, 1901.

2. Mr. de Cologan " " " Aug. 2, 1901

Translation.

Mr.de Colegan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

****

Peking,July 28th,1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

The Foreign Representatives direct me to inform you that to insure the carrying out of Article VIII of the Collective Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China,it was necessary to undertake the destruction of the following named fortifications:-

1st. Military camp to the South of Yangtsun;

2nd. The Arsenal of Hsi-ku at Tientsin;

3nd. The Yellow fort at Tientsin;

4th. The Black fort (Citadel) at Tientsin;

5th. The Eastern Arsenal at Tientsin;

6th. The two camps of Chun-liang Cheng;

7th. The four camps at Hsin-ho;

8th. All the fortifications of Taku,namely:-

On the right bank of the Peiho, the coast battery with the camp which forms a part of it,and the South fort at Taku with its camp; on the left bank the Northwest and the North forts.

9th. All the fortifications at Pei-tang,to wit:

The South fort (Fort No.1) the Central and the North fort (Forts Nos.2 and 3),the two works to the North of Forts Nos.2 and 3,the camp situated between the line of these forts and the railway.

10th. All the camps existing at Lu-tai,within a radius of 2000 metres from the railway.

11th. The Camps between Tang-ho and Shan-hai Kuan, within a raidius of 2000 metres of the railway.

Translation.

Mr.de Colegan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

****

Peking,July 28th,1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

The Foreign Representatives direct me to inform you that to insure the carrying out of Article VIII of the Collective Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China,it was necessary to undertake the demolition of the following named fortifications:-

1st. Military camp to the South of Yangtsun;

2nd. The Arsenal of Hai-kw at Tientsin;

3rd. The Yellow fort at Tientsin;

4th. The Black fort (Citadel) at Tientsin;

5th. The Eastern Arsenal at Tientsin;

6th. The two camps of Chun-liang Cheng;

7th. The four camps at Hsin-ho;

8th. All the fortifications of Taku,namely:-

On the right bank of the Peiho,the coast battery with the camp which forms a part of it,and the South fort at Taku with its camp; on the left bank the Northwest and the North forts.

9th. All the fortifications at Pei-tang,to wit;

The South fort (Fort No.1) the Central and the North fort (Forts Nos.2 and 3),the two works to the North of Forts Nos.2 and 3,the camp situated between the line of these forts and the railway.

10th. All the camps existing at Lu-tai,within a radius of 2000 metres of the railway.

11th.The Camps between Tang-ku and Shan-hai Kuan, within a radius of 2000 metres of the railway.

12th. The Forts of Shan-hai Kuan.

The works mentioned under Nos.2,3,4,5,6,7,and 8 in the present letter will be razed by the Provisional Government of the Chinese City of Tientsin.

The destruction of the other works,mentioned under Nos.1,9,10,11 and 12,devolves on the Chinese Government; this work should be carried out without delay by and under the direction of a Technical Commission composed of officers designated for that purpose by the Commanders of the Allied Forces.

The Representatives of the Powers request Y.H.and Y.E. to immediately appoint the delegate who will be directed to come to an understanding for xxxxxxxxxxxx with the above mentioned Commission for the carrying out of these xxxx works.

****

TIENTSIN. The Forts at Shan-hai Kuan.

The works mentioned under Nos.2,3,4,5,6,7,and 8 in the present letter will be razed by the Provisional Government of the Chinese City of Tientsin.

The destruction of the other works,mentioned under Nos.1,9,10,11 and 12,devolves on the Chinese Government; this work should be carried out without delay by and under the direction of a Technical Commission composed of officers designated for that purpose by the Commanders of the Allied Forces.

The Representatives of the Powers request Y.E.and Y.E. to immediately appoint the delegate who will be directed to come to an understanding for ~~the~~ with the above mentioned Commission for the carrying out of these works.

****

Translation.

Mr de Colegan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

.....

Peking, China, August 2nd, 1901.

Your Highness,

Your Excellency:-

According to Article IX of the Collective Note accepted by H.M. the Emperor of China, certain points to be determined by an agreement amongst the Powers are to be occupied by foreign troops in order to maintain free communication between Peking and the sea. I am asked by my colleagues to inform Y.H. and Y.E. that it has been decided, in pursuance of the terms of this Article to occupy the following places on (or adjoining) the Peking - Shan-hai-kuan Railway:-

Huang-ts'un

Lang-fang.

Yang-ts'un

Tientsin.

Chin-liang-ch'eng.

Tong-ku.

Lu-t'ai.

Tong-shan.

Lan-chou.

Chang-li.

Chin-wang-tao - Shan-hai-kuan.

So far as Chinese subjects are concerned the jurisdiction of the commanders of the military posts situated on the Peking - Shan-hai-kuan railway will be confined to crimes and offences, committed by Chinese, affecting the railway, or the telegraphic communications, or the persons and property of soldiers of the allied forces. It will be

Translation.

Mr de Colegan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

****

Peking, China, August 2nd, 1901.

Your Highness,

Your Excellency:-

According to Article IX of the Collective Note accepted by H.M. the Emperor of China, certain points to be determined by an agreement amongst the Powers are to be occupied by foreign troops in order to maintain free communication between Peking and the sea. I am asked by my colleagues to inform Y.H. and Y.E. that it has been decided, in pursuance of the terms of this Article to occupy the following places on (or adjoining) the Peking - Shan-hai-kwan Railway:-

Huang-ts'un

Lang-tang.

Yang-ts'un

Tientsin.

Chin-liang-ch'eng.

Tang-ku.

Lu-t'ai.

Tang-shan.

Lan-chow.

Chang-li.

Chin-wang-tao - Shan-hai-kwan.

So far as Chinese subjects are concerned the jurisdiction of the commanders of the military posts situated on the Peking - Shan-hai-kwan railway will be confined to crimes and offences, committed by Chinese, affecting the railway, or the telegraphic communications, or the persons and property of soldiers of the allied forces. It will be

exercised over the territory along the railway to the extent of two miles on either side, and in the case of persons surprised in the act of committing offences against the railway, or the telegraph lines, or against the persons or property of soldiers of the allied forces, pursuit can be continued beyond those limits wherever necessary. But with the exception of persons surprised in <u>flagrante delicto</u>, the search, pursuit and arrest of offenders outside the two mile limit and handing them over to the foreign military authorities, will be exercised by the Chinese authorities.

exercised over the territory along the railway to the extent of two miles on either side, and in the case of persons surprised in the act of committing offences against the railway, or the telegraph lines, or against the persons or property of soldiers of the allied forces, pursuit can be continued beyond those limits wherever necessary. But with the exception of persons surprised in flagrante delicto, the search, pursuit and arrest of offenders outside the two mile limit and handing them over to the foreign military authorities, will be exercised by the Chinese authorities.

No. 689.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
20
1901
ASST. SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ask approval his reply to Mr. Miller. The requirement that the importation of arms by foreigners shall only be granted upon their individual application in each case does not appear to be excessive, especially as the Powers have agreed to maintain the prohibition against the importation of arms.

RAC

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 20 1901
BUREAU.

August 7th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Answ 27 Sept. 98

Subject: Importation of arms and ammunition at Newchwang for sale to foreigners.

August 7th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Importation of arms and ammunition for sale to Filipinos.

No. 689.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose copy of correspondence between the United States Consul at Newchwang and this Legation, regarding the importation of arms and ammunition by an American firm there.

Trusting the Department will approve of my action,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosures,-

1. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, July 20, 1901.

2. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Miller, August 3, 1901.

No. 1.

August 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy of correspondence between the United States Consul at Newchwang and this Legation, regarding the importation of arms and ammunition by way Manchuria thru there.

Trusting the Department will approve of my action,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures.-

1. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, July 20, 1901.

2. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Miller, August 7, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 689.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers

****

Consulate of the United States,

No. 10 Newchwang, China, July 20th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires, U.S.Legation.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the enclosed correspondence between Mr. Ostroverkhow the Russian Civil Administrator and this Office for your consideration, with a request that you advise me regarding further action in the matter.

Must I concede their right to regulate the importation of arms and ammunition?

I am informed that at Port Arthur almost any kind of arms and ammunition can be bought in the stores.

The American Trading Co. prepare to guarantee that these will be sold only to foreigners.

It appears to me that we ought not to grant the right of the Russians alone to regulate the importation of arms and ammunition. The usual course I understand is for permission to be granted by the Chinese Officials for their importation. The rule now established makes it impossible for a foreigner to purchase the necessary arms here to protect himself against robbers, who are thick in all parts of this province, and uncomfortably numerous in this immediate vicinity.

The rules strikes me as being unnecessarily harsh and unreasonable and I therefore beg you for instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MILLER

U. S. CONSUL, NEWCHWANG, CHINA

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 687

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers

****

Consulate of the United States,

No. 10 Newchwang, China, July 20th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires, U.S.Legation.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the enclosed correspondence between Mr. Ostrovertkhow the Russian Civil Administrator and this Office for your consideration, with a request that you advise me regarding further action in the matter.

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The rules strikes me as being unnecessarily harsh and unreasonable and I therefore beg you for instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MILLER

U. S. CONSUL, NEWCHWANG, CHINA

Copy

No. 38 Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China.

July 19th 1901.

A. Ostreverkhow, Esq.,

Civil Administrator.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that the American Trading Company of this place is desirous of importing the following arms and ammunition, and I desire to know if you have any objections to the same.

List;-

24 Revolvers

25, 000 Cartridges for same

9 Sporting Rifles,

3.000 Cartridges for same

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very truly yours,

(Sid)

Henry B. Miller.

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

Copy

No. 38 Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China.

July 19th 1901.

A. Ostroverkhow, Esq.,

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List:-

24 Revolvers

25,000 Cartridges for same

9 Sporting Rifles,

3.000 Cartridges for same

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very truly yours,

(Sid)

Henry B. Miller.

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

COPY

July 19th, 1901.

Sir:

In answer to your despatch of the 16th inst. I have the honor to inform you that permission to import arms and ammunition for their own use only is given exclusively to foreigners, and their names are to be given in the application.

As it is evident, that the considerable lot required by the American Trading Company is intended for sale, the permission for import cannot be issued.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sig)

A. Ostroverkhow.

Civil Administrator.

H. B. Miller, Esq.,

U. S. Consul,

Newchwang.

U. S. Consul.

COPY

No. 36 Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China, July 19th, 1901.

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As it is evident, that the considerable lot required by the American Trading Company is intended for sale, the permission for import cannot be issued.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Stg)

A. Ostroverkhow.

Civil Administrator.

H. B. Miller, Esq.,

U. S. Consul,

Newchwang.

COPY

No. 39.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, July 19th, 1901.

A. Ostroverkhow, Esq.,

Civil Administrator.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day refusing to allow the American Trading Company to import 24. revolvers and 9 Sporting rifles and the necessary ammunition for the same. You inform me that permission to import arms and ammunition by foreigners must be for their own use and their names must accompany the application. I beg to call your attention to the point that this is a direct injury to the Newchwang Merchants and what appears to me an unfair distriminition against them, thereby compelling persons to purchase these necessary articles for self protection of merchants in other ports of China or in some other country, and in this case a discriminition that does an injury to an American firm.

I would therefore beg to suggest that a more equitable and feasable plan and one that would meet the requirements for which the prohibition of importation is established without injury to the Merchants here, would be to allow the merchants to keep for sale a limited amount of fire arms, providing they furnish you with a list of such kept in stock, and do not sell only by a joint consent of your self and the Consul representing national purchasing.

This plan would not be only fair to the Merchants but in many cases it would be matter of great convenience to Citizens and Travelers.

Trusting that you will be able to thus modify your regulation and begging you an early reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sig) Henry B. Miller.

U. S. Consul.

COPY

No. 39.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, July 19th, 1901.

A. Ostroverkhow, Esq.,

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This plan would not be only fair to the Merchants but in many cases it would be matter of great convenience to Citizens and Travelers.

Trusting that you will be able to thus modify your regulation and begging you an early reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sig) Henry B. Miller.

U. S. Consul.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 689.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Miller

Con. No. 1096.

Peking, August 3rd, 1901.

Henry B. Miller, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Newchwang.

Sir :

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 10 of July 20th, regarding the importation of arms into Newchwang by the American Trading Company.

Thinking the action of the Provisional Government at Tientsin would serve as a guide in this case, I requested information regarding the rule established there, but find that no regulations have as yet been adopted, and that such action is thought to be within the duties of the Customs service.

In-as-much-as the Provisional Government is responsible for law and order it would seem that any reasonable regulation made, particularly with reference to the importation of arms and ammunition, should be observed. The present state of affairs being temporary, such a rule ought not to inconvenience any one, or seriously affect our trade.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 659

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Miller

Con. No. 1098.

Peking, August 3rd, 1901.

Henry B. Miller, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Newchwang.

Sir :

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 10 of July 20th, regarding the importation of arms into Newchwang by the American Trading Company.

Thinking the action of the Provisional Government at Tientsin would serve as a guide in this case, I requested information regarding the rule established there, but find that no regulations have as yet been adopted, and that such action is thought to be within the duties of the Customs service.

In-as-much-as the Provisional Government is responsible for law and order it would seem that any reasonable regulation made, particularly with reference to the importation of arms and ammunition, should be observed. The present state of affairs being temporary, such a rule ought not to inconvenience any one, or seriously affect our trade.

I am,

Sir,

Your's respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

No. 690.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack + file.
aag

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 20 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 20 1901 SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 8th, 1901.

Ack'd personally, Sept. 23 C.

REC'D. SEP 20 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Return of Court to Peking.

(Despatch No. 650, June 13, 1901)

No. 822.

(3)

No. 690.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 8th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 650, June 13, 1901, I have the honor to report that the return of the Court to Peking seems now to be very uncertain. When the final withdrawal of the troops is completed it is likely to be still more so.

For a time the Chinese were so full of assurances, Edicts and Decrees being issued from time to time ordering such and such roads and stopping places to be put in order for the comfort of the Imperial party, steam launches even being spoken of for towing the Imperial cargoes down the Yellow River, that there seemed to be no doubt as to their actual intention. Now the feeling is gaining ground that the Court will not approach Peking nearer than Kai-feng, a former capital of China. (960 to 1126 A.D.) Large sums of money are being spent to put the place in order for a short stay. While Chinese reasoning is generally from a directly opposite standpoint to our own, one finds it difficult to believe that the Chinese, who are

not

not fools, will so entirely place themselves in the power of the foreigner. This is particularly true of the Empress Dowager, who would not be altogether certain of her personal safety, much less her present position in the Government, and who is advised and surrounded by men intensly anti-foreign, and who fear that they will lose all by a return to Peking.

I have been informed by an officer of the Viceroy's staff that the following route has been decided upon: Sian-fu to Kai feng, in Honan (14 days), thence to Tze Chou (5 days), thence to Chao Chou (6 days), thence to Cheng-ting (2 days), thence by railway to Peking (1 day), or a total of twenty-eight days. The ordinary rate of travel in carts is about ninety li, or thirty miles, per day. It has been suggested that part of the journey from Shen Chou on the Yellow River, in Honan, to Kai-feng, be made by water.

The Court is expected to leave Sian-fu about September 1st.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Ogman.

not tools, will be entirely place themselves in the power of the foreigner. This is particularly true of the Empress Dowager, who, realizing certain of her personal safety, much less her present position in the Government, and who is advised and surrounded by mad impossibly anti-foreign, and who fear that they will lose all by a return to Peking.

I have been informed by an officer of the Viceroy's staff that the following route has been decided upon: Hsian-to Kai Yuan, 14 days), thence to Yen Chou (9 days), thence to Hwa Chou (6 days), thence to Cheng-ting (9 days), thence by railway to Peking (1 day), or a total of twenty-eight days. The ordinary rate of travel in carts is about ninety li, or thirty miles, per day. It has been suggested that part of the journey from Hwa Chou or the Yellow River, in Honan, to Kai-feng, be made by water.

The Court is expected to leave Hsian-fu about the 1st.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 691.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



August 8th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's telegram of 1st instant, regarding Manchuria.

No. 171.

August 6th, 1903.

Mr. Squiers to Hay

Secretary of State.

Subject: Continuing Negotiations relative to Isle Pinaute,

regarding Lighthouse.

No. 691.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 8th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram of the 1st instant, as follows:

"Peking, August 1, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Nine. Chinese Government has informed Russian Minister that it is prepared to negotiate as to Manchuria. Russian Minister has replied that time has not yet arrived for such discussion.

Squiers"

The Chinese evidently think they can negotiate a more favorable treaty with Russia regarding Manchuria before the general evacuation is completed, and while the Powers are actively interested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Squiers

No. 171

August [illegible], 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm by cipher telegram of the last instant, as follows:

"Peking, August 1, 1901.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Nine: Chinese Government has informed Russian Minister that it is prepared to negotiate as to Manchuria. Russian Minister has replied that time has not yet arrived for such discussion.

Squiers"

The Chinese evidently think that the Russians regard favorable treaty with Russia regarding Manchuria before the general evacuation is completed, and while the Powers are actively interested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC, AUG 12 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE AUG 9 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

From Peking,

August 8, 1901.

Received 5.45 P. M.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Confirmed Aug. 16

Confirm

Eighth.

Signing of final protocol delayed by British Government raising objections against the international commission for the revision tariff, which was unanimously accepted June 11th, and Chinese Government so informed; also by wanting to insert in the protocol clauses [heretofore] objectionable several of the powers.

4039

ROCKHILL

Ciphered by J.R.B.,

August 9, 10.20 A.M., 189, M.

the general evacuation is completed, and while the Powers are actively interested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack + file.
DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 21 1901
BUREAU
DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
20
1901
ASST SECRETARY

No.149.

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking, China, August 6th, 1901.

REC'D.
SEP
20
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

For your information in connection with my No.116 of June 13th last on the subject of the Diplomatic quarter; I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of certain correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries from which it will be seen that the matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 9 1902
FILED

Enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, June 30th, 1901

2. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, July 19th, 1901.

3. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan, July 31st, 1901.

No.449.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking,China,August 8th,1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

For your information in connection with my No.118 of June 15th last on the subject of the Diplomatic quarter, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of certain correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries from which it will be seen that the matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

I have, etc.,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:-

1. Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, June 20th,1901.

2. Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, July 19th,1901.

3. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr.de Cologan, July 21st,1901.

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, June 30th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of June, concerning which I have been directed by my colleagues to make you the following observations:

1st,- The Ministers of Austria Hungary, of Italy and of France have already stated to you that the East boundary of the Diplomatic quarter was fixed and maintained at Kettler Street (Hata men Street), and that the one hundred feet to the West of the Hata men Gate indicate the extreme limit of our occupation on the wall of the Tartar City, and have nothing in common with the limits on the street. This is what I had the honor to confirm to you in my letter of the 28th of May. It is, therefore, well understood that all the ground situated to the West of Kettler Street and starting from the foot of the wall is comprised in the Diplomatic quarter.

There has never been any question, as you seem to think, about making a new public road; traffic on that side is to be limited to Kettler street. I may add that it is on this condition that the Diplomatic Corps has consented to relinquish the occupation of the Hata men Gate and to withdraw the limit of its occupation on the wall to one hundred feet to the West of said gate.

2nd,- The Foreign Representatives are satisfied with your declarations concerning the Western boundary, with the reservation that the public highway is not to be enlarged beyond its present

(Translation)

Mr. de Golegan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, June 30th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of June, concerning which I have been directed by my colleagues to make you the following observations:

1st.- The Ministers of Austria Hungary, of Italy and of France have already stated to you that the East boundary of the Diplomatic quarter was fixed and maintained at Kettler Street (Hata men Street), and that the one hundred feet to the West of the Hata men Gate indicate the extreme limit of our occupation on the wall of the Tartar City, and have nothing in common with the limits on the street. This is what I had the honor to confirm to you in my letter of the 28th of May. It is, therefore, well understood that all the ground situated to the West of Kettler Street and starting from the foot of the wall is comprised in the Diplomatic quarter.

There has never been any question, as you seem to think, about making a new public road; traffic on that side is to be limited to Kettler street. I may add that it is on this condition that the Diplomatic Corps has consented to relinquish the occupation of the Hata men Gate and to withdraw the limit of its occupation on the wall to one hundred feet to the West of said gate.

2nd.- The Foreign Representatives are satisfied with your declarations concerning the Western boundary, with the reservation that the public highway is not to be enlarged beyond its present

present limits, and that the boundary of the quarter is at forty meters to the West of this public highway and extends northward to the foot of the wall of the Imperial City.

His Excellency the Minister of Russia having consented to give up the two ministries situated to the West of the present limit of the Legation quarter, under reserve that a lot should be given to Mgr. Favier, desires to inform you that as a result of an understanding reached, Mgr. Favier is to obtain the ground to the North of the Legation street starting from the corner of the Street Fu Kouei Chieh, in close proximity to the Board of Rites.

3rd,- As to the South limit, I inform you that in my letter of May 28th it was indicated by line drawn at the foot of the wall along the South side, so that the part of the wall corresponding to the Diplomatic quarter is comprised in it; consequently the Foreign Powers reserve to themselves the right to maintain on it police stations, while binding themselves not to construct on it buildings which may change the exterior aspect of the wall.

You state in your letter of 16th of June that on this point you agree with the Representatives of the Powers; consequently it is well understood that on the summit of the wall from a point situated one hundred feet to the West of the Hata men to a point A to the East of the Chien men, marked on the plan which you have in your possession, the policing shall be done exclusively by the Legation guards, and that it will only be lawful to build on them the shelters necessary for those guards, in the style of those which existed formerly, so that the exterior aspect of the wall shall not be changed.

4th,- As to the Northern limit, in my letter of the 28th of May I informed you that the French Minister had approved of your declaration by which this limit shall be at a distance of

eighty

present limits, and that the boundary of the quarter is at forty metres to the West of the public highway and extends northward to the foot of the wall of the Imperial City.

His Excellency the Minister of Russia having consented to give up the two ministries situated to the West of the present limit of the Legation quarter, under reserve that a lot should be given to Mgr. Favier, desires to inform you that as a result of an understanding reached, Mgr. Favier is to obtain the ground to the North of the Legation street starting from the corner of the Street Du Kouei Chien, in close proximity to the Board of Rites.

3rd,- As to the South limit, I inform you that in my letter of May 28th it was indicated by line drawn at the foot of the wall along the South side, so that the part of the wall corresponding to the Diplomatic quarter is comprised in it; consequently the Foreign Powers reserve to themselves the right to maintain on it police stations, while binding themselves not to construct on it buildings which may change the exterior aspect of the wall.

You state in your letter of 18th of June that on this point you agree with the Representatives of the Powers; consequently it is well understood that on the summit of the wall from a point situated one hundred feet to the West of the Mata men to a point A to the East of the Chien men, marked on the plan which you have in your possession, the policing shall be done exclusively by the Legation Guards, and that it will only be lawful to build on them the shelters necessary for those Guards, in the style of those which existed formerly, so that the exterior aspect of the wall shall not be changed.

4th,- As to the Northern limit, in my letter of the 28th of May I informed you that the French Minister had approved of your declaration by which this limit shall be at a distance of eighty

eighty meters from the Stuart Road to the Viale d' Italia (Chang Ngan Chieh), and that these streets shall remain open to horses and wagons. It is to be well understood that traffic shall only be allowed in the present Chang Ngan Street. On the eighty meters to the North, and on the forty meters to the South of this street traffic is prohibited, and no buildings shall be put up thereon. Therefore, as I wrote to you in my above mentioned letter of the 28th of May, the Diplomatic Corps cannot authorize the building of police stations on this ground, which is to remain absolutely free from all buildings, but it leaves the Chinese police at liberty to patrol Chang Ngan Chieh Street to enforce the police regulations of the Diplomatic Quarter, of which a copy will be sent you shortly. You will be at liberty to build houses for these police agents outside of the Northern boundary of this zone.

The above explanations agree with the previous declarations of the Ministers of Austro Hungary, Italy and of France, as well as with my previous communications on the same subject; they introduce no modifications.

As to the last part of your letter concerning the exterior wallof the Imperial City, the Diplomatic Corps reserves to itself to write to you ulteriorly on the subject.

eighty meters from the Stuart Road to the Viale d' Italia (Chang Mgan Chieh), and that these streets shall remain open to horses and wagons. It is to be well understood that traffic shall only be allowed in the present Chang Mgan Street. On the eighty meters to the North, and on the forty meters to the South of this street traffic is prohibited, and no buildings shall be put up thereon. Therefore, as I wrote to you in my above mentioned letter of the 28th of May, the Diplomatic Corps cannot authorize the building of police station on this ground, which is to remain absolutely free from all buildings, but it leaves the Chinese police at liberty to patrol Chang Mgan Chieh Street to enforce the police regulations of the Diplomatic Quarter, of which a copy will be sent you shortly. You will be at liberty to build houses for these police agents outside of the Northern boundary of this zone.

The above explanations agree with the previous declarations of the Ministers of Austro Hungary, Italy and of France, as well as with my previous communications on the same subject; they introduce no modifications.

As to the last part of your letter concerning the exterior wall of the Imperial City, the Diplomatic Corps reserves to itself to write to you ulteriorly on the subject.

Translation.

Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

****

Peking,China,July 19th,1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

In further reference to my letter of the 29th of June,concerning the limits of the Diplomatic quarter,I have the honor to inform you that H.E. the Minister of Great Britain no longer insisting on the destruction of the portion of the exterior wall of the Imperial City situated to the North of his legation,the Foreign Representatives have no objections to that wall being left standing.

Agreement on the questions concerning the limits of the Diplomatic quarter having thus been reached,I beg Y.H. and Y.E. to confirm this to me in reply to my letter of the 29th of June.

I avail myself,etc.

(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

Translation.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

.....

Peking, China, July 19th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

In further reference to my letter of the 29th of June, concerning the limits of the Diplomatic quarter, I have the honor to inform you that H.E. the Minister of Great Britain no longer insists on the destruction of the portion of the exterior wall of the Imperial City situated to the North of his legation, the Foreign Representatives have no objections to that wall being left standing.

Agreement on the questions concerning the limits of the Diplomatic quarter having thus been reached, I beg Y.H. and Y.E. to confirm this to me in reply to my letter of the 29th of June.

I avail myself, etc.

(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

Peking, July 31st, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang,

to

Mr de Cologan,

.....

Your Excellency:-

On the 30th June last, we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication in regard to the limits of the Diplomatic quarter. The views presented by Your Excellency are in accord with the understanding arrived at with the Foreign Representatives.

In the concluding paragraph, however, having reference to the outer Imperial Wall, you state that the Foreign Representatives will again address us on the subject. We have, in consequence, been waiting for their reply, when we would again address Your Excellency terminating this question.

We now learn that the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, has agreed to rebuild the portions of the outer Imperial Wall which have been opened and the question may therefore be regarded as settled.

In sending this reply to Your Excellency, we beg that you will communicate it for the information of the Foreign Representatives.

Peking, July 31st, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang,

to

Mr de Cologan,

.....

Your Excellency:-

On the 30th June last, we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication in regard to the limits of the Diplomatic quarter. The views presented by Your Excellency are in accord with the understanding arrived at with the Foreign Representatives.

In the concluding paragraph, however, having reference to the outer Imperial Wall, you state that the Foreign Representatives will again address us on the subject. We have, in consequence, been waiting for their reply, when we would again address Your Excellency terminating this question.

We now learn that the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, has agreed to rebuild the portions of the outer Imperial Wall which have been opened and the question may therefore be regarded as settled.

In sending this reply to Your Excellency, we beg that you will communicate it for the information of the Foreign Representatives.

Dip.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 20 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Give to press. Ack & file. aag

No. 150.

INT. REC'D. SEP 20 1901 DEP'T. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, August 8th, 1901.

To the Press and Acad. serially Sept. 23, 1901. C

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In further reference to my No.115 of June 12th, last, regarding the erection of expiatory monuments in the foreign cemeteries in China which were desecrated during the troubles of last summer; I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copies of certain correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, from which it will be seen that the matter has been satisfactorily settled.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries July 31st, 1901.

2. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan, August 2nd, 1901.

No. 130.

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking, China, August 8th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

In further reference to my No.115 of June 12th, last, regarding the erection of expiatory monuments in the foreign cemeteries in China which were desecrated during the troubles of last summer, I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copies of certain correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, from which it will be seen that the matter has been satisfactorily settled.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

Enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, dated August 1st, 1901.

2. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to M. de Cologan, August 2nd, 1901.

Enclosure No.1. in Despatch No.150.

Translation.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

.....

Peking, July 31st, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:o

Referring to the correspondence which has been exchanged between us concerning the carrying out of Article IV of the Joint Note, I have the honor to inform you that the e emeteries desecrated are seven in number, all of them situated in the neighborhood of the capital. They are divided as follows as regards their nationality:-

One British, five French and One Russian.

The expiatory monuments to be raised in each of these cemeteries having been estimated at the sum of 10,000 taels each, you have to pay the following sums:-

To the British Legation..... 10,000 Taels.

To the French Legation..... 50,000 "

To the Russian Legation..... 10,000 "

My colleagues request me to beg you to have this payment made at the earliest date.

I avail myself etc. etc.

(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

Enclosure No.1. in Despatch No.180.

Translation.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

.....

Peking,July 31st,1901.

Highness,

Excellency to

Referring to the correspondence which has been exchanged between us concerning the carrying out of Article IX of the Joint Note,I have the honor to inform you that the emeteries deserated are seven in number,all of them situated in the neighborhood of the capital. They are divided as follows as regards their nationality:-

One British,five French and One Russian.

The explatory monuments to be raised in each of these cemeteries having been estimated at the sum of 10,000 taels each, you have to pay the following amount-

To the British Legation..... 10,000 Taels.

To the French Legation..... 50,000 "

To the Russian Legation..... 10,000 "

My colleagues request me to beg you to have this payment made at the earliest date.

I avail myself etc. etc.

(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

Enclosure No.2, in Despatch No.150.

Peking, August 2nd, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang
to Mr. de Cologan.

Your Excellency:

On the 31st of July we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication having relations to Article IV of the Joint Note. Your Excellency points out that several communications have passed regarding proposed action to be taken in the premises and now calls attention to the fact that there are seven cemeteries that have been desecrated and where expiatory monuments are to be erected at an estimated cost of taels 10,000 each. 10,000 taels should be paid to the British Legation, 50,000 taels to the French Legation, and 10,000 taels to the Russian Legation. You request, on behalf of Foreign Representatives, that this money be paid without delay.

In reply, we beg to send you three bank notes for sum due, namely, one for taels 10,000 to be paid the British Legation, one for taels 50,000 to be paid the French Legation and one for taels 10,000 to be paid to the Russian Legation, in all 70,000 taels, which we ask Your Excellency to receive and forward them to their respective destinations and to favor us with a reply.

Enclosures:

Three Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes amounting to taels 70,000.

Enclosure No.2,in Despatch No.150.

Peking, August 2nd, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang

to Mr. de Colegan.

Your Excellency:

On the 31st of July we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication having relations to Article IV of the Joint Note. Your Excellency points out that several communications have passed regarding proposed motion to be taken in the premises and now calls attention to the fact that there are seven cemeteries that have been desecrated and where expiatory monuments are to be erected at an estimated cost of taels 10,000 each. 10,000 taels should be paid to the British Legation, 80,000 taels to the French Legation, and 10,000 taels to the Russian Legation. You request, on behalf of Foreign Representatives, that this money be paid without delay.

In reply, we beg to send you three bank notes for sum due, namely, one for taels 10,000 to be paid the British Legation, one for taels 80,000 to be paid the French Legation and one for taels 10,000 to be paid to the Russian Legation, in all 70,000 taels, which we ask Your Excellency to receive and forward them to their respective destinations and to favor us with a reply.

Enclosures:

Three Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes amounting to taels 70,000.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Give to press.
Ack & file.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
21
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

No.151.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, August 8th, 1901.

To the Press
Sept. 23
Acknowledged.
Sept. 23

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In my despatch No.142 of the 26th instant, I referred to the probability of the Powers, in view of their inability to devise a practicable scheme for enforcing the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China, asking the Chinese Government to take the necessary measures itself to attain the desired end.

This step has been finally decided upon and the enclosed note has been addressed by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. I am advised that the Edict asked for will be promptly issued. It is believed that it is very unlikely that a renewal of the first term of two years will be asked for - the Powers being generally adverse to this provision of the Joint Note.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:
Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, August 6th, 1901.

No.151.

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking,China,August 8th,1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

In my despatch No.142 of the 30th instant,I referred to the probability of the Powers,in view of their inability to devise a practicable basis for enforcing the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China,asking the Chinese Government to take the necessary measures itself to attain the desired end.

Since that time the Ministers have been informed by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that the Edicts relative to the importation of arms and ammunition will be promptly issued.

It is believed that it is very unlikely that a renewal of the first term of two years will be asked for - the Powers being generally averse to this prolongation of the joint

I am,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:-

Mr.de Colongon to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries,August 8th,1901.

No.152.

Translation.

Peking, August 9th, 1901

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

.....

Peking, August 6th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

The Representatives of the Powers with the object of securing the execution of the Note of the 22nd, 1900, accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China, have directed me to request you to solicit the signing of an Imperial Edict prohibiting for the term of two years the importation of arms and ammunition, as well as of material serving exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

My Colleagues would be pleased if this Edict were published as soon as possible, so that it may be annexed to the Final Protocol.

In fixing at the present moment a term of two years for the prohibition of the importation into China of the above mentioned articles, the Representatives of the Powers wish to make it clear at the same time that after the expiration of this term, new Imperial Edicts, renewing from two years to two years the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition, as well as of material used exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shall be promulgated if the Powers request it.

I avail myself etc., etc.

(Sgd) B.J.De Cologan.

Translation.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

.....

Peking, August 6th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

The Representatives of the Powers with the object of securing the execution of the Note of the 22nd, 1900, accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China, have directed me to request you to solicit the signing of an Imperial Edict prohibiting for the term of two years the importation of arms and ammunition, as well as of material serving exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

My Colleagues would be pleased if this Edict were published as soon as possible, so that it may be annexed to the Final Protocol.

In fixing at the present moment a term of two years for the prohibition of the importation into China of the above mentioned articles, the Representatives of the Powers wish to make it clear at the same time that after the expiration of this term, new Imperial Edicts, removing from two years to two years the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition, as well as of material used exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shall be promulgated if the Powers request it.

I avail myself etc., etc.

(Sgd) B.J.De Cologan.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 26 1901
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
21
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack & file.

No.152.

RECEIVED
SEP
21
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, August 9th, 1901

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

The final protocol embodying the results of the negotiations was to have been submitted on the 6th instant to the Conference by the committee charged with drafting it, but the British Minister the evening before the meeting sent word that he could not attend the meeting and asked that it be deferred to a later date. No reasonswwere given for asking the postponement.

The day before yesterday Sir Ernest Satow called on me and told me he had asked that the meeting be deferred because he was without instructions from his Government to whom he had telegraphed the text of the Protocol (before its acceptance by the drafting committee, I may remark). He had now received the expected instructions. His Government objected to a number of passages in the draft, it wanted the insertion of a clause to the effect that "no conversion, redemption or cancellation of the bonds shall take placeootherwise than by action of sinking fund which shall be neither increased nor diminished without the consent of the Powers".

The British Government also objected to the International Committee for the conversion of <u>ad valorem</u> duties into specific, claiming that the tariff in force at present being the British one, the most favored nation clause would protect all interests and that it could not admit of its



tariff being converted by an international board. These are the principle objections.

The first clause which Great Britain wishes to have introduced was originally suggested by the Japanese Government but, in view of the strong opposition which developed against it, the matter was wisely dropped. The clause read when suggested by Japan:-"No conversion, redemption, or cancellation of the Bonds shall take place otherwise than by action of sinking fund, and, as long as any portion of the bonds remains unpaid, China shall not grant to any Power any separate or exclusive territorial or financial advantages."

As I did not believe that this provision could accomplish the object it had in view, I have never supported it and have held that it would undoubtedly offend some of the Powers who would categorically refuse to accept it. The Russian Minister has since stated that he would not agree to it and several of the other Representatives hold the same views.

The refusal of the British Government to agree to the International Commission for the conversion of the tariff is wholly inexplicable, for the commission was unanimously accepted by the Conference on June 11th when it was proposed by the Japanese Minister as a condition for his acceptance of my proposal to convert the import duties into specific ones. The Chinese Government was duly informed on July 27th (see my No.144 of that date) that this commission was one of the conditions asked for in return for the Powers agreeing to a 5% effective import duty.

It is commonly stated, though I believe there is little truth in the rumor, that Great Britain is desirous of seeing the negotiations protracted as much as possible as by that means she hopes to defer the evacuation of this

province by the international forces and thereby, perhaps, be able to bring pressure on Russia for the evacuation of Niu-chuang and also, possibly, get Germany to withdraw her troops from Shanghai-- the British considering their presence there an absolutely unjustifiable encroachment on what they are pleased to call <u>their</u> part of China.

The Chinese have complied with all the demands made on them under the terms of the Joint Note of December 22nd, last, and all the Powers are ready to accept the final protocol, Great Britain excepted and how long she will continue to delay final action no one here is able to foretell.

In view of the above conditions I telegraphed you last night as follows:-

"Secstate, Washington.

Signing of final protocol delayed by British Government raising objections against the International Commission for the revision tariff which was unanimously accepted June 11th and the Chinese Government so informed; also, by wanting to insert in the protocol clauses highly objectionable to several of the Powers.

Rockhill."

I ahve the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

DIPLOMATIC.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

AUG 15 1901

FUTE

Telegraph Rockhill again Aug 26.

DEPT OF STATE AUG 28 1901 ASST SECRETARY

AUG 12 '01 DEPT OF STATE

Confirmed Aug. 16

From Peking,

August 10, 1901.

Received 3.45 P. M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Confirm. aab

DEPT OF STATE AUG 15 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Tenth.

Tariff five per cent ad valorem effective will be put in force two months after signing final protocol, excepting goods shipped within ten days after signing. Will continue until conversion to specific rates has been effected by Commission. Free list will be shortly settled; will include flour.

British Government propose to return to financial committee, Shanghai, any balance its share indemnity exceeding its adjusted claim, same to be disposed of as the powers decide.

ROCKHILL

Given to press Aug 12 omitting last paragraph. aab

Deciphered by J.R.B.

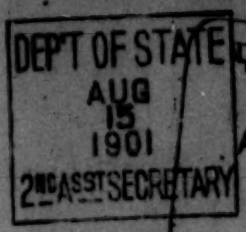
August 11, 12.30 PM 189 , M.

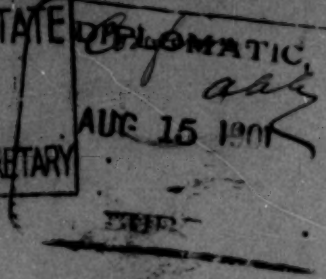
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.





From Peking,

August 12, 1901,

Received 7.10 A. M.

√ Confirmed Aug. 16

Secretary of State,

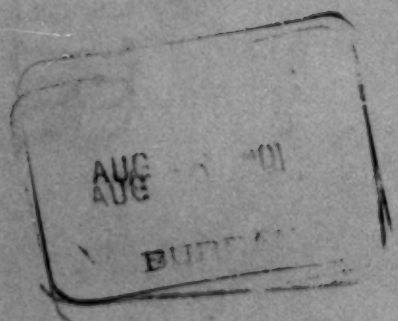
Washington.

Twelfth.

Draft of final protocol finally agreed upon. Free list includes the following articles: rice, foreign cereals and flour; gold and silver bullion and coin.

ROCKHILL

Given to press Aug. 12



Deciphered by J.R.B.,

August 12, 9.20 A.M189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

AUG 13 1901

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twelfth.

Draft of final protocol finally agreed upon. Free list includes the following articles, viz. Foreign coin, gold and silver bullion and coin.

Received by I.R.A.,

August 13, 8.30 A.M.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 30 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
21
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Mr. Conger can print in Advance Sheets.
Ack & file.

No.183.

RECEIVED
SEP
14
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking, China, August 12th, 1901.

Sent Sec'y Oct. 9

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1149

Copies of Adv. Sheets No. 1149, mailed to Mr. Conger, Oct. 7, 1901

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note addressed by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, under date of the 8th instant, to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, asking the financial co-operation of their Government in the work of improving the navigability of the Peiho and Whangpoo rivers and their acceptance of the enclosed regulations concerning the organization, duties and revenues of the Whangpoo river Conservancy Board.

The regulations will figure as an annex to the Final Protocol.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, August 8th, 1901.

2. Annex to Final Protocol (Regulations etc.)

No.183.

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking,China,August 12th,1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note addressed by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps,under date of the 8th instant,to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries , marking the financial co-operation of their Governments in the work of improving the navigability of the Peiho and Whangpoo rivers and their acceptance of the enclosed regulations concerning the organization,duties and revenues of the Wangpoo River Conservancy Board.

The regulations will figure as an annex to the Final Protocol.

I am,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:-

1. Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, August 8th,1901.

2. Annex to Final Protocol (Regulations etc.)

Translation.

Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

August 8th,1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

As I had the honor to write you on the 30th of July, the Representatives of the Powers, in consenting to the raising to 5% effective of the present tariff on Maritime imports, have decided to ask of China as a compensation to participate financially in the improvement of the courses of the Peiho and the Whangpoo.

As regards the Peiho, the works for improvement commenced in 1898, have recently been resumed by an International Committee in which the Chinese Government will be able to be represented as soon as the administration of Tientsin shall have been handed over to it. The Representatives of the Powers have only to request the Chinese Government to pledge itself to pay annually to the said commission a sum of 60,000 Haikwan taels for the maintenance of the works.

As regards the Whangpoo, a Conservancy Board, charged with the direction and control of the works, is to be created. This Board shall consist of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of the foreigners engaged in the shipping trade of Shanghai. The expenses entailed by the works and the general management of the undertaking are extimated at the sum of 460,000 taels during the first twenty years. This sum shall be supplied in equal portions by the Chinese Government and foreign interests. The details of the stipulations concerning the composition, duties and revenues of the Board are given

Translation.

Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

****

August 8th,1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

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As regards the Peiho,the works for improvement commenced in 1899,have recently been resumed by an International Committee in which the Chinese Government will be able to be represented as soon as the administration of Tientsin shall have been handed over to it. The Representatives of the Powers have only to request the Chinese Government to pledge itself to pay annually to the said commission a sum of 60,000 Haikwan taels for the maintenance of the works.

As regards the Whangpoo, a Conservancy Board,charged with the direction and control of the works is to be created. This Board shall consist of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of the Foreigners engaged in the ship ing trade of Shanghai. The expenses entailed by the works and the general management of the undertaking are estimated at the sum of 480,000 taels during the first twenty years. This sum shall be supplied in equal portions by the Chinese Government and foreign interests. The detail of the stipulations concerning the composition,duties and revenues of the Board are given

in the enclosed Projet de reglement.

By taking cognizance of this latter document, Y.H. and Y.E. will see that the Powers taking into consideration the present financial condition of the Empire ask only of China the pecuniary sacrifices indispensable for the general interests in question.

I avail myself of thisopportunity etc.

(Sgd) B.J.de Cologan.

in the enclosed Projet de Reglement.

By taking cognizance of this latter document, H.M. and Y.M. will see that the Powers taking into consideration the present financial condition of the Empire ask only of China the pecuniary sacrifices indispensable for the general interests in question.

I avail myself of this opportunity etc.

(Sgd) B.J.de Cologan.

ANNEX NO. 15

I. A River Conservancy Board is established at SHANGHAI for the the WHANGPOO river.

II. The Board shall have the two-fold duty of acting as Agent for the straightening and improvement of the river, and as Controling Agent.

III. The jurisdiction of the Board shall extend from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek, to the red buey in the Yangtze.

IV. The Board shall consist of :-

a) The Taotai;

b) The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai.

c) Two members elected by the Consular Body.

d) Two members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, elected by the Committee of the said Chamber;

e) Two members representing shipping interests elected by shipping companies, commercial firms and the merchants, the total of whose entrances and clearances at Shanghai, Woosung and other ports on the Whangpoo exceeds 50,000 tons per annum;

f) A member of the Municipal Council of the International settlement;

g) A member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession, and

h) A representative of each country the total tonnage of whose ships entering and clearing at Shanghai and any other port of the Whangpoo exceeds 500,000 tons a year.

V. The ex officio members shall hold office as long as they fill the position by virtue of which they sit on the Board.

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II. The Board shall have the two-fold duty of acting as Agent for the straightening and improvement of the river, and as Controlling Agent.

III. The jurisdiction of the Board shall extend from a line drawn from the lower limit of the King-man Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek, to the red buoy in the Yangtze.

IV. The Board shall consist of :-

a) The Taotai;

b) The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai.

c) Two members elected by the Consular Body.

d) Two members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai elected by the Committee of the said Chamber;

e) Two members representing shipping interests elected by shipping companies, commercial firms and the merchants, the total of whose entrances and clearances at Shanghai, Woosung and other ports on the Whangpoo exceeds 80,000 tons per annum;

f) A member of the Municipal Council of the International settlement;

g) A member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession, and

h) A representative of each country the total tonnage of whose ships entering and clearing at Shanghai and any other port of the Whangpoo exceeds 300,000 tons a year.

V. The ex officio members shall hold office as long as they fill the position by virtue of which they sit on the Board.

VI. The representatives of the Municipal Councils and of the Chamber of Commerce shall be elected for a period of one year. They may be immediately re-elected.

The term of office of the members to be designated by the Governments provided under paragraph h), shall also be one year.

The term of the other members is for three years. They may be immediately re-elected.

VII. In case of a vacancy during a term, the successor of the outgoing member shall be designated for one year or for three years, according to the class to which he belongs.

VIII. The Board shall elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman from amongst its members for a term of one year. If there is no majority at the election of Chairman, the Senior Consul shall be requested to give a casting vote.

IX. In case of the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall take his place. If both of them are absent the members shall choose amongst themselves a President for the occasion.

X. In all meetings of the Board, if votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

XI. Four members form a quorum.

XII. The Board shall appoint the officials and employees deemed necessary for carrying out the works and enforcing its regulations; it shall fix their salaries, wages and gratuities, and shall pay them out of the funds placed at its disposal, and it may make regulations and take every measure necessary concerning its staff which it can dismiss at pleasure.

XIII. The Board decides on the necessary steps for the regulation of traffic, including the placing of moorings in the river and the berthing of vessels within the limits

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VIII. The Board shall elect its Chairman and Vice Chairman from amongst its members for a term of one year. If there is no majority at the election of Chairman, the Senior Consul shall be requested to give a casting vote.

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XIII. The Board decides on the necessary steps for the regulation of traffic, including the placing of moorings in the river and the berthing of vessels within the limits

indicated in Article III,and on all water courses (such as the Soochow Creek and others) passing through the French Concession or the International Settlement at Shanghai and the foreign quarter at Woosung,as well as on all the other creeks emptying into the river,for a distance of two English miles above their mouths.

XIV. The Board has power to expropriate the private moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the river.

XV. The authorization of the Board is necessary to carry out any dredging; to build bunds; to construct jetties or to place pontoons and hulks in the section of the river mentioned in Article XIII. The Board may,at its discretion,refuse such authorization.

XVI. The Board has full power to remove all obstacles in the river or the above-mentioned creeks,and to recover,if necessary,the cost of so doing from those responsible.

XVII. The Board has control of all floating lights, buoys,beacons,land marks and light signals within the section of the river and within the creeks mentioned in Article XIII,as well as over such marks on the shore as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the river,with the exception of light house which shall remain subject to Article XXXII of the Treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China.

XVIII. The improvement and conservancy works of the Whangpoo shall be entirely under the technical control of the Board,even should the carrying out of them necessitate works beyond the limits of its jurisdiction. In this case the necessary orders will be transmitted by and the work will be done with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

XIX. The Board shall receive and disburse all the

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XV. The authorization of the Board is necessary to carry out any dredging; to build bunds; to construct jetties or to place pontoons and mats in the section of the river mentioned in Article XIII. The Board may, at its discretion, refuse such authorization.

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XIX. The Board shall receive and disburse all the

funds collected for the works and take,in conjunction with the competent authorities,all proper and efficacious measures to ensure the collection of the taxes and the enforcement of the regulations.

XX. The Board shall appoint the Harbour Master and his staff. This department shall act,within the limits of the powers assigned to the Board,in the section of the river indicated in Article XIII.

XXI. The Board shall power to organize a police and watch service to ensure the execution of its regulations and orders.

XXII. The Board shall have the direction and control of the Shanghai (lower Yangtze) pilot service. Licenses for pilots for ships bound for Shanghai shall only be issued by the Board and at its discretion.

XXIII. In case of infractions of its regulations, the Board shall sue offenders in the following way:- Foreigners,before their respective Consuls,or competent judicial authority; Chinese,or foreigners whose Governments are not represented in China,in the Mixed Court in the presence of a foreign assessor.

XXIV. All suits against the Board shall be brought before the Court of Consuls at Shanghai. The Board shall be represented in suits by its Secretary.

XXV. Members of the Board and persons employed by it,shall not incur any personal responsibility for the votes and acts of the Board for contracts made or expenses incurred by the said Body,when the said votes,acts,contracts and expenses concern the carrying out or the enforcement under the authority or by order of the Board,or of one of its branches,of the regulations enacted by said Body.

XXVI. Besides the provisions mentioned in Article XIII of the present Annex,the Board has power to enact

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XXVI. Besides the prohibitions mentioned in Article XIII of the present Annex,the Board has power to enact

within the limits of its competency,all necessary ordinances and regulations,and to fix fines for the violation thereof.

XXVII. The Ordinances and Regulations mentioned in Article XXVI shall be submitted for the approbation of the Consular Body; if two months after presenting the draft of the proposed ordinances and regulations the Consular Body has made no objection or suggested no modification, it shall be considered as approved and shall come into force.

XXVIII. The Board has power to acquire by purchase the lands necessary for carrying out the works of improvement and conservancy of the Whangpoo,and to dispose of them.

If,for this purpose,it shall be deemed necessary to expropriate land,the rules laid down in Article VI(a) of "The Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai North of the Yang-king-pang " shall be followed. The price shall be fixed by a committee consisting of,1st,a person chosen by the authority to whose jurisdiction the owner is subject; 2nd,one chosen by the Board and,3rd, one chosen by the Dean of the Consular Corps.

XXIX. Riparian owners shall have the refusal of all land made in front of their properties by the reclamation carried out for the improvement of the waterways in question. The purchase price of these lands shall be fixed by a committee composed in the same manner as provided for in Article XXVIII.

XXX. The revenues of the Board are derived from:-

a) An annual tax of one tenth of one percentum (0.1%) on the assessed value of all lands and houses in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

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XXX. The revenues of the Board are derived from:-

a) An annual tax of one tenth of one per centum (0.1%) on the assessed value of all lands and houses in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

b) A tax of equal amount on all property with water frontage on the Whangpoo, from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek to the place where the Whangpoo empties into the Yangtze. The assessed value of this property shall be fixed by the committee mentioned in Article XXVIII.

c) A tax of five candareens per ton on all ships of non-Chinese type and of a tonnage superior to 150 tons entering or leaving the Port of Shanghai, Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpoo.

Ships of non-Chinese type of 150 tons and under, shall pay a quarter of the above-mentioned tax. These taxes shall only be leviable on each ship once every four months, irrespective of the number of its entrances and clearances.

Foreign-built ships navigating the Yangtze and only stopping at Woosung to take their river papers shall be exempted from the taxes above mentioned on condition that on their way up or down they shall not carry on any commercial transactions at Woosung. They shall, however, be allowed to take on water and supplies at Woosung.

d) A tax of one-tenth of one percentum (0.1%) on all merchandise passing through the Customs at Shanghai, Woosung or any other port on the Whangpoo.

e) An annual contribution from the Chinese Government equal to that supplied by the various foreign interests.

XXXI. The collection of the taxes enumerated in Article XXX shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:-

Tax a, by the respective municipalities.

Tax b, to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction of Governments represented in China, by their

b) A tax of equal amount on all property with water frontage on the Whangpoo, from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-wan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek to the place where the Whangpoo empties into the Yangtze. The assessed value of this property shall be fixed by the committee mentioned in Article XXVIII.

c) A tax of five candareens per ton on all ships of non-Chinese type and of a tonnage superior to 150 tons entering or leaving the Port of Shanghai, Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpoo.

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d) A tax of one tenth of one percentum (0.1%) on all merchandise passing through the Customs at Shanghai, Woosung or any other port on the Whangpoo.

e) An annual contribution from the Chinese Government equal to that supplied by the various foreign interests.

XXXI. The collection of the taxes enumerated in Article XXX shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:-

Tax a , by the respective municipalities.

Tax b , to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction of Governments represented in China, by their

respective Consuls ; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from persons whose Governments are not represented in China, by the Taotai.

Taxes c and d, by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

XXXII. Should the total annual revenues of the Board not be sufficient for the payment of interest and the amortization of the capital to be borrowed for carrying out the works, for keeping up the completed works and for the service in general, the Board shall have the power to increase in the same proportion the various taxes on shipping, on land and houses, and on trade, to a figure sufficient to supply its recognized needs. This eventual increase would apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government mentioned in paragraph c of Article XXX.

XXXIII. The Board shall give notice to the Consular Body of the necessity for the increase referred to in Article XXXII. Such increase shall only come into force after its approval by the Consular Body at Shanghai.

XXXIV. The Board shall submit to the Consular Body at Shanghai within six months after the closing of each financial year, its annual accounts, accompanied by a detailed report on the general management and the receipts and expenditures during the preceding twelve months. This report shall be published.

XXXV. If the exact and published accounts of receipts and expenditures show a balance of receipts over expenses, the taxes mentioned in Article XXX shall be proportionately reduced by the Board and the Consular Body at Shanghai acting conjointly. The eventual reduction shall apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government referred to in paragraph c of Article XXX.

respective Consuls ; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from persons whose Governments are not represented in China, by the Taotai.

Taxes 2 and 4, by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

XXXII. Should the total annual revenues of the Board not be sufficient for the payment of interest and the amortization of the capital to be borrowed for carrying out the works, for keeping up the completed works and for the service in general, the Board shall have the power to increase in the same proportion the various taxes on shipping, on land and houses, and on trade, to a figure sufficient to supply its recognized needs. This eventual increase would apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government mentioned in paragraph 6 of Article XXX.

XXXIII. The Board shall give notice to the Consular Body of the necessity for the increase referred to in Article XXXII. Such increase shall only come into force after its approval by the Consular Body at Shanghai.

XXXIV. The Board shall submit to the Consular Body at Shanghai within six months after the closing of each financial year, its annual accounts, accompanied by a detailed report on the general management and the receipts and expenditures during the preceding twelve months. This report shall be published.

XXXV. If the exact and published accounts of receipts and expenditures show a balance of receipts over expenses, the taxes mentioned in Article XXX shall be proportionately reduced by the Board and the Consular Body at Shanghai acting conjointly. The eventual reduction shall apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government referred to in paragraph 3 of Article XXX.

XXXVI. At the expiration of the first term of three years the Signatories shall examine conjointly whether the provisions contained in the present Annex require revision. A new revision can take place every three years under the same conditions.

XXXVII. The regulations of the Board within the limits provided for in Article XIII and subject to the approbation of the Consular Body at Shanghai, shall be binding on all foreigners.

Done at Peking, ... 1901.

Sir:-

In my telegram of the 6th instant and in my despatch No.158 of the 9th, I referred to the refusal of the British Minister to sign the Final Protocol unless the Conference would consent to the appointment of a Special Commission for the conversion of the tariff which the Conference considered had been finally accepted on June 11th, last.

To-day at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, the final protocol was again discussed and an agreement reached on every part of it except the above mentioned provision. The British Minister stated that he would not refuse to sign the protocol if it was embodied in it, but in case he did sign he would have to note on the protocol the reserve of his Government as to this clause.

It being held by the Conference that such a course was not desirable, and in the hopes of closing definitely the final protocol, the Representatives of the Powers, while expressing their disapproval of the reopening of a question considered settled by a unanimous vote as far back as the 11th of last June, and on the condition that no other question should be raised and the protocol finally accepted, agreed to the British formula which reads as follows :-

" All duties on imports levied ad valorem shall be converted into specific duties so far as it is possible to

XXXVI. At the expiration of the first term of three years the Signatories shall examine conjointly whether the provisions contained in the present Annex require revision. A new revision can take place every three years under the same conditions.

XXXVII. The regulations of the Board within the limits provided for in Article XIII and subject to the approbation of the Consular Body at Shanghai, shall be binding on all foreigners.

Done at Peking, ... 1901.

No.154.



Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, August 12th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In my telegram of the 8th instant and in my despatch No.152 of the 9th, I referred to the refusal of the British Government to accept the International Commission for the conversion of the tariff, which the Conference considered had been finally accepted on June 11th, last.

To-day at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, the final protocol was again discussed and an agreement reached on every part of it except the above mentioned provision. The British Minister stated that he would not refuse to sign the protocol if it was embodied in it, but in case he did sign he would have to note on the protocol the reserve of his Government as to this clause.

It being held by the Conference that such a course was not desirable, and, in the hopes of closing definitely the final protocol, the Representatives of the Powers, while expressing their disapproval of the re-opening of a question considered settled by a unanimous vote as far back as the 11th of last June, and on the condition that no other question should be raised but the protocol finally accepted, agreed to the British formula which reads as follows :-

" All duties on imports levied <u>ad valorem</u> shall be converted into specific duties so far as it is possible to

do so and with the least delay".

The paragraph read originally:-" An international commission shall be appointed for that purpose. The Powers having a treaty with China and also the Chinese Government can be represented on it by one or more delegates, but they can only have one vote."

The chief argument of the British Minister against this commission was that it would be unwieldly; as votes would have to be unanimous, it would take a very long time to complete its work - the number of articles on the tariff being over 1250.

It is the intention of the British Government to ask the chief commercial Powers in China, Japan, Germany and the United States-to join with it in the work of conversion of the tariff conjointly with the Chinese Maritime Customs.

I am inclined to believe that this change in the protocol is for the better. The conversion as originally provided for would very likely have proved as impracticable as the British Government feared.

The free list was also agreed upon after a short discussion and with that the final protocol was definitely accepted. A copy of it will be sent at once to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and they will be asked when they can sign it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 25 1901
BUREAU.

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1901
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Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, August 13th, 1901.

Acld Sept. 27 C.

1 copy of Tech. in duty
Sec. Sylvester
Bureau of Rolls & Library

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the files of the Department printed copies in duplicate of the protocol of the 56th meeting of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations at this capital; also the following described printed matter:-

Minutes of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th meetings of the Committee on the Payment of Indemnities.

Report of said Committee with copies of Annexes Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

1st and 2nd plans of amortization presented by the Committee, plan of Mr. Hillier of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Peking, plan presented by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Minutes of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th meetings of the Committee on the proposed conservancy of the Whangpoo river at Shanghai; plan of proposed convention; and Memorandum of Sir Robert Hart.

These papers, with those already sent to the Department, are all that have been printed to date. As soon as others are received they will be promptly forwarded.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

CINQUANTE-SIXIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 19 Juin 1901.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis. Le Ministre de France empêché s'est fait représenter par **M. d'Anthouard.**

Lecture est donnée des rectifications au procès-verbal de la 55e séance. Il est adopté.

M. d'Anthouard lit une lettre, datée de Taiyuen fou le 10 juin, et adressée au Ministre de France par un missionnaire du Chansi qui, sur de nouveaux rapports, confirme la nouvelle, déjà annoncée, du massacre des missionnaires belges de Siao-Kiaopan et de nombreux chrétiens. Le crime aurait été commis par Tong-fou-siang et ses partisans, lesquels se dirigeraient sur Taiyuen fou avec des bandes de soldats du Kansou et de Boxeurs. M. Kahn a été voir hier soir Li Hong-tchang qui s'est porté garant de la fausseté de ces nouvelles. Le Vice-roi du Tcheli a cependant reconnu qu'ayant télégraphié il y a 5 jours à la Cour et à Taiyuen fon pour demander des renseignements, il n'avait pas encore reçu de réponse. Il a envoyé un nouveau télégramme à Taiyuen.

Ce matin la Légation de France a eu connaissance d'une dépêche datée de Taiyuen fou, postérieures à la lettre précitée, et engageant le Père Procureur de la mission, qui est en ce moment à Pékin à ne pas partir pour le Chansi où l'insécurité est absolue.

M. le Marquis Salvago. Les informations qu'il reçoit de la mission Italienne du Chansi démontrent que le bruit de graves désordres en Mongolie s'était répandu au Chansi. Le 3 juin, un missionnaire italien lui télégraphiait la nouvelle d'un soulèvement à la tête duquel aurait été Tong-fou-siang et des mandarins rebelles et la prise de Siao Kiaopan; le même jour, de Kaolin, près de Singan, on l'avisait qu'on croyait au massacre de la mission belge et de troubles à Longhgau. Ces nouvelles ont été répétées dans une lettre du 4 juin. — Un télégramme du 14 juin annonce que les chrétiens des environs affirmaient qu'une mission près de Taiyuen fou avait été détruite et que des prêtres indigènes aurait été massacrés ou dispersés, mais on n'osait pas affirmer l'authenticité de ce bruit. Enfin dans un télégramme du 18 juin, le Père Barnaba confirme avoir reçu la nouvelle du massacre de la mission belge et de trois cents chrétiens, provoqué, affirme un courrier qui lui a été envoyé de la frontière, par un décret Impérial apocryphe.

Le Ministre d'Italie a informé de ce qui précède Li Hong-tchang qui lui a promis de donner des ordres formels aux autorités du Chansi et a déclaré qu'il garantissait de la sécurité des missionnaires Italiens dans cette province.

M. Joostens attend au premier jour des renseignements sûrs et formels. Li Hong-tchang s'est engagé vendredi à faire passer une lettre aux missionnaires de Siao Kiaopan et s'ils sont vivants leur réponse peut arriver d'ici trois ou quatre jours. Il est arrivé hier une lettre de Siouantze, localité située non loin de Siao Kiaopau. Cette lettre ést datée du 9 juin et dit que tout est calme dans le pays.

M. de Giers a reçu des nouvelles de Mongolie par les Consuls russes. Elles remontent au mois d'avril, Elles annoncent qu'à cette époque Tong-fou-siang fugitif était caché en Mongolie où on attendait également le Duc Lan et le Prince Tuan. Le Duc Lan qui était entre Lautchéou et Soutchéou s'était arrêté pour attendre son frère. Il y a deux jours, à la demande de **M. Beau, M. de Giers** a télégraphié à ses agents d'Ourga et de Ourountchi. Leur réponse n'est pas encore arrivée. En tous les cas, toutes sortes de bruits courent et on ne peut les accueillir à la légère. C'est ainsi qu'on parle également du massacre d'une mission scientifique russe qui se trouverait près de la boucle du Houangho, mais les renseignement demandés par le télégraphe manquent encore. En tous les cas, la poste russe et les marchands de thé qui fréquentent à nouveau la Mongolie n'ont rien signalé de suspect.

M de Mumm dit qu'un voyageur allemand qui revient de Mongolie a fait une constation identique.

Sir Ernest Satow a des doutes sur la nouvelle de troubles au Chansi. Une mission anglaise doit partir aujourd'hui même pour Taiyuenfou, à la demande du Gouverneur Chinois qui s'est porté garant de la sécurité de son voyage de Paoting à Taiyuen et a échelonné des postes pour la protéger. Le Ministre d'Angleterre remarque que dans une des lettres qui ont été lues par **le Marquis Salvago**, on parle du général Mayu koun comme complice de Tong-fou-siang. N'est-ce pas ce général qui a été désigné pour mener du Chansi à Pékin les troupes destinées à assurer la tranquilité de la ville chinoise?

Le Ministre d'Italie reconnait que les chemins entre Pékin et Taiyuenfou sont très sûrs depuis plusieurs mois et que les missionnaires Italiens qui ont fait ce voyage ont toujours reçu, sur sa demande, une protection efficace des autorités.

En résumé, on conclut qu'il faut attendre quelques jours pour pouvoir posséder des informations sûres à l'égard des rumeurs qui circulent.

Sur la proposition de **M. d'Anthouard,** il est décidé, vu l'insuffisance des ressources actuelles à Pékin, qu'on fera imprimer à Shanghai la correspondance avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois et la correspondance diverse du Corps Diplomatique, ainsi que les procès-verbaux des séances.

M. de Mumm a tenu à appuyer cette proposition. Il a fait remarquer que le retard de l'impression de la correspondance est très préjudiciable, car elle rend presque incompréhensible l'intelligence de certains procès-verbaux pour les Gouvernements, qui ne peuvent se tenir comme nous au courant des débats.

On passe à l'ordre du jour. **Le Doyen** rappelle que la réunion a été convoquée, **sur la demande de M le Baron Czikann**, pour examiner une note des Plénipotentiaires Chinois, concernant la venue de 3200 hommes de troupes régulières à Pékin. Il donne lecture de cette note et du projet de réponse préparée par le Ministre de France et concluant à l'ajournement de la venue des troupes. Ce projet de lettre est adopté. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

Sir Ernest Satow remarque qu'un délai est nécessaire pour prendre l'avis des généraux alliés.

M. de Giers. Y avait-il eu, antérieurement à la lettre des Plénipotentiaires, des pourparlers engagés pour la venue des réguliers à Pékin ?

M. de Mumm dit que l'éventualité de cette venue avait été envisagée par le général von Lessel qui lui a déclaré qu'un accord préalable devait intervenir avec les généraux Etrangers pour éviter toute chance de conflit. Le Ministre d'Allemagne a parlé dans ce sens à Li Hong-tchang. Il sait que **M. Beau** n'a pas eu d'autres informations des Chinois et qu'il partage sa propre manière de voir en l'espèce.

M. d'Anthouard rappelle qu'à la dernière séance **M. Beau** avait parlé de la demande faite par lui à Li Hong-tchang d'adresser à la population une proclamation expliquant les conditions dans lesquelles s'opère le retour des troupes chinoises à Pékin et propre à dissiper toute équivoque. Bien que le moment de l'affichage en soit encore prématuré, le Corps Diplomatique pourrait prendre connaissance de ce document, dont lecture est faite par M. d'Anthouard et qui sera mise en circulation.

Sir Ernest Satow observe qu'elle devrait être au nom des Plénipotentiaires Chinois réunis et non de Li Hong-tchang seul qui comme Gouverneur Général du Tcheli n'a pas Pékin dans sa juridiction.

A titre de renseignement, **M. de Mumm** dit que ses Collègues savent sans doute que la mère de Yuan-chékai est morte et que d'après les rites chinois, le Gouverneur du Chantoung devrait se retirer pour trois ans, mais que les Plénipotentiaires ont adressé un mémoire au Trône pour demander le maintien en fonctions, désirable aussi pour les Européens, de ce haut fonctionnaire.

M. de Giers déclare qu'il a reçu des instructions de son Gouvernement et est autorisé à accepter le 1er juillet comme date de limitation des indemnités.

M. d'Anthouard dit que bien que sans instructions précises, **M. Beau** croit pouvoir conclure que le Gouvernement Français s'est prononcé dans le même sens.

M. de Mumm. Cela implique également la limitation des indemnités au total de 450 millions de taels.

M. de Giers. Pas forcément. C'est nous qui avons fait le total avec les données spéciales que possédait chaque Ministre et en déclarant que le chiffre n'était qu'approximatif.

M. de Mumm. Le total que nous avons établi en dernier lieu est de 463 millions, mais là dessus, 4 millions sont réclamés par deux Puissances. Les 9 autres millions disparaîtront très probablement dans les réductions opérées.

M. Joostens. Les intérêts ont-ils été comptés dans le total ?

M. de Mumm. Les chiffres fournis à la Commission par les Représentants Etrangers n'indiquent point si les intérêts y ont été compris, mais après les principes établis par la Commission et acceptés par les Gouvernements le total des intérêts ne peut pas être bien considérable et doit être surpassé de beaucoup par la réduction des sommes réclamées.

Sir Ernest Satow observe qu'on a proposé 450 millions comme somme ronde, se rapprochant le plus possible du total réel. Si l'on devait attendre la fin de l'examen de toutes les réclamations pour conclure, on n'en finirait certainement pas avant plusieurs mois. C'est pour éviter les lenteurs qu'une somme globale a été indiquée. Les calculs d'intérêt, d'amortissement doivent porter sur une base fixe.

M. de Giers ne fait pas d'objection au chiffre qui a été proposé, 450 millions ou plutôt 1 milliard 700 millions de francs, suivant l'estimation de son Gouvernement, mais il dit qu'on ne peut rien accepter définitivement tant que l'objection soulevée par **M. Komura** n'aura pas été résolue.

M. Komura. Le Gouvernement Japonais accepte la date du 1er juillet, et le montant de 450 millions de taels, mais il maintient sur ce dernier point, la réserve qu'il a été présentée à la dernière réunion.

Sir Ernest Satow vient de recevoir des instructions de Londres à l'égard des propositions émises par **M. de Giers** dans la séance du 11 juin.

Le Gouvernement Anglais préférerait le terme « indemnités » à celui « d'emprunt » afin d'éviter les malentendus, puisqu'il n'avait pas pu s'associer au projet d'émission d'un emprunt garanti. De même, il attribue au mot « affecter » un sens qui exclue antérieurement l'idée d'une hypothèque sur les revenus appropriés au paiement de l'indemnité, dans l'idée que les Puissances n'auront aucun droit de contrôle ou de surveillance sur la perception de ces revenus.

Quant à la proposition de Son Excellence le Ministre de Russie, relative à la gabelle, le Gouvernement Britannique pense qu'elle ne doit pas être interprétée de manière à empêcher les réformes que pourrait introduire le Gouvernement Chinois. Dans la perception de ces taxes, ni de rien changer au contrôle du likin du sel dans certains endroits reconnu par le contrat pour l'emprunt anglo-allemand de 1898 à la Douane Maritime.

Il ne saurait admettre qu'en cas d'irrégularité de paiement de la part de la Chine, les arrérages soient suppléés par l'élévation des droits de douane à 10 %. Le produit d'une élévation éventuelle au-delà de 5 % que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pourrait consentir, serait appliqué à d'autres destinations et ne pourrait évidemment être entièrement utilisé pour le service des obligations.

Or, afin de se garantir contre la possibilité que les compensations accordées par le Gouvernement Chinois pour cette élévation de droits ne fussent réalisés, elle devrait être révocable.

Le Gouvernement Anglais croit par conséquent qu'il serait préférable de trouver d'autres revenus qui fussent utilisables dans le cas où les ressources n° 1 à 4 se trouveraient insuffisantes.

Pour sa part, le Ministre d'Angleterre croit en toute confiance que le Gouvernement Chinois dont les Plénipotentiaires nous ont déjà offert de suppléer à l'insuffisance des revenus indiqués par des sommes prélevées sur la caisse métropolitaine, ou de donner 4 à 5 millions d'économies à réaliser sur le tribut du riz, fera tous ses efforts pour faire face à ses engagements. Il est d'avis personnellement que l'esprit de probité commerciale qui caractérise la nation chinoise ne fera pas défaut dans les circonstances actuelles.

A propos des réserves faites par les Plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis à l'égard de la proposition d'élévation des droits d'importation à 5 °/₀ effectifs, le Gouvernement Anglais ne voit aucune objection à l'adoption par la conférence du projet d'amélioration des rivières de Shanghai et de Tientsin. Il tient à déclarer que, bien que **Rockhill** ait retiré sa proposition relative aux règlements des eaux intérieures, cette question a pour lui un intérêt tout spécial.

M. de Giers estime que les restrictions du Gouvernement Anglais remettent en question le consentement de la Russie à l'acceptation de la gabelle qui avait été donné sous la condition que l'élévation des des droits d'importation à 10 °/₀ constituerait une garantie de réserve. Il est à espérer et à croire que l'utilisation de cette réserve serait inutile, — mais l'affectation que le Gouvernement Britannique veut donner au produit de l'augmentation des droits les détourne forcément de la destination que voulait leur attribuer le Gouvernement de Pétersbourg.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il importe peu que les réserves faites par le Gouvernement Britannique aient été formulées aujourd'hui ou plus tard. Il avait déjà dit à plusieurs reprises que le Gouvernement Britannique n'admettrait pas l'élévation à dix pour cent. sans obtenir en échange les réformes commerciales qu'il avait signalées au moment de proposer la rédaction de l'article XI de la Note. Dès le mois de novembre, il avait annoncé que l'Angleterre désirait la suppression des likins et pour y arriver, il faut trouver des fonds.

M. de Giers trouve que la déclaration faite par le Ministre d'Angleterre n'est pas une réserve mais une objection de principe à la proposition de considérer l'élévation à 10 °/₀ comme garantie de réserve, il regrette que le Gouvernement Anglais ait justement pensé à affecter à la suppression du likin les sommes provenant de l'élévation des douanes à 10 °/₀. Pourquoi n'avoir pas cherché d'autres moyens? —

M. de Mumm déclare que son Gouvernement est opposé à l'affectation des revenus du tribut du riz et des pensions mandchoues, qui à son avis ne pourraient être utilisés que pour remplacer auprès du Gouvernement Chinois les revenus qui seraient prélevés d'autre part en vue du payement des indemnités. Quant aux fonds de la caisse métropolitaine, cette ressource paraîtrait bien aléatoire aux financiers étrangers. Ayant été autorisé à accepter le revenu de la gabelle comme sécurité il n'y a pas lieu pour lui d'insister comme l'ont fait MM. les Plénipotentiaires de Russie et de France sur la garantie éventuelle de l'augmentation des droits d'entrée au-delà de 5 °/₀. Mais il regrette pourtant vivement la déclaration de **Sir Ernest Satow**, puisqu'elle met de nouveau en jeu l'accord général auquel on était avisé avec tant de difficultés.

M. Joostens. Le Gouvernement Belge accepte les mesures proposées à la conférence du 11 juin, c'est-à-dire l'affectation au service des indemnités du produit des douanes indigènes, du reliquat des douanes maritimes et de la gabelle ainsi qu'une augmentation de droits de douane correspondant à 5 °/₀ et éventuellement le relèvement de ces droits à 10 °/₀.

Sir Ernest Satow désirerait qu'on discutât les questions posées dans sa lettre du 15 juin. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

M. de Giers est opposé, en principe, aux séances mixtes, entre généraux et diplomates, elles n'aboutissent pas. Le départ du Maréchal de Waldersee n'implique pas la non-existence des généraux. Ils pourront se réunir et émettre leur avis sur les questions que leur soumettra le Corps Diplomatique. Ils auraient pu être consultés aussi sur la question de l'entrée des troupes chinoises à Pékin.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis que cette question regarde avant tout le Corps Diplomatique.

Pour la démolition des forts, son Gouvernement n'a pas d'objection. Il dira donc au général Gazelee de s'entendre avec ses Collègues. Le Ministre d'Angleterre lit la liste des forts à démolir donnée par lettre du Maréchal du 6 avril dernier. A Shanhai Kouan, un différend s'est élevé au sujet du fort n° 1, dit fort international. Il est occupé par des troupes de diverses nationalités. Les commandants russe et français ont refusé de le céder au général Reid auquel la voix de la majorité l'avait attribué, qui les départagera? Les Gouvernements refusent de se prononcer et nous renverront la question.

M. de Giers. — Il n'y aurait qu'à en référer à nos généraux et à leur dire de se mettre d'accord. Ce n'est pas là une question pour laquelle le Ministre de Russie s'estime compétent.

M. Komura remarque qu'il s'agit de démolition des forts. Or les Chinois nous ont écrit qu'ils se chargeraient eux-même de la démolition. Nous n'avons qu'à leur indiquer les forts à raser, en exceptant bien entendu ceux qui serviront de casernes.

M. de Mumm objecte que la plupart des forts sont sur le territoire du Gouvernement Provisoire où les chinois n'ont pas accès.

M. de Giers ne peut donner d'instructions à son général, mais il lui demandera son opinion sur la question de la démolition des forts.

Sir Ernest Satow. — Le 2e point de sa lettre vise la limitation du rayon d'action des commandants de poste sur la ligne de communication entre Pekin et la mer. Les Chinois ont demandé que les commandants de poste de s'ingèrent pas dans l'administration indigène et ce vœu est raisonnable. Jusqu'à présent, les militaires n'hésitaient pas à exercer assez loin leur contrôle de police. Il sera bon de restreindre leur activité et d'indiquer aux généraux que les militaires n'ont pas à se mêler de l'administration indigène. On pourrait en vue de limiter leur rôle à la garde de leurs postes et à la surveillance de la voie leur enlever tout prétexte à s'écarter en priant le Gouvernement Chinois d'établir des marchés de ravitaillement auprès des postes.

M. de Giers. — Le général Wogack considère que la question de juridiction n'est pas assez développée. Il y lieu de demander l'avis des généraux.

M. de Mumm demandera l'avis de son général sur toutes les questions soulevées par Sir Ernest Satow Mais le général de Lessel est à Tientsin, ce qui est cause de lenteurs dans les communications, alors que le général Gazelee est à Pékin.

Sur le point de la distribution des forts à Shanhai Kouan **Sir Ernest Satow** a reçu une copie d'un rapport qui a été communiqué aux généraux. Il fera circuler cette lettre. En tous les cas il faudra que les généraux, les Gouvernements ou le Corps Diplomatique se mettent d'accord.

Au sujet de la limite des zônes occupées par les Forces Alliées, le Maréchal s'était prononcé (Voir sa lettre du 19 mai). Il y a lieu de consulter maintenant les Généraux sur la réduction des limites primitives et la reinstallation des autorités chinoises. Les zônes étaient occupées par les Allemands, Anglais, Français, Japonais et Italiens.

M. le Marquis Salvago remarque que la zône italienne est au nord-est de Pékin et que par conséquent la réduction de son occupation n'est pas d'un intérêt urgent.

Sir Ernest Satow. — Nous devrons exprimer également notre opinion, à l'égard de la réduction des zônes, comme au sujet de l'évacuation des Palais occupés par nos troupes.

M. de Mumm insiste et dit qu'il ne se prononcera qu'après avoir pris l'avis des généraux.

M. de Giers partage cette manière de voir.

M. le Marquis Salvago dit qu'en ce qui concerne le Palais d'Eté il pourrait le rendre aux Chinois n'importe quand, mais que le Commandant des troupes stationnées préférait y maintenir ses troupes jusqu'au moment de leur rapatriement, environ la fin du mois de juillet.

Sir Ernest Satow sait que le Général Gazelee est prêt à remettre la police aux Chinois dans la Ville Tartare dès le 1er juillet mais que les Commissaires de la police anglaise garderont le contact avec la police indigène jusqu'au moment de l'évacuation totale.

M. Komura. — Le Général Japonais procédera de même.

M. le Marquis Salvago. — La police du secteur italien a été remise aux Chinois depuis six jours et ils l'exercent sous la surveillance des Autorités italiennes.

M. de Mumm. — Dans le secteur allemand, la police a été remise aux Chinois depuis huit jours, mais le Ministre d'Allemagne sait de source officieuse que les Autorités Militaires allemandes sont opposées à la rentrées des réguliers en ville tant que l'évacuation ne sera pas faite.

M. d'Anthouard. — Depuis assez longtemps, nous avons associé les Chinois à la police et nous la leur remettons progressivement, mais nous n'avons rien décidé relativement à la rentrée des réguliers.

Sur une question posée par M. le Baron Czikann **M. Komura** dit que son Général *préférerait* que les réguliers restent en dehors de Pékin jusqu'à l'évacuation totale de la ville par les troupes étrangères, mais il consentirait au besoin à leur entrée.

Le Ministre d'Angleterre informe ses Collègues que le Gouvernement Anglais ayant reçu le procès-verbal de la séance où a été discuté l'article V de la Note Collective, relative à l'interdiction de l'importation des armes, lui a envoyé des instructions. Il n'attache pas une grande importance à cet article et serait prêt à l'abandonner si l'examen des mesures nécessaires démontrait la difficulté de sa mise en vigueur. En ce qui concerne la durée de la prohibition, si les autres Puissances sont d'accord pour une période de deux ans, le Gouvernement Britannique pourrait aussi l'accepter.

M. Komura dit que le Gouvernement Japonais s'est prononcé pour que la prohibition fut faite pour une période aussi que possible. Il s'en tient donc à la limitation à deux ans déjà proposée.

M. de Giers n a pas reçu de nouvelles instructions. Son Gouvernement a insisté pour que la période de prohibition fût de cinq ans et que l'interdiction d'importation s'étendit non seulement aux armes mais aux machines qui servent à leur fabrication.

Les autres Ministres n'ont pas d'instruction.

La séance est levée à midi quarante-cinq.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. DE COLOGAN.

COMMISSION CHARGÉE D'ÉTUDIER LA QUESTION DU PAYEMENT DES INDEMNITÉS.

Septième et huitième séances des 25 et 28 Avril.

Ces sèances sont employées à la lecture et à la révision du rapport que la Commission doit présenter au Corps Diplomatique.

Les Secrétaires,

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.
VON BOHLEN.

COMMISSION CHARGÉE D'ETUDIER LA QUESTION DU PAYEMENT DES INDEMNITÉS

9e Séance du 25 mai 1901.

Au début de la séance **M. de Mumm** rappelle que la Commission a reçu mandat du Corps Diplomatique d'étudier 1° la question de l'amortissement; 2° celle de la Commission de réception du revenue.

Sur le premier point, après une assez longue discussion, la Commission tombe d'accord qu'il est nécessaire de trouver un système d'amortissements échelonnés s'adoptant aux disponibilités budgétaires de la Chine.

Sur le second point, la Commission est d'avis que le Comité dont il s'agit devrait être composé des chefs des banques étrangères de Shanghai désignés par les Gouvernements intéressés, pour recevoir en commun les sommes qu'ils auront à toucher de la Chine. Ce comité devrait se borner à encaisser le montant total des échéances et à le répartir entre les Puissances au prorata des créances de chacunes.

Avant de se séparer la Commission prend encore la résolution de dresser un tableau de toutes les réclamations dans la monnaie de chaque pays.

Elle exprime l'avis que les Légations pourraient se communiquer officieusement le chiffre de leurs réclamations privées, et également le nom des réclamants afin d'éviter que certaines personnes puissent réclamer des indemnités de plusieurs côtés à la fois.

Les Secrétaires,

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD
VON BOHLEN.

10e Séance du 31 Mai 1901.

M. de Mumm annonce à ses Collègues qu'il a demandé à MM. Hillier et Posdnieff de dresser un plan d'amortissement d'après les disponibilités des recettes actuellement sous le contrôle de l'Administration des Douanes Maritimes. M. Hillier a envoyé un plan, mais M. Posdnieff n'a pas encore répondu.

M. de Mumm sait d'autre part qu'il existe 2 autres plans de source chinoise.

M. Hillier est alors introduit pour expliquer son projet d'amortissement.

Après avoir entendu ces explications et avoir échangé ses vues la Commission est d'avis qu'il ne faudrait pas commencer l'amortissement avant 1906, qu'à partir de cette date le reliquat des Douanes et likin sous contrôle serait affecté à l'amortissement et qu'il y aurait avantage à ne demander à la Chine comme charge supplémentaire que la somme nécessaire au payement des intérêts soit 19.000.000 de taels environ.

Elle décide en conséquence de réunir le Corps Diplomatique pour le lendemain afin de prendre ses instructions et de convoquer les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ou leurs délégués pour le lundi 3 juin prochain.

Les Secrétaires,

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.
VON BOHLEN.

COMMISSION CHARGÉE D'ÉTUDIER LA QUESTION DU PAYEMENT DES INDEMNITES.

10 Séance du 3 Jnin 1901.

Son Excellence Li-Hong-Chang assisté de MM. Hsu Chéou Pong et Natong assistent à la réunion.

M. de Mumm explique à Son Excellence Li-Hong-Chang qne la Commission s'est rendue avec plaisir à son désir de donner à la Commission des explications sur la lettre par laquelle les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ont éécläré que le Gouvernement Chinois acceptait de payer les intérêts à 4 °/₀ du capital de l'indemnité. La Commission n'agit pas en ce moment en vertu d'un mandat du Corps Diplomatique, mais en son nom personnel; elle n'a en vue que de se renseigner sur certains points de la lettre en question qui lui paraissent obscurs. Elle désirerait notamment savoir de quelle manière les Plénipotentiaires Chinois conçoivent le système d'amortissement proposé.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang. — Nous avons proposé de payer d'abord le capital en 20 ans, puis les intérêts en 20 ans.

M. de Mumm. — Ce système imposerait une perte aux Puissances puisqu'il ne tient pas compte des intérêts composés, c'est-à-dire des intérêts sur les intérêts dont le payement est différé.

En effet si l'on prend provisoirement le chiffre de 450 millions de taels comme total des indemnités, l'interêt annuel à 4 °/₀ est de 18 millions. Si la Chine ne paye que 15 millions poor la première année il reste 3 millions dont le payement est différé et qui par conséquent rapportent également 4 °/₀ d'intérêt dès l'année suivante. Au commencement de la seconde année, la Chine doit donc 453 millions de taels en capital et ainsi de suite.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang. — Ne pourrait-on attribuer une partie de ces 15 millions au payement du capital, et l'autre au payement des intérêts?

M. de Mumm. — Cela n'est pas possible puisque la somme de 15 millions est inférieure au montant des intérêts, 18 millions.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang. — Ma proposition est donc impossible à appliquer et il faudrait adopter un autre système pour satisfaire les Puissances.

M. de Mumm. — La Commission, parlant toujours en son nom propre et sans mandat du Corps Diplomatique, est d'avis qu'il faudrait appliquer à ce nouvel emprunt le système déjà en vigueur pour les anciens emprunts. En payant une somme légèrement supérieure aux intérêts l'amortissement pourrait fonctionner. Cependant la Chine éprouvant des difficultés à fournir de nouvelles ressources, nous avons imaginé une combinaison qui ne grève le budget de l'Empire que d'une somme supplémentaire égale aux intérêts c'est-à-dire 18 millions. Pour l'amortissement nous nous servons des disponibilités sur les revenus actuellement gagés aux anciens emprunts, qui commenceront à se produire à partir de 1906 et croîtront ensuite en 1916 et en 1932.

La Chine fournissant annuellement 18 millions en plus de ce qu'elle paye déjà pour le service des anciens emprunts cette somme serait affectée jusqu'en 1905 aux intérêts exclusivement. En 1906 un reliquat devient disponible annuellement sur les revenus actuellement contrôlés par la Douane, et permet de faire fonctionner l'amortissement. Ce reliquat s'agrandit sensiblement à partir de 1916 et de 1932 et en même temps le montant des intérêts diminue par suite de l'extinction graduelle du capital, il en résulte que l'amortissement peut être effectué de plus en plus rapidement et être achevé en 45 ans. Durant cette période les charges de la Chine restent approximativement les mêmes, et ne dépassent que de 18 millions de taels au maximum les annuités payées actuellement.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang remet un tableau d'amortissement établi d'après le système qu'il a exposé et fait observer que le Gouvernement se trouvant dans une situation financière difficile espère que les Puissances auront égard à sa pauvreté.

M. de Mumm remarque que ce plan est différent de celui qui a été adopté pour les anciens emprunts, et émet l'avis qu'il serait préférable de ne rien innover. Sur la demande de S. E. Li-Hong-Chang il promet de lui envoyer un tableau d'amortissement dressé d'après le système qu'il a indiqué. Il précise que cette communication n'a aucun caractère officiel, et n'est faite qu'à titre de renseignement. La Commission n'a pas le pouvoir de proposer ou d'accepter quoi que ce soit.

M. de Mumm ajoute que les Puissances ont pris en considération la gêne financière du Gouvernement Chinois puisqu'elles n'insistent pas sur un intérêt plus élevé que 4 °/₀. C'est un taux bien inférieur à celui que prévoyait la Chine ou qu'elle aurait eu à payer aux banques si elle avait été obligée d'emprunter directement.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang. — M. Jamieson dans des entretiens qu'il a eus avec les Vice-rois Tchang che tong et Liou Kou wé leur avait promis que ce taux ne dépasserait pas 3 1/2 °/₀.

Sir Ernest Satow déclare que c'est une invention des vice-rois. M. Jamieson n'a rien promis, c'est Tchang che tong qui lui a fait une demande.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang déclare que le Gouvernement Chinois accepte avec plaisir de payer 4 °/₀ mais demande seulement que les annuités soient proportionnées à ses ressources. Il a confiance dans les Représentants des Puissances pour l'aider à sortir de ses embarras.

Sir Ernest Satow. — Les pertes et les dépenses réclamées par le Gouvernement ont été calculées en or d'après la monnaie de chaque pays, mais pour la commodité des Plénipotentiaires Chinois les sommes ont été converties en taels. Il va de soi cependant que plus tard lorsque les Gouvernements présenteront officiellement à la Chine le montant de leurs réclamations celui-ci sera calculé en or, et que les intérêts seront payables en or, et non en taels.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang ne fait aucune objection. Les emprunts actuels sont pour la plupart remboursés en or. Les Douanes Maritimes seront chargés par la Chine de payer les annuités et les Puissances se les partageront,

M. de Mumm. — Les Plénipotentiaires Chinois nous ont proposé de constituer un comité de banquiers chargé de recevoir les sommes et de les répartir.

Sir Ernest Satow. — La Douane Maritime verserait chaque mois au Comité des banquiers les sommes fixées et celui-ci en feraient la répartition entre les ayants-droit.

S. E. Li-Hong-Chang. — La Douane Maritime sera chargée de réclamer le montant des échéances au Ministère des Finances.

Sir Ernest Satow. — Oui et elle le verserait au Comité des représentants financiers des Puissances.

Sur la question — où la Chine prendra-t-elle les 20 millions qu'elle se propose de payer annuellement d'après le plan d'amortissement soumis par les Plénipotentiaires Chinois? — **S. E Li-Hong-Chang** déclare qu'en plus des 15 millions que la Chine a déjà offert, elle pourrait encore disposer de 4 millions, produit d'économies à réaliser sur le tribut du riz en substituant le payement d'une rente en argent aux distributions de riz, et de 3 millions de plus sur les recettes des likins généraux. En tout 22 millions de taels.

M. Komura ayant demandé si, dans le cas où les Puissances accepteraient un relèvement des tarifs d'importation à 10 °/₀, la Chine consentirait à supprimer les droits de likins sur les importations, — **S. E. Li-Hong-Chang** répond que son Gouvernement pourrait faire supprimer une partie des likins.

La séance est levée à 11 heures et demie.

Les Secrétaires,

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD
VON BOHLEN.

COMMISSION CHARGÉE D'ÉTUDIER LA QUESTION DU PAYEMENT DES INDEMNITÉS.

Onzième séance du 29 Juin 1901.

M. de Mumm annonce à ses Collègues qu'il les a réunis pour leur communiquer un nouveau plan d'amortissement.

Il rappelle tout d'abord les anciens projets dont la Commission a été saisie.

Le premier émanait des Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Il consistait à payer le capital en 30 ans et ensuite les intérêts à 4 %. Il ne tenait pas compte des intérêts composés. La Commission l'a écarté et ses auteurs ont reconnu qu'il n'était pas acceptable.

Le second a été dressé par le Directeur de la *Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank* sur les indications de la Commission. Il était correct, mais la durée de l'amortissement était trop longue, s'étendant jusqu'à 1950, et les annuités étaient trop irrégulières.

Le troisième a été présenté par M. Posdneeff. Le Dirscteur de la Banque russo-chinoise en a soumis un qu'il a retiré et remplacé par un autre, et c'est celui-ci qui a été examiné. La Commission y a relevé plusieurs points criticables. L'amortissement ne commencerait, qu'en 1912, alors que certaines Puissances, et le Gouvernement Chinois lui-même, insistent pour une époque beaucoup plus rapprochée. Les annuités étaient trop variables passant de 28 à 60 millions de taels avec les annuités des anciens emprunts.

Bien que les deux projets ci-dessus n'aient pas été acceptés nous devons être reconnaissants à MM. Hillier et Posdneff des travaux qu'ils nous ont soumis et qui ont facilité notre tâche.

Celui de M. Hillier a été utilisé par la Commission pour préparer un quatrième projet qui serrait de plus près les disponibilités de la Chine sur ses revenus actuellement gagés et contrôlés, et réduisait de 5 ans les délais d'amortissement, 44 au lieu de 49. M. Hillier a lui-même jugé que ce plan était préférable au sien et le Corps Diplomatique l'a accepté en principe.

D'après des informations non officielles il semble, que les Vice-rois du Yangtse, Liu hun yi et Cheng chih tung auraient soumis un système d'amortissement, d'après lequel le Gouvernement Chinois payerait la somme de 22 millions pendant les premières 14 années, 26 millions pendant les 21 années suivantes et dans les dernières années 12 millions. Ce système a le désavantage d'imposer à la Chine, pendant les premières années, plus qu'elle ne pourra garantir par des gages acceptables, et de tenir trop peu compte des sommes devenant libres par suite de l'extinction des anciennes dettes. Il n'est pas tout à fait correct, puisque le service d'amortissement et des intérêts nécessiterait, dans ces conditions, un payement d'environ 17 1/2 millions de taels de plus.

Depuis, un nouveau plan a été soumis à M. de Mumm par une personne étrangère et cette combinaison constitue un progrès sur les précédentes.

M. de Bohlen l'a encore amélioré et a pu établir un autre projet qui porte le n° 5. C'est celui que M. de Mumm a l'honneur de présenter à ses Collègues. Les améliorations portent sur trois points. L'amortissement commence immédiatement, en 1902, au lieu d'être différé jusqu'en 1906. En conséquence, la Chine aurait à payer pendant les premières quatre années des sommes un peu plus grandes que celles prévues dans le plan n° 4. Mais puisque ces sommes ne dépassent point la somme prévue dans l'ancien plan pour l'année 1906 — année dans laquelle les disponibilités sont encore minimes — cela semble plutôt désirable, afin de ne pas accoutumer la Chine au commencement à des payements moindres que ceux qu'elle aura à payer plus tard. La Chine ne payera annuellement qu'environ 18.829.500 taels de plus que maintenant, et c'est dans la régularité presque absolue des annuités totales — de la nouvelle et de l'ancienne dette — que M. de Mumm croit voir un second avantage du nouveau plan. Enfin l'amortissement serait fini en 1940 au lieu de 1945, ce qui semble désirable non moins au point de vue de l'intérêt des Puissances que celui de la Chine. Aussi la somme totale des payements est de 932 millions de taels au lieu de 1075 millions, un fait auquel les Chinois attache beaucoup d'importance.

Après avoir terminé l'exposé du nouveau système d'amortissement **M. de Mumm** propose à ses Collègues, après qu'ils auront étudié le tableau qui leur sera remis, de convoquer le Corps Diplomatique pour mercredi prochain.

M. de Mumm ajoute qu'il croit savoir que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ont déjà soumis à la Cour le plan précédent de la Commission qui avait été accepté en principe par le Corps Diplomatique. Les Plénipotentiaires auraient recommandé de l'adopter. Mais quel que soit le plan qui sera adopté ils semblent désirer qu'on le leur impose.

En effet les Chinois sont dominés par l'idée de se libérer au plus vite. C'est pourquoi ils nous offrent des annuités très fortes, qu'ils seraient fort embarrassés de payer si on les prenait au mot. Ils ne comprennent pas qu'il faut user de délais pour faire payer à la Chine des sommes aussi considérables sans bouleverser ses finances On a eu toutes les peines du monde à le faire comprendre à Li-Hong-Chang, mais celui-ci renonce à convaincre la Cour. Il ne doute pas que s'il consent à échelonner les payements sur un nombre d'années assezconsidérable et à réduire le montant de ces annuités, la Cour l'accusera d'avoir secondé les desseins des Etrangers en trahissant les intérêts de la Chine. Pour sauvegarder sa responsabilité, il serait donc heureux qu'au lieu de lui proposer le plan auquel on se ralliera, on le lui impose.

Sir Ernest Satow sait également que les deux Vice-rois du Yangtze ont présenté un plan d'amortissement dont il ne connait pas les détails. Les ressources seraient obtenues par une élévation de tous les droits payés par le commerce étranger. Inutile d'insister sur ce que ces plans ont d'irréalisable. Ils dénotent qu'il y a chez leurs auteurs un manque de connaissances techniques pour résoudre la question.

La Commission décide alors de soumettre au Corps Diplomatique le nouveau plan dont M. de Mumm l'a entretenu.

M. de Mumm fait ensuite connaître que son Gouvernement ne croit pas possible pour des raisons budgétaires de prendre à sa charge les Bons représentant les indemnités des sociétés et des particuliers, et de les négocier. Le Gouvernement Allemand pense que le mieux serait que la Chine payât ces indemnités en espèces.

La Commission après avoir étudié la question objecte au système suggéré par le Gouvernement Allemand qu'il augmenterait les charges de la Chine.

En effet M. Hillier a déclaré que la Chine pourrait peut-être emprunter, à 5 °/₀ et à un prix de 88 °/₀, sur les mêmes garanties que les Bons; l'argent dont elle aurait besoin pour payer comptant les indemnités des sociétés et des particuliers. Ces réclamations ayant été évaluées à 5 millions L, en bloc, la Chine devrait emprunter une somme nominale de 5.700.000 L nécessitant un intérêt de 285.000 L. La charge supplémentaire résultant de l'emploi de ce système est de 1 °/₀ sur 5.000.000 L. plus 5 °/₀ sur 700.000 L. enfin l'amortissement de 700.000 L. Mais un examen plus attentif a révélé que les réclamations dont il s'agit atteindront plutôt 10 millions L que 5 millions L ce qui nécessitera un emprunt nominal de 11.400.000 L. et des intérêts annuels de 170.000 L. Il convient encore d'ajouter que M. Hillier croit que cette combinaison ne serait possible que si les Puissances consentaient à donner à cet emprunt une première hypothèque sur les garanties assurées aux Bons, ceux-ci ne venant qu'au second rang comme créanciers.

M. Komura fait savoir que son Gouvernement est disposé à régler les indemnités des sociétés et des particuliers avec les Bons à 4 °/₀ que lui remettra la Chine, si sa demande relative au payement des indemnités en Bons à 4 °/₀ était accueillie.

Les Secrétaires,
Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.
VON BOHLEN.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WHANGPOO.

N° 1

La Commission chargée par le Corps Diplomatique d'étudier la question de la communication fluviale de Shanghai avec la mer, s'est réunie le 13 mai à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne.

Se composant des Représentants d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis et de France, elle a prié M. Knobel de faire les fonctions de secrétaire.

M. le Ministre de France se fait excuser à cause de son départ prochain. M. le Baron d'Anthouard le remplace.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne communique à ses collègues une lettre du *Norddeutscher Lloyd* datée du 23 novembre 1900, sur l'amélioration du Whangpoo. Il a pris ce document comme point de départ pour un memorandum, dont il donne un résumé. L'annexe du travail de M. de Mumm est la lettre de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai du 19 avril 1899, adressée au Doyen du Corps Consulaire. Cette lettre constitue un projet de mesures à prendre pour arriver au but désiré. Le 12 mai 1899 elle a été soumise par le Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique, dans les termes suivants :

« Mes Collègues ont unanimement approuvé le projet de la Chambre de Commerce, tel qu'il est énoncé dans la lettre de cette institution et m'ont chargé de Vous prier de bien vouloir le soumettre à l'approbation du Corps Diplomatique. »

A la suite d'une séance du Corps Diplomatique, tenue le 9 juin suivant, M. de Cologan répondit à M. Valdez le 13 : « je suis chargé de Vous dire que les Représentants Etrangers, tout en accordant leur sympathie à un projet de cette nature, trouvent cependant qu'avant d'entamer une négociation là-dessus, il y a certains points qui exigent la consultation préalable de leurs Gouvernements respectifs. »

M. de Mumm connait depuis quelque temps les vues de son Gouvernement à ce sujet. Elles sont favorables, en principe, au projet élaboré par les Cercles intéressés à Shanghai. Il demande si ses Collègues, ici présents, sont également munis d'instructions sur la matière.

Les Représentants d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis et des Pays-Bas répondent dans un sens affirmatif. Leurs instructions sont analogues à celles de M. le Ministre d'Allemagne. Quant à la France M. le Baron d'Anthouard, avant de répondre, voudrait consulter les archives de sa Légation.

La Commission prend comme base de ses discussions le projet susmentionné de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai daté du 19 avril 1899 *(annexe A)* et l'adopte, sauf les modifications, les réserves et les additions suivantes :

a) Il est en effet désirable qu'un Représentant du Conseil Municipal de la Concession Internationale et un Représentant du Conseil Municipal de la Concession Française fassent partie du Conseil fluvial. Celui-ci se composerait de neuf membres, mais

b) La Commission estime que le Taotai des Douanes devrait également siéger dans le Conseil. Le nombre des membres devrait par conséquent être porté à dix, ce qui implique une disposition stipulant que

c) S'il n'y a pas de pluralité de voix, le vote du Président sera décisif.

La Commission discute la modification du point 5 comme suit :

d) « The Board to receive a proportion of the tonnage dues collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Whangpoo » (Le Conseil reçoit une portion des droits de tonnage prélevés par les Douanes Maritimes Impériales à Shanghai, Woosung et à tout autre port sur le Whangpoo), et la modification du point 7, dans les termes que voici :

e) « The Board to have the collection, exclusive of tonnage dues, and expenditure » etc. (Le Conseil percevra, à l'exception des droits de tonnage, et déboursera tous les fonds, qui seront prélevés pour de tels travaux et aura pouvoir coërcitif pour leur rentrée, dès que les Puissances auront collectivement consenti à la perception de la taxe), sans cependant arriver à une décision. On attend des informations plus précises.

A propos de la dernière partie de la clause *e* (dès que les Puissances auront collectivement consenti à la perception de la taxe), M. le Ministre d'Allemagne émet l'idée que, en vue du caractère international et de l'importance générale de l'autorité à créer, celle-ci devrait recevoir une sanction formelle, en vertu d'un arrangement entre les Puissances. On a procédé de la même façon lors de l'institution de la Commission Internationale du Danube.

Sir Ernest Satow observe que la Commission devra terminer son mandat en rédigeant un règlement en due forme. Entre autres les points 1 jusqu'à 5 mentionnés sous ("possible sources of revenue") devront être précédés des mots : « The Board is entitled to receive » (Le Conseil a le droit de recevoir).

En ce qui concerne les points 7 et 8 ("possible source of revenue") M. le Ministre d'Angleterre fait remarquer que les instructions données à Sir Claude Mac Donald et à Sir Ernest Satow lui-même, visaient l'adoption par le Gouvernement Chinois du projet élaboré par la Chambre de Commerce. Le Gouvernement de S. M. Britannique a suggéré qu'en dehors de la production de comptes des recettes et des dépenses, proprement tenus et publiés, il serait nécessaire de faire une disposition pour la réduction de la taxe proposée dans le cas d'un surplus, de la même manière qu'on propose son augmentation dans le cas d'un déficit. Le Cabine

de Saint-James estime également qu'il faudrait prendre des précautions spéciales afin d'assurer que des fonds, qui seraient à la disposition du Conseil fluvial soient employés exclusivement pour des usages auxquels ils sont destinés.

M. de Mumm partage l'idée de stricte équité qui a dicté l'avis de son Collègue d'Angleterre. Il croit toutefois qu'à l'instar d'institutions de pareille nature, par exemple la Commission du Danube, le Conseil fluvial aura à penser, le cas échéant, à la création d'un fond de réserve, d'une caisse pour les veuves et les orphelins de ses employés et d'autres ressources de ce genre. D'après lui, il serait loisible de se fier à ce sujet à la prudence et à la sagesse du Conseil, d'autant plus que le Corps Consulaire exercera toujours un contrôle sur les budgets de celui-là.

La Commission se rallie à cette manière de voir.

On décide que les principaux documents qui régissent la matière en question seront annexés au présent protocole, imprimés et compilés en guise de recueil.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
F.-M. KNOBEL.

Le Président de la Commission,
A. DE MUMM.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WHANGPOO.

N° 2.

La Commission s'est réunie le 10 juin 1901 à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne.

Sont présents les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France et des Pays-Bas.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne demande si son Collègue de France a des instructions, qui l'autorisent à coopérer à la réalisation du but, pour lequel la Commission a été nommée.

M. Beau répond affirmativement.

M. de Mumm rappelle que la décision prise en dernier lieu dans la séance du 13 mai dernier, était de faire imprimer les principaux documents ayant trait à la question, qui nous occupe. En attendant on a reçu plusieurs exemplaires de memoranda et de brochures qui ont paru à ce sujet; ces publications contiennent les textes de la plupart des documents dont il s'agit, de sorte que l'exécution de la décision prise dans la séance du 13 mai ne parait plus nécessaire. Adopté.

M. le Ministre d'Angleterre a envoyé à M. Knobel plusieurs exemplaires du rapport de M. de Rike « on the water approaches to Shanghaï », ainsi que d'un recueil compilé par les soins de la *China Association* et intitulé « Conservancy of the Whangpoo ». Ces imprimés sont destinés à être distribués parmi les Membres du Corps Dtplomatique, appartenant à la Commission, ainsi que parmi ceux qui ne font pas partie de la dite Commission.

M. Knobel donnera la suite nécessaire à l'envoi de Sir Ernest Satow.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne fait observer que le Conseil fluvial devant se composer par suite, de la décision prise récemment, du nombre pair de dix, il se pourrait qu'il n'y ait pas majorité absolue de voix lorsqu'il s'agira d'élire pour la première fois un président.

Pour obvier à cette difficulté possible, il est stipulé que si, immédiatement après sa constitution, le Conseil fluvial nomme son président, et si les suffrages se partagent en nombres égaux, le Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghaï désignera, pour cette fois unique, le Président du Conseil fluvial.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que dans le projet de la Chambre de Commerce le terme du mandat des Membres du Conseil fluvial n'est pas indiqué.

Sur la proposition de **MM. les Ministres de France et d'Allemagne**, la Commission décide de biffer les mots « from among the resident Foreign Merchants of Shanghaï » au second alinéa du chapitre « Composition of the Board », d'après le projet de la Chambre de Commerce. L'alinéa en question est donc ainsi conçu « Two representatives selected by the Consular Body. »

La Commission est également unanime à recommander la stipulation qui suit : « Toutes les ordonnances du Conseil seront soumises à l'approbation du Corps Consulaire de Shanghaï. Si, deux mois après la présentation du projet d'ordonnance, le Conseil Consulaire n'y a pas mis d'opposition ou suggéré des modifications, le projet sera considéré comme approuvé et exécutable. »

Dans leur qualité de Plénipotentiaire, les Membres de la Commission ont été informés, par l'entremise des Autorités Consulaires respectives à Shanghaï, que la Chambre Générale de Commerce désire modifier son projet comme suit : Le § 5 du chapitre « Duties of the Board » est rapporté. Le § 5 du chapitre « Possible sources of revenue » est remplacé par le texte suivant : « The Board shall receive the whole of the Tonnage dues collected at Shanghaï, Woosung and any other Port on the Whangpoo, less such a sum as forms Shanghaï's prorata contribution towards the maintenance of lights, buoys, beacons and the like in Chinese waters, the expense of which has under the Treaty to be provided out of tonnage dues. »

Une discussion s'engage au sujet de plusieurs questions concernant cette catégorie de revenus du Conseil. **Sir Ernest Satow** et **M. Rochhill** demandent si le produit annuel des droits de tonnage est connu (**M. Knobel** croit savoir qu'il est à peu près de 600,000 taels). **M. le Ministre d'Angleterre** a des raisons de supposer que la surtaxe mentionnée dans l'article 3 du chapitre « Possibles sources of revenue » ne satisfait pas tout le monde ; il serait en tout cas recommandable de stipuler un certain quantum : par exemple les sept dixièmes du produit total annuel des droits de tonnage. **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne** préfère un chiffre plus précis encore, il voudrait fixer la *somme même* que le Gouvernement Chinois donnerait annuellement comme subside au Conseil. Afin d'être fixé sur le montant possible de ce subside, **M. de Mumm** a télégraphié à Shanghaï. La réponse n'est pas encore arrivée.

Dans ces circonstances, la Commission décide de réserver son opinion sur ce point jusqu'à ce que les informations voulues lui soient parvenues.

Cette discussion mène à la délibération de la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow *(voir procès-verbal n° 1)* visant à ce que le Conseil doive non seulement produire des comptes des recettes et des dépenses, mais aussi à ce qu'il envisage l'éventualité d'une réduction de la taxe, notamment dans le cas d'un surplus et à ce qu'il ait de plus l'obligation d'employer les fonds dont il dispose exclusivement aux usages auxquels ces fonds sont destinés.

A ce propos, et en tenant compte des observations faites par **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne**, dans la première séance, au sujet de la création d'un fonds de réserve, d'une caisse pour les veuves et les orphelins de ses employés, etc. **M. le Ministre de France** émet l'avis que

1° Le subside du Gouvernement Chinois devrait toujours rester le même;

2° Au cas d'un surplus, ce soient les contributions de l'élément non-Chinois qui devraient être diminuées.

La Commission se rallie à l'unanimité à cet avis.

Lecture est faite d'un projet, redigé par **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne**, de convention à conclure entre les Puissances d'une part et la Chine d'autre part, pour la création, la reconnaissance et le fonctionnement du Conseil fluvial.

M. Knobel fera circuler ce projet avec le procès-verbal de la séance d'aujourd'hui.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
F.-M. KNOBEL.

Le Président de la Commission,
A. DE MUMM.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WHANGPOO.

N° 3.

La Commission s'est réunie le 3 juillet 1901 à 6 heures du soir à la Légation d'Allemagne, sous la présidence de S. E. M. Mumm de Schwarzenstein.

Présents : MM. les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France, des Pays-Bas.

La Commission ayant invité le 18 juin dernier, par voie télégraphique, la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai à envoyer à Pékin un délégué pour conférer avec la Commission, et la Chambre ayant à cet effet désigné M. E. A Hewett, Président du Conseil Municipal de la Concession Internationale de Shanghai, M. Hewett assiste à la séance.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne dans sa qualité de Président, remercie M. Hewett de s'être rendu à Pékin pour donner son avis sur des détails de l'affaire qui nous occupe. C'est surtout le côté financier de la question qui demande d'être éclairci, plus spécialement le point 5 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue » du projet de la Chambre de Commerce.

M. Hervett, à son tour, remercie, au nom de la Communauté de Shanghai, la Commission d'avoir bien voulu lui fournir l'occasion de donner des explications. Il rappelle que la dernière proposition de la Chambre de Commerce fût de rayer le § 5 du chapitre « Duties of the Board » et stipuler par le § 5 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue » ce qui suit : The Board shall receive the whole of the Tonnage dues collected at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Whangpoo, less such a sum as forms Shanghais pro rata contribution towards the maintenance of lights bnoys, beacons and the like in Chinese waters, the expense of which has under the Treaty to be provided ont of tonnage ducs ».

M. Hervett fait ressortir qu'il est difficile d'indiquer des chiffres exacts relatifs au total des dépenses annuelles. Aucun ingénieur n'a jusqu'à présent étudié à fond la question des frais de construction. D'une part on les a estimés à 3 millions de taels, d'autre part on les évalue à 4 millions.

Il est prudent de se tenir au moins au dernier chiffre. Sur cette base, il faudrait compter sur une dépense moyenne de :

I. Intérêt à 6 o/o — Tls 240.000		
Amortissement « 110.000	Tls	350.000
II. Entretien des travaux en général	«	60.000
III Travaux de draguer, de faire des quais, d'enlever des obstacles, la police, la surveillance des feux etc. etc.	«	50 000
	Tls	460.000

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne remarque que la somme de Tls 350.000 ne sera plus nécessaire une fois les travaux finis et l'emprunt payé.

M. Hewett. Il y aura lieu alors de considérer dans quelle mesure les différentes taxes en question pourront être réduites. Il paraît toutefois désirable de décider dès à présent qu'à cette époque, tous les éléments qui contribuent maintenant aux dépenses, continueront à y contribuer au prorata de leur participation antérieure.

M. le Ministre d'Angleterre mentionne le produit à Shanghai des droits de tonnage :

1896 :	Tls	377000
1897 :	«	375000
1898 :	«	401000
1899 :	«	385000

La moitié de la moyenne pour ces quatre années des droits de tonnage serait par conséquent Tls 192000, puis :

Le produit de la taxe sur la propriété dans les concessions (1)		33000
« « « « le long de la rivière (2)		500
« « « « « navigation (3)		52500
« « « « « les marchandises (4)		55000
	Tls	333000

M. Hewett communique les chiffres suivants basés sur la situation en 1900 :

1 Propriété de non chinois : 1/10 pour cent	Tls	49000
2 « sur la rivière (prom)	«	500
3 Taxe sur la navigation : 5 candarines par tonne	«	60000
4 « « les marchandises : 1 1/0 cent	«	172800
5 Equivalent de la moitié des droits de tonnage perçus à Shanghai en 1900.	«	240500
	Tls	522800

M. Hewett croit devoir observer que les revenus sub 4 sont de nature très variables, et que, en général, la Chambre de Commerce ne se dissimule pas que les dépenses peuvent être plus fortes et les recettes moindres, qu'on ne le pense. Sur la base des chiffres de 1900 c'est-à-dire Tls 522800
la dépense évaluée de . . . . . « 460000
laisserait une marge de Tls 62800
qui, ne saurait être considérée comme exagérée.

A propos du point 7 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue » M. Hewett rappelle que la Chambre de Commerce a récemment émis l'opinion qu'il serait recommandable de l'éliminer, le Comité de la Chambre préférant que l'emprunt fût garanti par le Gouvernement Chinois ou, d'une façon internationale, par les Puissances.

Sir Ernest Satow. Cette idée ne me paraît pas réalisable.

M. Hewett continue en disant qu'à défaut de garantie gouvernementale, une stipulation dans le genre du point 7 lui paraît indispensable. Autrement, un revenu suffisant pour l'intérêt et l'amortissement n'est pas assuré, et le doute est permis si l'emprunt, dans ce cas, serait un succès.

Une discussion s'engage à ce sujet à la suite de laquelle la Commission décide de maintenir l'idée contenue dans le point 7 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue. »

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne voudrait ne pas faire contribuer, dans une trop grande mesure, le Gouvernement Chinois aux dépenses. Il a constaté avec satisfaction que les chiffres fournis par M. Hewett, plus élevés que la Commission les croyait être, pourraient mener à une réduction de la partie demandée des droits de tonnage.

Sir Ernest Satow fait remarquer que les droits de tonnage mêmes constituent, comme revenus de l'Administration des Douanes, une garantie pour l'emprunt anglo-allemand.

M. Hewett. Un montant de Tls 181500 a été payé l'année dernière par les sept grandes Compagnies, qui font le service postal entre la Chine et l'Etranger. Pour elles Shanghai est le seul port de la Chine. D'autres Compagnies expédiant leurs navires aussi exclusivement (à très peu d'exceptions près) à Shanghai, ont payé comme droits de tonnage, en 1900, au moins une somme de Tls 100000. Ainsi, sur Tls 481000 perçus comme droits de tonnage à Shanghai pendant 1900, environ Tls 300000 ont été payés par des vapeurs, qui ne touchent que très rarement à d'autres ports chinois. Il semble donc que ce n'est pas trop vouloir si Shanghai demande que, pendant un nombre limité d'années, une somme égale à cette partie considérable des droits de tonnage (dans toute la Chine le revenu de ces droits était en 1900 Tls 725000) soit destiné à l'amélioration de sa rivière. Le Gouvernement Chinois a encaissé depuis 50 années une grande somme d'argent dans la forme de la taxe en question. Cette somme excède de beaucoup les dépenses faites pour le service des phares et pour l'amélioration des ports. Jusqu'il y a quelques années, les Chinois n'ont pas fait des grandes dépenses ni pour le service des phares ni pour celui de l'amélioration des voies navigables.

La Commission discute ensuite la question de l'amortissement de l'emprunt. M. le Ministre d'Allemagne suggère qu'on pourrait prendre peut-être une période de 30 ans au lieu de 20. M. Hewett craint qu'à Shanghai on trouverait trop onéreuses les conditions d'un emprunt, dont l'amortissement ne serait fini qu'en 30 ans.

Sir Ernest Satow objecte que les conditions d'un emprunt, ne deviennent plus onéreuses par un amortissement de 30 ans parce que l'amortissement ayant lieu dans une période plus longue, les sommes nécessaires pour la restitution du capital restent plus longtemps à la disposition des contribuables.

La Commission aborde alors les devoirs du Conseil fluvial. M. Hewett explique que, tout en reconnaissant la désirabilité de ce que les compétences du Conseil soient limitées autant que possible, il croit que les devoirs du Conseil, tels qu'ils sont stipulés sub 1 2 3 4 6 et 8 du projet de la Chambre, doivent être maintenus pour éviter une dualité préjudiciable d'administration.

Sur la demande de **M. de Mumm** : de quelle façon les intéressées à Shanghai se représentent la perception des taxes proposées, M. Hewett répond ainsi :

1. La taxe sur la propriété non chinoise : par les Municipalitées.
2. La taxe sur la propriété le long de la rivière : des non chinois : par les Consuls; des chinois : par le Taotai.
3. & 4. Les taxes sur la navigation et sur les marchandises : par la Douane.

Ayant conseillé de mentionner ces différentes taxes dans la convention ad hoc, M. Hewett explique encore qu'en ce qui concerne les droits de tonnage, Shanghai se croit en droit de demander la moitié de ces droits, perçus de navires qui visitent ce port, indépendamment de la question si les navires ont payé ces droits dans un port autre que Shanghai. Si le Corps Diplomatique tient à fixer un montant précis de la contribution du Gouvernement Chinois, cette somme ne pourrait être moins que Tls 250000.

En ce qui concerne la composition du Conseil, la Commission après avoir entendu M. Hewett, maintient ses décisions antérieures sur la composition du Conseil. Elle admet en outre en principe que :

1° Les Membres ex officio rempliront leur mandat aussi longtemps qu'ils occupent le poste en vertu duquel ils font partie du Conseil.

2° Les Représentants des Conseils municipaux et de la Chambre de Commerce seront élus pour la période d'un an, ils sont immédiatement rééligibles. et,

3° Le mandat des autres Membres est de trois ans ; ils sont immédiatement rééligibles.

La Commission émet l'avis qu'à l'expiration d'un terme de trois ans après l'entré en fonctions du Conseil, il y aura lieu de soumettre au Corps Diplomatique la question si les dispositions prises maintenant méritent d'être revisées.

La prochaine réunion est fixée à samedi le 6 juillet à 9 heures du matin.

La séance est levée à 8 heures du soir.

Le Secrétaire,
F. M. Knobel.

Le Président,
A. von Mumm.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DU WANGPOO.

N° 4.

La Commission s'est réunie le 0 juillet à cinq heures et demie de l'après-midi à la Légation d'Allemagne sous la présidence de Son Excellence M. de Mumm.

Sont présents : les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France et des Pays-Bas.

Sur l'invitation de la Commission M. Hewett s'est également rendu à la réunion.

Sir Ernest Satow et **M. Knobel** ont élaboré un projet d'annexe à la convention. Ils ont complété le projet de convention préparé antérieurement par M. le Ministre d'Allemagne.

Lecture est donnée de ces documents.

Cette lecture fait l'objet de quelques observations.

A propos des taxes à payer par la Communauté de Shanghai, **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne** demande à M. Hewett s'il serait possible d'obtenir, avant la conclusion de la convention, une certaine garantie de ce que ces taxes seraient payées.

M. Hewett répond qu'il ne lui paraît pas possible d'obtenir une pareille garantie. Une réunion d'intéressés convoquée par le Conseil Municipal ne pourrait donner qu'une expression de l'opinion publique. Une assemblée des contribuables ne peut décréter que des taxes prévues à la Charte des Concessions et pour un an seulement, ces taxes ne pouvant du reste être appliquées qu'aux propriétés et aux marchandises dans les limites des Concessions.

Sir Ernest Satow fait ressortir que c'est précisément à cause de ces difficultés que l'obligation de payer les taxes dont il s'agit doit-être mentionnée dans la Convention. Cet instrument signé par toutes les Puissances engagera ainsi les nationaux respectifs et donnera aux municipalités les pouvoirs voulus pour imposer les taxes prévues à l'article 27 § *a* et *b* de l'annexe.

En ce qui concerne la surtaxe sur la navigation **M. le Ministre de France** fait part d'une réserve émanant de M. de Giers, au sujet des navires, qui font la navigation du Yangtze et qui ne touche à Woosung que pour y prendre leurs papiers de rivière. Il y a par exemple les vapeurs de la flotte volontaire russe qui prennent leur chargement de thé à Hankeou et vont de là directement en Europe à Vladivostock. Ces navires ne devraient pas payer la surtaxe prévue à l'article 27 § *a* de l'annexe.

La Commission, prenant cette réserve en considération, s'y rallie, sous la condition qu'il s'agira seulement de vapeurs ne faisant aucune opération commerciale à Woosung ni à l'aller ni au retour.

M. le Ministre de France demande s'il est possible de faire comparaître devant la Cour mixte, qui est une juridiction prévue pour les contestations entre les Etrangers et les Chinois, un étranger n'ayant pas de consul à Shanghai.

Sir Ernest Satow répond affirmativement.

Quant à la contribution à payer par la Chine, on remet l'étude de cette question, sur la proposition de M. Rockhill, à une décision ultérieure.

M. Rockhill suggère aussi l'idée de remplacer *les Puissances* à l'article VII du projet de convention par l'expression *les Hautes Parties contractantes*.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne demande, en vue du désir éventuel de M. Hewett de retourner à Shanghai, si la Commission estime que sa présence à Pékin soit encore nécessaire.

M. Hewett observe que, bien que pressé par le temps, il reste à Pékin à la disposition de la Commission jusqu'à ce qu'une discussion ait été prise sur les principaux points.

La séance est levée à 7 heures. On se réunira de nouveau mercredi le 10 courant à 9 heures du matin.

Le Secrétaire,
F.-M. KNOBEL.

Le Président,
A. DE MUMM.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WANGPOO.

N° 6.

La Commission s'est réunie le 12 juillet à 9 h. 15 du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne sous la présidence de Son Excellence M. de Mumm.

Sont présents : MM. les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France et des Pays-Bas.

Le Président donne lecture du memorandum de Sir Robert Harta nnexé au procès-verbal. *(Voir l'annexe.)*

M. de Mumm fait observer que l'idée de diviser le Conseil fluvial en trois comités, ayant chacun des attributions bien définies, paraît intéressante, mais que la composition de ces comités, telle qu'elle est indiquée par l'Inspecteur Général, donnerait une prépondérance marquée aux Membres appartenant aux services des Douanes. Il est à craindre que, dans ces conditions, des objections sérieuses ne soient soulevées par les contribuables à Shanghai.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que Sir Robert Hart, n'ayant pas eu connaissance des travaux de la Commission et du projet de convention élaboré par elle, le memorandum rédigé par lui, n'est basé que sur des propositions d'ancienne date, émanant notamment de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai. L'adoption des mesures indiquées par Sir Robert Hart remettraient d'ailleurs toute la question.

M. Beau se rallie à cette manière de voir, et il ajoute que, dans son opinion, des subordonnés, tels que l'Inspecteur de la côte, le Capitaine de port et l'Ingénieur, ne devraient avoir pouvoir consultatif comme membre du Conseil ; ils devraient simplement, au besoin, faire partie d'un comité technique.

La discussion ultérieure de cette question est remise à une prochaine séance.

Après avoir approuvé une nouvelle rédaction de l'article 22 de l'annexe à la convention, la Commission passe à la lecture du chapitre III, qui est adopté sauf quelques modifications de forme. On fixe la contribution totale annuelle du Gouvernement chinois (chapitre III, article 27e) à 200.000 taels y compris les 50.000 taels environ, qui sont dépensés déjà maintenant par l'Administration des Douanes pour l'entretien des feux flottants, bouées, etc., dans le Wangpoo.

La séance est levée à midi, et la Commission s'ajourne au lundi 15 courant à 9 heures du matin.

Le Secrétaire,
F. M. KNOBEL.

Le Président,
A. VON MUMM.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DU WANGPOO.

N° 7.

La Commission s'est réunie le 15 juillet à 9 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne sous la présidence de Son Excellence M. de Mumm.

Sont présents : MM. les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France et des Pays-Bas.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne lit le texte anglais du memorandum de Sir Robert Hart.

A propos des trois comités techniques, que l'Inspecteur Général voudrait voir créés, **Sir Ernest Satow** remarque que c'est une question d'ordre intérieur ; il serait préférable que la Commission laisse au Conseil lui-même le soin de nommer, s'il le juge à propos, des sous-commissions ayant des attributions spéciales. La convention, qui sera conclue avec le Gouvernement Chinois, conférera au Conseil et, par suite aux comités en question, les pouvoirs qui seraient attribués, d'après le projet de Sir Robert Hart, aux trois comités. Il est inutile que le Corps Diplomatique s'occupe de ces points de détail, **M. le Ministre d'Angleterre** ajoute que les personnes qui auront la charge d'effectuer le travail d'amélioration sauront mieux que qui que ce soit comment disposer les mouillages, où placer les bouées, les feux flottants, etc. C'est donc au Conseil lui-même que l'on devrait confier ces travaux divers, ainsi que la police de surveillance. Le projet de convention et d'annexe répond du reste par avance aux principales objections formulées par Sir Robert Hart.

M. de Mumm fait observer à ce propos que le projet de Sir Robert Hart peut se résumer en ceci : la contribution du Gouvernement Chinois au travail de l'amélioration du Wangpou ne serait que de 100.000 taels et les Douanes Impériales conserveraient la disposition de l'ensemble (10|10) des droits de tonnage. Or, il n'est pas question de prélever pour le travail en question une portion quelconque des droits de tonnage, ceux-ci servant de gage à un emprunt antérieur.

Sir Ernest Satow ajoute que, si l'on acceptait la suggestion de Sir Robert Hart, les Douanes auraient dans le nouveau Conseil les trois quarts du pouvoir, alors que la contribution du Gouvernement Chinois ne serait que d'un quart.

M. Beau donne lecture d'une note, faite par M. Liebert et qui répond à la question posée précédemment par M. de Mumm au sujet des droits à percevoir sur les marchandises (§ 4) des sources de revenus. On décide d'annexer cette note au présent procès-verbal.

On décide également de joindre au procès-verbal une traduction anglaise de la convention et de son annexe faite par les soins de Sir Ernest Satow et de M. Rockhill. Cette traduction a pour objet de faciliter aux intéressés de Shanghai la compréhension des clauses de l'instrument relatif à l'amélioration du Whangpoo.

La séance est levée à onze heures.

Le Secrétaire,
F. M. KNOBEL.

Le Président,
A. DE MUMM.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WANGPOO.

ANNEXE AU N° 7.

Note sur l'évaluation de la taxe sur les marchandises prévues au § 4 du projet de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai.

La Chambre de Commerce a pris comme base d'évaluation, les *wharfage dues*, et a cité quelques chiffres, qui, complétés par les indications fournies récemment par M. Hewett, ainsi que par ceux qui figurent dans les relevés budgétaires de la Municipalité française, fournissent les indications suivantes :

Année 1898 : Chiffre figurant au § 4 du projet de la Chambre de Commerce . . Taels. 55.000

Année 1900 : *Wharfage dues* (chiffres fournis par le Secrétaire du Conseil Municipal international et communiqué par M. Hewett) :

Perçu sur les Etrangers :	Taels.	116.600.89 (*)
— Chinois :	»	56.260.66
Total :	Taels.	172.861.55

(dont 47.194 taels provenant des droits de quais et locations de jetées de la concession française).

L'écart considérable entre les deux chiffres ci-dessus (55.000 taels et 172.861 tls 55) paraît pouvoir être attribuée à deux causes principales :

1° Erreur sur le chiffre de 55.000 taels fourni pour l'année 1898 :

Voici en effet quel a été le rendement réel au cours de l'année en question (voir *Direciory* de 1900) :

a) **Concession Internationale** :

Wharfage dues perçus par la Douane Maritime : . .	Taels.	55.900.75
— remis par le Taotai :	»	14.000
Total :	Taels.	69.900.75

b) **Concession française** :

Location de quais et jetées	Taels.	16.532
Total :	Taels.	86.432.75 (**)

Il semble assez probable que la Chambre de Commerce n'a cité que le chiffre (*) au lieu du chiffre global (**) — à moins qu'il n'y ait eu simplement une erreur d'impression (55.000 au lieu de 85 ou 86.000) dans le texte de la notice de la Chambre de Commerce.

2° M. Hewett a fait savoir officieusement (et ce fait a été confirmé par l'Inspectorat Général des Douanes), qu'en 1899, a pris fin l'arrangement déjà ancien en vertu duquel le Taotai avait été chargé par les deux municipalités de percevoir les droits sur les Chinois et remettait à celles-ci une somme annuelle *à forfait* d'environ 22.000 taels (contribution aux *wharfage dues* et droits de quai des deux concessions).

La perception de ces droits sur les indigènes aurait été remise en 1899 au Commissaire des Douanes, qui, depuis 1900, a ainsi perçu l'ensemble des *wharfages dues* tant sur les Chinois que sur les Européens. Il en serait résulté une plus value considérable dans les sommes remises aux Municipalités. Le chiffre de 172.000 taels pourrait peut-être s'expliquer de cette façon.

Ce chiffre doit d'ailleurs comprendre non seulement des droits sur les marchandises (1|2 0|0 de leur valeur), mais aussi des droits d'accostage, de location de jetées, de magasinage, etc.

En effet, les relevés des Douanes fournissent les chiffres suivants :

Shanghai. — Valeur *nette* du commerce du port. — Total comprenant les importations de marchandises européennes et indigènes (non compris les réexportations), et les exportations de produits indigènes (catégories sur lesquelles portent les *wharfage dues*) :

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Haikouan Taels :	95.035.296	101.832.962	88,644.295	124.604.719	97.729.159

1|10 0|0 sur ces chiffres donneraient respectivement :

Haikuoan Taels :	95.035	101.833	88.644	124.605	97.729

et il faut encore diminuer de ces chiffres les sommes payées comme droits de douane, frais de perception, etc. ce qui ferait baisser d'au moins 10.000 taels par an les chiffres indiqués ci-dessus.

Pour 1900, le 1|2 0|0 aurait donc produit au plus 90.000 taels, chiffre qui peut d'ailleurs être considéré à peu près comme une moyenne.

L'écart entre 90.000 et 172.000 taels doit provenir sans doute des autres taxes indiquées ci-dessus, quais, jetées, docks, etc.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DU WANGPOO.

N° 8.

La Commission s'est réunie le 24 juillet 1901 à 9 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne sous la présidence de Son Excellence M. de Mumm.

Etaient présents : MM. les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, de la Grande-Bretagne et des Pays-Bas.

M. de Mumm rappelle que la Commission doit réviser le projet de convention et d'annexe, en tenant compte des indications qui lui ont été données dans la séance plénière du 18 juillet.

M. Beau fait savoir qu'il a déjà consulté son Gouvernement sur la question qui a été soulevée relativement à la forme à donner à l'acte qui règlementera l'amélioration du Wangpoo. Il a indiqué l'objection qui a été faite à l'idée d'une convention et a suggéré que l'on pourrait peut-être arriver au résultat désiré en annexant simplement le règlement relatif au Wangpoo au protocole final relatif à l'ensemble des négociations actuelles. Le Ministre de France pense qu'il y aurait peut-être intérêt à ce que ses Collègues demandent à leurs Gouvernements respectifs une consultation analogue.

M. de Mumm appuie cette opinion.

Sir Ernest Satow sans vouloir affirmer que son Gouvernement préfère telle forme ou telle autre pense personnellement qu'un nouveau traité ou conventton est nécessaire étant donné que des nouvelles taxes devront être prélevées sur les Etrangers établis à Shaughai.

M. Rockhill se demande si pour atteindre ce but, une convention, contre laquelle le Ministre de Russie élève du reste des objections, est bien indispensable.

En ce qui concerne les taxes qui seront imposées à leurs nationaux par les Puissances Etrangères elles-mêmes, il ne voit en quoi une convention avec la Chine est nécessaire.

M. de Mumm constate que les Membres de la Commission ne paraissent pas encore assez éclairés sur ce point pour pouvoir le traiter utilement dès maintenant.

On passe à la lecture de la convention et de l'annexe et on en modifie le texte conformément aux suggestions faites à la séance du 15 juillet au Corps Diplomatique. On insère notamment dans le texte même de la convention au lieu de la laisser dans l'annexe, la fin du §c de l'article 27 relative aux navires qui relâchent à Woosung sans s'y livrer à des opérations commerciales. On ajoute d'autre part dans l'annexe au chapitre I, un paragraphe ainsi conçu : « Un Représentant de chacun des pays (étrangers) dont le trafic maritime pour le total des entrées et des sorties à Shanghai, à Woosung ou dans tout autre port sur le Wangpoo excède 500.000 tonneaux de jauge par an. Ces Représentants seront désignés par les Gouvernements des pays respectifs.

Une discussion s'engage sur le chiffre de 500.000 tonneaux qui est jugé trop élevé par certains Membres de la Commission notamment par MM. Beau et Rockhill qui considèrent que le chiffre de 200.000 tonneaux donneraient sati faction à un plus grand nombre d'intérêts. On décide que cette question sera soumise au Corps Diplomatique qui fixera le chiffre auquel il convient de s'arrêter.

A la fin de la séance **Sir Ernest Satow** fait remarquer que les chiffres indiqués par M. Liebert dans la note annexée au procès-verbal de la séance du 15 juillet semble prouver que les ressources que pourraient produire les taxes à prélever sur les marchandises entrant à Shanghai ou en sortant seraient inférieures d'environ 80.000 taels à celles qui ont été indiquées par M. Hewett. Celui-ci en effet citait le chiffre de 172 000 taels comme produit des *wharfage dues* en 1900, alors que les statistiques des Douanes pour les dernieres années permettent d'établir à environ 80.000 taels par an, le produit d'un dixième pour cent représentant la taxe prévue sur les marchandises. On décide en conséquence de télégraphier à la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai dans le but de savoir dans quelle proportion les taxes à percevoir sur la Communauté étrangère pourraient être augmentées en vue de parfaire une partie de la différence.

On examinera ultérieurement dans quelles conditions le montant de la participation du Gouvernement Chinois pourra être fixée définitivement de façon à arriver au chiffre nécessaire.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
F.-M. KNOBEL.

Le Président,
A. DE MUMM.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WANGPOO.

N° 9.

La Commission s'est réunie le 31 juillet 1901 à 9 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne, sous la présidence de Son Excellence M. de Mumm.

Etaient présents MM. les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, de la Grande-Bretagne et des Pays-Bas.

Sur la demande de M. de Mumm, M. Knobel donne lecture de la nouvelle rédaction de l'acte relatif au Wangpoo. Conformément au désir exprimé par plusieurs Membres du Corps Diplomatique, les deux instruments, qui avaient été préparés antérieurement, ont été reunis dans une seule pièce, qui formerait une annexe du protocole final relatif à l'ensemble des négociations en cours.

La lecture de cette annexe donne lieu aux observations suivantes :

1° En ce qui concerne la part contributive annuelle du Gouvernement Chinois, M. de Mumm fait savoir qu'il a reçu de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai un télégramme confirmant l'exactitude du chiffre de 173.861, représentant le total des droits de quai (gross warfage dues), lesquels sont perçus par la douane sur les marchandises étrangères et indigènes. M. Beau fait observer que la Chambre de Commerce est seule responsable de l'exactitude des chiffres en question, et que, du reste, comme l'acte relatif au Wangpoo contient une clause qui permettra de parer, le cas échéant, à l'insuffisance des ressources prévues, il n'y a pas lieu de s'arrêter plus longtemps sur ce point.

M. de Mumm partage cette opinion, mais il se demande si, dans ces conditions, il n'y a pas lieu de demander au Corps Diplomatique une nouvelle décision concernant le principe de la participation par moitié du Gouvernement chinois et des étrangers.

M. Beau est d'avis qu'il serait désirable de maintenir le principe éminemment juste de partager des charges par moitiés. La Commission se ralliant à cet avis, Sir Ernest Satow retire sa proposition antérieure qui avait pour objet de fixer à 200.000 taels par an la contribution du Gouvernement Chinois.

Il est décidé en conséquence que l'annexe sera modifiée dans ce sens.

2° Sur la question de la représentation des pays, dont les navires de commerce fréquentent le port de Shanghai, M. Beau fait observer qu'il n'a pas encore d'instructions de son Gouvernement au sujet de la fixation d'un minimum de tonnage.

M. de Mumm est d'avis qu'il y aurait lieu d'inscrire provisoirement le chiffre de 500.000 tonnaux de jauge, quitte à soumettre à nouveau la question au Corps Diplomatique.

On passe à la préparation de la rédaction de la partie du protocole final relative au Wangpoo, et M. de Mumm propose la rédaction suivante, qui est acceptée :

« Pour les travaux nécessaires à la rectification du Wangpoo, à l'amélioration et á l'entretien du cours « de cette rivière, il est créé un Conseil fluvial chargé de la direction et du contrôle de ces travaux.

« Ce Conseil sera composé de Membres représentant les intérêts du Gouvernement Chinois et les in- « térêts étrangers dans le commerce maritime de Shanghai. Les frais nécessités par les travaux et par l'ad- « ministration générale de l'entreprise sont évalués à la somme annuelle de quatre cent soixante mille Hai « Kouan taels pendant les premières vingt années. Cette somme sera fournie, pour une moitié par le Gou- « vernement Chinois, et pour l'autre moitié par les intéressés étrangers.

« Le détail des stipulations se rapportant à la composition aux attributions et aux revenus du Conseil « fluvial est contenu dans l'annexe X».

Le Président, au nom de la Commission, remercie le Secrétaire, M. KNOBEL de son assistance efficace.

La séance est levée à onze heures et quart.

Le Secrétaire,
F. M. KNOBEL.

Le Président,
A. VON MUMM.

MEMORANDUM *de* SIR ROBERT-HART. *(Traduction française remise par l'Inspectorat Général des Douanes Maritimes Impériales.)* Annexe au procès-verbal n° 6.

PROJET POUR L'AMÉLIORATION ET L'ENTRETIEN DU COURS DU WHANGPOO A SHANGHAI

Toute mesure propre à contribuer à l'amélioration et à l'entretien du cours du Whangpoo et de ses abords devrait être adoptée. L'importance de Shanghai comme grand centre commercial et les intérêts de ceux qui y possèdent des établissements justifient, et au-delà, la demande générale d'un examen attentif des besoins du port.

A côté de la question locale il y a la question territoriale, et bien que la communauté étrangère soit la première à signaler dans l'intérêt général l'urgence de certains travaux d'amélioration, on ne saurait oublier qu'il est nécessaire d'associer l'autorité territoriale à l'exécution de ces travaux.

Le projet présenté par la Chambre de Commerce traite de la création d'un Bureau spécial — le « Conservancy Board » —, des fonctions à lui attribuer, et des fonds dont il devra disposer.

Ces fonds devant en grande partie s'obtenir au moyen de taxes volontairement acceptées par le public, il est clair que la communauté étrangère devra être largement représentée dans la constitution de ce Bureau. Pourtant, un trop grand nombre de membres ne peut qu'entraver sa liberté d'action et nuire à son efficacité : aussi, une modification au projet paraît-elle désirable. Ne pourrait-on, par exemple, diviser le « Conservancy Board » en trois comités — l'un Consultatif, l'autre des Finances, et le troisième, Exécutif?

Pendant que le Comité Consultatif pourrait accroître le nombre de ses membres au-delà même de ce que le propose la Chambre de Commerce, afin que tous les intérêts soient représentés, et aussi afin de pouvoir admettre dans ses rangs toute personne de compétence spéciale, le Comité Exécutif devrait restreindre le sien autant que possible. Dans le Comité Consultatif, le Taotai, le Commissaire des Douanes, l'Inspecteur des Ports (Coast Inspector) et l'Ingénieur en chef devraient représenter l'autorité territoriale ou chinoise.

Quant au Comité Exécutif, il pourrait ne comprendre que l'Inspecteur des Ports (Coast Inspector), le Capitaine du Port (Harbour Master), l'Ingénieur du « Conservancy Board », et un délégué du Comité Consultatif.

De même, le Comité des Finances serait composé du Commissaire des Douanes, des Présidents des Conseils Municipaux et d'un délégué représentant l'intérêt maritime.

L'appel des fonds nécessaires, ainsi que le contrôle des dépenses seraient du ressort du Comité des Finances : l'exécution des travaux et le détail des dépenses incomberaient au Comité Exécutif ; et les trois Comités — Exécutif, des Finances, et Consultatif — formeraient à eux trois le « Conservancy Board » qu'il ne serait nécessaire sans doute de convoquer en assemblée générale qu'une fois tous les six mois.

L'un des premiers soins du « Conservancy Board » serait d'établir les pouvoirs de chaque Comité : *a*. pouvoirs pour le « Conservancy Board » lui-même d'entreprendre les travaux ; *b*. pouvoirs pour le Comité des Finances de prélever et de dépenser les sommes nécessaires ; et *c*. pouvoirs pour le Comité Exécutif de supprimer les obstacles de toute nature en cours de travaux, et de veiller à rentrer dans ses débours.

Le « Conservancy Board » n'ayant pour but que l'amélioration et l'entretien des cours d'eau aux abords de Shanghai, il ne lui incombe d'aucune manière de s'attribuer le contrôle des Phares, de la Police et du Pilotage comme la proposition en est faite dans le projet, qu'il sera mieux de ne pas troubler, sous prétexte de modifications à faire, les arrangements actuels qui laissent à la Douane le soin de ce contrôle.

Quant aux ressources sur lesquelles l'on compte, on peut considérer comme à peu près corrects les calculs faits à Shanghai sur le produit d'une taxe de 1 % sur les propriétés et terrains riverains dans les settlements étrangers, et d'une taxe additionnelle de 5 candarins par tonne sur les bâtiments marchands ; mais une taxe de 1/10e de 1 % sur toutes les marchandises, c'est-à-dire sur les exportations aussi bien que sur les importations, produira probablement plus de 100,000 taels par an. Jusqu'ici, on n'a laissé à la disposition de la Douane pour l'établissement et l'entretien des Phares, Bouées, Balises, etc., que les sept-dixièmes (7/10) des droits de tonnage perçus dans les ports ; or, le coût d'entretien augmente chaque année et il en résulte que les fonds de réserve pour les constructions diminuent sensiblement : — c'est là un point qui demande la plus sérieuse attention, car il faut rassembler des économies si l'on veut être à même dans l'avenir d'établir des feux aux points importants où il n'en existe pas encore, et renouveler le vieux matériel quand la nécessité s'en fait sortir. Comme de fait la Douane entreprend tous les travaux qui se font le long des côtes, elle pourrait aussi, pour le travail projeté à Shanghai, contribuer avec ses fonds de réserve pour une certaine somme aux dépenses initiales de ce travail, et ensuite verser annuellement au « Conservancy Board » une somme fixe, soit 100,000 taels, distraits à cet effet des droits de tonnage ; mais, pour faire cela, la totalité (10/10e) des droits de tonnage deviendra nécessaire : les 7 dixièmes n'y suffiraient plus. Les éléments discutés ci-dessus devraient produire au moins 300,000 taels, peut-être même 400,000 taels, annuellement ; et ce chiffre augmenterait sans doute en raison de la prospérité croissante de Shanghai. Quant à savoir combien on pourrait affecter comme capital à l'achat du matériel de début, et combien il faudrait garder pour faire face aux dépenses courantes chaque année, le « Conservancy Board » devra le déterminer dès qu'il se préoccupera d'arrêter un programme de mise à exécution des travaux.

Enfin, il serait prudent que les Puissances et la Chine décidassent qu'il y aura lieu de réviser périodiquement l'arrangement qu'elles adopteront, quel qu'il soit, afin qu'à la lumière de l'expérience, on puisse éviter plus tard des erreurs, et ne poursuivre ou n'entreprendre que des travaux utiles.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 692.

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 24 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack + file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. SEP 24 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 25 1901 BUREAU

August 14th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Proclamation issued by T'ung-chow Magistrate against the Christians has been withdrawn.

(Despatch No. 669, July 16, 1901)

No. 617.

August 14th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Proclamation issued by Tung-chow Magistrate

against the Christians.been withdrawn.

(Despatch No. 659, July 16, 1901)

No. 692.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 669, of 16th ultimo, transmitting copy of correspondence with Viceroy Li Hung-chang regarding certain objectionable proclamation against the Christians issued by the Magistrate at T'ung-chou,-I have the honor to enclose translation of a reply from His Excellency in which I am informed that the proclamation complained of has been withdrawn.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Ogden

Enclosure,-

Translation, as above.

No. 1

August 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 669, of last writing, transmitting copy of correspondence with Viceroy in Nanking regarding certain objectionable proclamation against the Christians issued by the Magistrate at Wan-hsien, I have the honor to enclose translation of a reply from his Excellency in which I am informed that the proclamation complained of has been withdrawn.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure.-

Translation, as above.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 692.

Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers

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F. O. No. 244

Li, Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc., etc., sends this reply :-

I have had the honor to receive a despatch from Your Excellency in which you intimate that the Department Magistrate of T'ung-chou has issued a Proclamation, putting blame upon the Chinese Christians, a thing which is very unjust and wanting in good faith, and Your Excellency requested me to order the Proclamation withdrawn, etc.

I at once directed the said Department Magistrate to make investigation and reply, and I have now received the detailed statement of the T'ung-chou Magistrate, Sun Shou-ch'eng, made in compliance with my orders, in which he says;-

"Sometime since I met the Roman Catholic Priest a Frenchman, Rev. Mr. Tsou, in charge of the mission at Chia-chia-tuan, belonging to this Department, who said that the Christians in the region of Chia-chia-tuan were very numerous and that there were Christians from the Districts of San and Hsiang also residing there temporarily, and that it was very difficult for him, one man, to have his eyes and ears everywhere; that now, the negotiations as to the indemnities having been brought to a conclusion, he feared there might be some ignorant ones among the Christians who would falsely claim not to have received their compensation, and who would go to the various hamlets and villages and take occasion to extort from the people, and he requested me to issue a Proclamation, severely prohibiting this sort of thing. I therefore issued a Proclamation, and having learned by investigation how slippery and false in disposition the people of the Department

Enclosure No. 7 - With Despatch No. 694.

Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers

****

F. O. No. 244

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sends this reply :-

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693

are, and how last year, when the allied forces came into the district, there were constantly numbers of people, not belonging to the Church, who falsely represented themselves as Christians and made exactions from the ignorant people of the villages, an evil which could not but be prohibited,

'If any stupid persons falsely representing themselves as 'Christians from Chia-chia-tuan, visit the hamlets and vil- 'lages and seize occasion to levy exactions and annoy the 'people, it is permitted those who are being annoyed to at 'once complain to the headmen and constables, who may bind 'them and send them to this Department Yamen etc'

My intention in this was to severely prohibit this false representation of being Christians and levying exactions, and not to especially reprove the Christians. Moreover it may be said that the matter of persons falsely representing themselves as Christians from Chia-chia-tuan is one which does not in the least affect the Christians of the American missions.

Now the American Minister, in saying that the Proclamation only blames the Christians, does not avoid mistaking its meaning, but, since I have received Your Excellency's commands, I can not but comply with them by withdrawing the Proclamations, lest foreigners should consider it as really having the meaning which they claim. This reply is submitted for Your Excellency's consideration, etc."

On receipt of the above, as in duty bound, I have sent this reply, which I have to request Your Excellency to take the trouble to examine.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Sixth Moon, 26th Day.

(August 10th, 1901.)

are, and how last year, when the allied forces came into the district, there were constantly numbers of people, not belonging to the Church, who falsely represented themselves as Christians and made exactions from the ignorant people of the villages, an evil which could not but be prohibited,

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Kuangsu, XXVII Year, Sixth Moon, 26th Day.

(August 10th, 1901.)

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
24
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Copy to Secy of War
Ack.

No. 693.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 25 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
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SEP
24
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

August 14th, 1901.

Copy to War Dept. 1 sepr. 25
Ack'd serially, Sepr. 26

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Progress made on buildings for Legation Guard.

Defense of city wall in rear of Legation.

(Despatch No. 578, March 18, 1901)

No. 193.

August 14th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Defense of city wall in rear of Legation.

(Despatch No. 578, March 18, 1901)

No. 693.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my Despatch No. 578, of March 18th, 1901, I have the honor to report that the work on the quarters of the Legation Guard is progressing slowly, but it is hoped the quarters for the men will be ready for occupancy about September 15th; the officers' quarters probably by October 1st.

By agreement, the American and British troops are to evacuate the Temples of Agriculture and Heaven simultaneously, sometime after August 20th. It may be, as the time is so short, that the Chinese authorities will not object to our holding the Temple of Agriculture a few days longer, and save our guard the inconvenience of going into temporary quarters elsewhere.

The walls around the Legation have been completed, and a

road

No. 193.

August 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :-

Referring to my Despatch No. 578, of March 18th, 1901,

I have the honor to report that the work on the quarters of

the Legation Guard is progressing slowly, but it is hoped

the quarters for the men will be ready for occupancy about

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sometime after August 20th. It may be, as the time is so

short, that the Chinese authorities will not object to our

holding the Temple of Agriculture a few days longer, and save

our guard the inconvenience of going into temporary quarters

elsewhere.

The walls around the Legation have been completed, and a

road

road built from the Chien-men to the Canal, 30 feet wide, as indicated on the map which accompanied my despatch No. 611, April 17th, 1901.

The top of the wall is being repaired, but instead of restoring the bricks that were taken up either by the Chinese or ourselves during the siege, which would be very expensive, the surface will be macadamized.

I have had some correspondence with Major Robertson, Commanding Legation Guard, regarding the defences of this wall, copies of which I enclose. No work has yet been done on proposed guard house, but plans are being prepared. As to means of access, there is but one ramp leading from the American quarters up to the wall, and that is some four or five hundred yards away, too far distant to be used in case of emergency. In my opinion access should be through the wall itself by a passage leading from a point near main Guard House below and landing within the smaller guard house on the wall. Soldiers can thus re-enforce or relieve others on the wall without being seen or exposed to fire. It would be impossible to use the ramp near the Chien-men since the

upper

road built from the Chien-men to the Canal, 30 feet wide, as indicated on the map which accompanied my despatch No. 611, April 17th, 1901.

The top of the wall is being repaired, but instead of restoring the bricks that were taken up either by the Chinese or ourselves during the siege, which would be very expensive, the surface will be macadamized.

I have had some correspondence with Major Waterman, Commanding Legation Guard, regarding the defences of this wall, copies of which I enclose. No work has yet been done on proposed guard house, but plans are being prepared. As to means of access, there is but one ramp leading from the American quarters up to the wall, and that is some four or five hundred yards away, too far distant to be used in case of emergency. In my opinion access should be through the wall itself by a passage leading from a point near main Guard House below and landing within the smaller guard house on the wall. Soldiers can thus re-enforce or relieve others on the wall without being seen or exposed to fire. It would be impossible to use the ramp near the Chien-men unless the upper

upper end of it will be in the possession of the Chinese.

The new Legation site contains about 160,000 square feet, and is about 3-1/2 times the size of the Denby property now occupied for Legation purposes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers, July 18, 1901.
Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson, July 28, 1901.

upper end of it will be in the possession of the Chinese.

The new Legation site contains about 180,000 square feet, and is about 3-1/2 times the size of the Imperial property now occupied for Legation purposes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers, July 18, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson, July 23, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 693.

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers

.....

UNITED STATES LEGATION GUARD,

Peking, China, July 18th, 1901.

The

Charge d' Affaires,

U. S. Legation,

Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to invite your attention to the condi tion of the defense of the proposed U. S. Legation and the post of the Legation Guard.

An inspection of the premises will show that they can not be held against an enemy, if the latter has possession of either the wall, or the Chien-men.

I am informed that it is the intention of the Chinese to rebuild the Pagoda at Chien-men. If this is done the building and the wall over the gate will command the garrison. The present site of the post makes it impossible to use the ramp immediately to the east of the inner gate of Chien-men, to get on the wall, without exposing the men to fire from the outside of the Legation grounds.

Inasmuch as the United States has taken the position of not cooperating with other nations in a general plan of defense- and as we have done outside of the proposed line of defense to build our Legation, it becomes incumbent on us to place at this important angle of the Legation quarter a proper defense; otherwise we will weaken the entire position of the Legations.

It is not necessary to point out to you that our action in not abiding by the decision of the military board in regard

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 693

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers

****

UNITED STATES LEGATION GUARD,

Peking, China, July 18th, 1901.

The

Charge d' Affaires,

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Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to invite your attention to the condition of the defense of the proposed U. S. Legation and the post of the Legation Guard.

An inspection of the premises will show that they can not be held against an enemy, if the latter has possession of either the wall, or the Chien-men.

I am informed that it is the intention of the Chinese to rebuild the Pagoda at Chien-men. If this is done the building and the wall over the gate will command the garrison. The present site of the post makes it impossible to use the ramp immediately to the east of the inner gate of Chien-men, to get on the wall, without exposing the men to fire from the outside of the Legation grounds.

Inasmuch as the United States has taken the position of not cooperating with other nations in a general plan of defense and as we have done outside of the proposed line of defense to build our Legation, it becomes incumbent on us to place at this important angle of the Legation quarter a proper defense; otherwise we will weaken the entire position of the Legations.

It is not necessary to point out to you that our action in not abiding by the decision of the military board in regard

to the scheme of defense has been severely criticized .

Captain J. C. Byron, Q.M., U.S.A., who has charge of the construction declines to add to the defenses of the Legation without express instructions from the Legation or from some one authorized to give instructions in the premises, and I do not feel that I have that authority. In view of the fact that I do not know the terms of agreement with the Chinese with regard to the defenses, I have to request that you will indicate in writing what you desire to be done, if anything, in regard to this matter.

In my opinion a ramp should be built inside our own enclosure and a guard house built on the wall facing the Chien-men. Such a guard house will flank our main wall and also to some extent at least guard against an attack from the pagoda over the gate.

My purpose in writing this communication is not enlyto invite attention to what I consider an untenable position, as matters now stand, but also to place myself on record as to what I consider the indefensible state of the Legation grounds against a heavy attack from the west and around to the north.

It is hoped that authority may be given for the building of the ramp and guard house suggested herein.

Very respectfully,

E. B. Robertson
Major 9th Infantry,
Commanding.

to the scheme of defense has been severely criticized.

Captain J. C. Byron, C.M., U.S.A., who has charge of the construction decides to add to the defenses of the Legation without express instructions from the Legation or from some one authorized to give instructions in the premises, and I do not feel that I have that authority. In view of the fact that I do not know the terms of agreement with the Chinese with regard to the defenses, I have to request that you will indicate in writing what you desire to be done, if anything, in regard to this matter.

In my opinion a ramp should be built inside our own enclosure and a guard house built on the wall facing the Chinamen. Such a guard house will flank our main wall and also to some extent at least guard against an attack from the pagoda over the gate.

My purpose in writing this communication is not only to invite attention to what I consider an untenable position, as matters now stand, but also to place myself on record as to what I consider the indefensible state of the Legation grounds against a heavy attack from the west and around to the north.

It is hoped that authority may be given for the building of the ramp and guard house suggested herein.

Very respectfully,

R. B. Robertson

Major 9th Infantry,

Commanding.

No. 694.

Enclosure No. 2. With Despatch No. 693

Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson

Mis. No. 834

Peking, July 28th, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,
Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,
Peking.

Sir :

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 16th instant regarding defenses of American Legation Quarter.

I entirely concur in your views as to necessity for a guard house on the wall and also means of reaching it from the Main Guard House below without being under the observation or subject to the fire of the Chinese.

You are authorized to confer with the Quartermaster and erect on the Tartar City Wall a suitable guard house, observing the rule established by agreement between the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the Diplomatic quarter, that no structure is to be built on the wall between a point 100 feet east of the Chien-men and a point 106 feet west of the Hata-men different in outward appearance to those which were there before the troubles of last year. Such buildings are still standing on the wall west of the Chien-men.

Before beginning work will you kindly furnish this Legation with a plan of building and site proposed? The question of devising means of reaching the top of the wall I will discuss with you personally.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson

Enclosure No. 2 with Despatch No. 673

Mls. No. 834

Peking, July 28th, 1901.

Major H. B. Robertson,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir :

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 16th instant regarding defenses of American Legation Quarter.

I entirely concur in your views as to necessity for a guard house on the wall and also means of reaching it from the Main Guard House below without being under the observation or subject to the fire of the Chinese.

You are authorized to confer with the Quartermaster and erect on the Tartar City Wall a suitable guard house, observing the rule established by agreement between the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the Diplomatic quarter, that no structure is to be built on the wall between a point 100 feet east of the Chien-men and a point 108 feet west of the Hata-men different in outward appearance to those which were there before the troubles of last year. Such buildings are still standing on the wall west of the Chien-men.

Before beginning work will you kindly furnish this Legation with a plan of building and site proposed? The question of devising means of reaching the top of the wall I will discuss with you personally.

I am, Sir,

Your respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 694.

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 24 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. SEP 24 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

August 14th, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 25 '90' BUREAU

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: New diplomatic appointments in Chinese service.

No. 414.

No. 694.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report to the Department that Edicts have been issued appointing Yin-ch'ang Minister at Berlin and the Hague; Ts'ai Chun Minister to Japan; and Hsu T'ai-sheng Minister to Korea. The following is a short sketch of the newly appointed officials:

Yin-ch'ang is a Manchu, has lately been serving as Deputy Lieutenant General of the Plain White Banner force, and is a Brevet Vice President of a Board. Is said to speak German fluently and to have served the Chinese Legation at Berlin as Interpreter some years ago.

Ts'ai Chun, a native of Chihli, is a very progressive man, served some years ago in a subordinate capacity in the Chinese Legation at Madrid, and, I think, also a brief time at Washington. From October 1897 to November 1899 he was Taot'ai at Shanghai, where he made himself celebrated by his

pro-foreign

No. 174.

August 24th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to the Department that advice have been issued appointing Yin-ch'ang Minister at Berlin and the Hague; Te'at Chun Minister Designate; Hsu Ch'ai-sung Minister to Rome. The following is a short sketch of the newly appointed officials:

Yin-ch'ang is a Manchu, has lately been serving as Deputy Lieutenant General of the Plain White Banner Force, and is a Brevet Vice President of a Board. He said to speak German fluently and to have served the Chinese Legation at Berlin as Interpreter some years ago.

Te'at Chun, a native of Chihli, is a very progressive man, served some years ago in a subordinate capacity in the Chinese Legation at Madrid, and, I think, also a brief time at Washington. From October 1897 to November 1899 he was Taot'ai at Shanghai, where he made himself celebrated by his pro-foreign

pro-foreign sympathies. He built a macadamized road along the river front on the east side of the native city, which he intended to carry through the walls into the native city, but the opposition was too strong. The road was lighted by electricity and policed by foreign-drilled patrolmen. He took steps also to construct water-works, which are only now being built.

At his office in the foreign settlement he entertained foreigners very frequently and very lavishly. He held a reception once a week, and gave numerous balls, one in honor of the visit of Prince Henry of Germany, others in honor of the Empress Dowager's birthday, etc.

He fell into disfavor through grain speculation. It was charged that he held back for three days an Edict that he ought to have published, and that in the mean time he shipped a cargo of rice to Japan, the price of which was at once greatly increased, when the Edict forbidding exportation appeared. He is said to have spent more than he cleared on the deal in getting himself saved from disgrace. Nevertheless he was soon after removed.

Hsu T'ai-sheng is so little known that his name does not

appear

pro-foreign sympathies. He built a macadamized road along the river front on the east side of the native city, which he intended to carry through the walls into the native city, but the opposition was too strong. The road was lighted by electricity and policed by foreign-drilled patrolmen. He took steps also to construct water-works, which are only now being built.

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Yen Ta-shun is no little known that his name does not

appear in the Red Book. He was, however, recently Charge d' Affaires at Seoul. He is said to be a protege of Li Hung-chang.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Dgniers.

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d' Affaires at Seoul. He is said to be a protege of
Ye Yung-chang.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 695.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 26 1901
BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
24
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

August 16th, 1901.

Ofelia Serially
Sept. 27
O.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting indemnity claim of Prof. O. C. Clifford against the Chinese Government for losses sustained during the "Boxer" troubles.

No. 695.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the claim of Prof. O. C. Clifford, an American citizen, against the Chinese Government for losses sustained during the "Boxer" uprising of 1900,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosure:

Claim of O. C. Clifford, No. 145.

(I)

Indemnity Claim
The Chinese Imperial Government
To O. C. Clifford Dr.
For losses sustained by reason of the uprising of 1900-01.

Matting in Veranda	G$12 00	
" IN six rooms	36 00	
Lace Curtains in six rooms	20 00	
Tsun Hua Rug	5 00	
2 Small Tables	20 00	
Settee	10 00	
1st Folding Tables	10 00	
2 Pictures	12 00	
Triplicate Mirror	10 00	
3 Common Mirrors	7 00	
4 Hanging Lamps	18 00	
Student Lamp with Green Shade	5 00	
Ruby Lamp	3 00	
Ingrain Rug ruined	15 00	
10 Dining Room Chairs	30 00	
Bricabrac in Parlor	10 00	
10 or more Sofa Pillows	25 00	
6 Large Bed Pillows	12 00	
Mattress 3/4 hair	12 00	
2 " full size	30 00	
Springs full size	8 00	
2 Fancy Silk Quilts	40 00	
2 Cotton Quilts	12 00	
3 Towel Racks	6 00	
9 Comfortables	18 00	
3 Toilet Sets Complete	30 00	
3 Porcelain Coated Slop Pails	6 00	
4 Covered Shoe Boxes ruined	6 00	
Long Covered Box ruined	3 00	
Ornaments in Bed Room	3 00	
American Oak Bed	30 00	
Baby Clothes	3 00	
Ambrotype of Mother Coltman as a girl	50 00	
Commode	3 00	
Spool Cotton	2 00	
Toilet Soap	1 00	
Ribbons	3 00	
Buttons	1 00	
Stove and Pipe gone	20 00	
Damage to Heating Stove	10 00	
Blue Serge Dress	5 00	562 00

Indemnity Claim
The Chinese Imperial Government
To O. C. Clifford Dr.
For losses sustained by reason of the uprising of 1900-01.

Matting in Veranda	$ 12 00	
" In six rooms	36 00	
Lace Curtains in six rooms	20 00	
Tan Hue Rug	5 00	
2 Small Tables	20 00	
Settee	10 00	
Set Folding Tables	10 00	
2 Pictures	12 00	
Triplicate Mirror	10 00	
3 Common Mirrors	7 00	
4 Hanging Lamps	18 00	
Student Lamp with Green Shade	5 00	
Ruby Lamp	3 00	
Ingrain Rug ruined	15 00	
10 Dining Room Chairs	30 00	
Bric-a-brac in Parlor	10 00	
10 or more Sofa Pillows	25 00	
8 Large Bed Pillows	12 00	
Mattress 3/4 hair	12 00	
2 " Full size	30 00	
Springs Full size	8 00	
2 Fancy Silk Quilts	40 00	
2 Cotton Quilts	12 00	
3 Towel Racks	6 00	
9 Comfortables	18 00	
3 Toilet Sets Complete	30 00	
3 Porcelain Coated Slop Pails	6 00	
4 Covered Shoe Boxes ruined	6 00	
Long Covered Box ruined	3 00	
Ornaments in Bed Room	3 00	
American Oak Bed	30 00	
Baby Clothes	3 00	
Ambrotype of Mother Coltman as a girl	50 00	
Commode	3 00	
Spool Cotton	2 00	
Toilet Soap	1 00	
Ribbons	3 00	
Buttons	1 00	
Stove and Pipe gone	20 00	
Damage to Heating Stove	10 00	
Blue Serge Dress	5 00	582 00

(2) (1)

Amount forward	G$562 00	562 00
Wrapper	5 00	
Ipr Rubbers	I 00	
2pr Shoes	8 00	
2 Overcoats	40 00	
Old Clothes	25 00	
2 Corsets	5 00	
Damage to Kitchen Stove and Still	20 00	
4 Small Water Crocks	4 00	
Roaster	I 50	
6 Stew Pans	3 00	
3 Kettles	2 25	
Flour Sifter	50	
Cake, Pie, Milk and other Pans	4 00	
Ice Cream Freezer	4 00	
Sheet Iron Oven	4 00	
Iron Spoons, Egg Beaters, etc.	2 00	
Kitchen Knives	I 00	
Wash Board	50	
Watering Pot	I 00	
3 Wooden Tubs	I 50	
Water Cart	5 00	
Ice Box	5 00	
Waffle Iron	I 50	
2 Drawing Boards	8 00	
Drawing Table	5 00	
Washing Soap	5 00	
Vinegar	2 00	
3 Brooms	2 50	
3gal Maple Syrup	3 75	
2 " Apple Butter	2 00	
Hartford Bicycle ruined	50 00	
Hickory " gone	60 00	
Bicycle Repairs	8 00	
Kerosene	2 50	
Carpenter's tools, saws, plane, hammers, hatchet, screw drivers, wrenches, etc., etc.	I0 00	
2 Oil Stones	2 00	
Nails and Screws	2 50	
Shovel	75	
Art Studies	I0 00	
Pastels, Oils, etc'	5 00	
Papers	2 00	
20 Large Photos of Peking	20 00	
12 Ink Sketches of Peking	30 00	937 75

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

To O. O. Clifford Dr.

For losses sustained by reason of the uprising of 1900-01.

Matting in Veranda		6$12 00
" IN six rooms		36 00
Lace Curtains in six rooms		20 00
Tan Hue Rug		5 00
2 Small Tables		20 00
Settee		10 00
1st Folding Table		10 00
2 Pictures		10 00

Amount forward	6$562 00	562 00
Wrapper	5 00	
1pr Rubbers	1 00	
2pr Shoes	8 00	
2 Overcoats	40 00	
Old Clothes	25 00	
2 Corsets	5 00	
Damage to Kitchen Stove and Still	20 00	
4 Small Water Crocks	4 00	
Roaster	1 50	
6 Stew Pans	3 00	
5 Kettles	2 25	
Flour Sifter	50	
Cake, Pie, Milk and other Pans	4 00	
Ice Cream Freezer	4 00	
Sheet Iron Oven	4 00	
Iron Spoons, Egg Beaters, etc.	2 00	
Kitchen Knives	1 00	
Wash Board	50	
Watering Pot	1 00	
3 Wooden Tubs	1 50	
Water Cart	5 00	
Ice Box	5 00	
Waffle Iron	1 50	
2 Drawing Boards	8 00	
Drawing Table	5 00	
Washing Soap	5 00	
Vinegar	2 00	
3 Brooms	2 50	
Qual Maple Syrup	3 75	
" Apple Butter	2 00	
Hartford Bicycle ruined	50 00	
Hickory " gone	60 00	
Bicycle Repairs	8 00	
Kerosene	2 50	
Carpenter's tools, saws, plane,		
Hammers, hatchet, screw drivers,		
Wrenches, etc., etc.	10 00	
Oil Stones	2 00	
Files and Screws	2 50	
	75	
Rubbers	10 00	
Nails, Oils, etc'	5 00	
	2 00	
Large Photos of Peking	20 00	
Rare Sketches of Peking	30 00	937 75

Amount forward		G$937 75	
IOdoz Photo Negatives		I00 00	
New curtain Goods		6 00	
Silver Coffee Urn		25 00	
Chafing Dish		5 00	
Fancy Tea Pot		5 00	
3 Trays		I 50	
Fruit Dish		I0 00	
Plants and Pots		I00 00	
2 Plant Stands		6 00	
3sts Dishes, I French and 2 Common, so badly broken as to be ruined		I45 00	
Fruit Set	much broken	5 00	
Ice Cream Set	"	3 00	
Idoz Tea Cups	"	3 00	
Chocolate Set	"	6 00	
Coffee Set	"	3 00	
5 Odd Pitchers		I 75	
Chow Dish		75	
I/2doz Glass Finger Bowls		I 50	
Glass Fruit Set		2 00	
Idoz Glass Table Dishes		2 00	
3 " Tumblers		3 00	
2 Cruets		I 00	
2 Bread Boxes		2 00	
Bicycle Lantern		3 50	
2 Clothes Baskets		2 00	
Cracker Jar		I0 00	
Charcoal Iron		I 50	
Candle Stick		25	
Punkah Lamp		I 00	
2 Hand Lamps		3 00	
Tin Dispatch Box		2 00	
Piano Box burnt up		I0 00	
5 Thermometers		I 25	
4pts Fish Glue		I 50	
Supplies Lost from Store Room		64 00	I475 25

This Store Room contained flour, canned corn, peas, fish, meats, jams, dried fruits, baking powder, brandy, wine spices, etc. We had some things remaining over from the years before and had just received two orders that had not been touched.

O. C. Clifford

Subscribed and sworn to before me by O.C. Clifford as being true and correct

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Indemnity Claim
The Chinese Imperial Government
To O. O. Clifford Dr.
For losses sustained by reason of the uprising of 1900-01.

Matting in Veranda	$12 00
" IN six rooms	36 00
Lace Curtains in six rooms	20 00
Tan Hue Rug	5 00
2 Small Tables	20 00
Settee	10 00

Amount forward	$937 75
10doz Photo Negatives	100 00
New curtain Goods	6 00
Silver Coffee Urn	25 00
Chafing Dish	5 00
Fancy Tea Pot	5 00
3 Trays	1 50
Fruit Dish	10 00
Plants and Pots	100 00
2 Plant Stands	6 00
Sets Dishes, 1 French and 3 Common,	
so badly broken as to be ruined	145 00
Fruit Set much broken	5 00
Ice Cream Set "	3 00
1doz Tea Cups "	3 00
Chocolate Set "	6 00
Coffee Set "	3 00
5 Odd Pitchers	1 75
Bow Dish	75
1 Doz Glass Finger Bowls	1 50
Glass Fruit Set	2 00
1doz Glass Table Dishes	2 00
3 Tumblers	3 00
2 Cruets	1 00
3 Bread Boxes	2 00
Bicycle Lantern	3 50
Clothes Baskets	2 00
[illegible]	10 00
Charcoal Iron	1 50
Table Stock	25
Durkan Lamp	1 00
Hand Lamps	3 00
Tin Dispatch Box	2 00
Piano Box burnt up	10 00
5 Thermometers	1 25
4pts Fish Glue	1 50
Supplies Lost from Store Room	$64 00 1475 25

This Store Room contained flour, canned corn, peas, fish, meats, jams, dried fruits, baking powder, brandy, wine spices, etc. We had some things remaining over from the years before and had just received two orders that had not been touched.

O. C. Clifford

President and owner of Tyler Co. Clifford is being sent to Peking as Secretary of the American Legation

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 17 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
16
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

Confirm. ably

From Peking,

August 16, 1901.

Received 5.45 A. M.

Confirmed aug. 16

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sixteenth.

Your telegram of fourteenth. British Minister informed me his government will communicate direct with you concerning the tariff revision. There is every likelihood of the protocol being signed within the next few days. Will wait to sign.

ROCKHILL

Ciphered by J.R.B.

August 16, 9.35 AM 189 , M.

jams, dried fruits, baking powder, brandy, wine spices, etc. We had some things remaining over from the years before and had just received two orders that had not been touched.

O.C. Gifford

Resident Secretary
Western

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 17 10 43 AM 1901

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

From Pekin

Aug 17, 1901.

Received 11 a M.

Wash

Confirmed Aug. 21

Arrived

Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. AUG 17 1901

MH
Hs
4

jams, dried fruits, baking powder, brandy, wine spices, etc. We had some things remaining over from the years before and had just received two orders that had not been touched.

O. C. Gifford

Received and answered 5 days
O. C. Gifford re taxing
of our account
Pomona Packing
Association

No. 696.

File

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 24 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
24
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

August 17th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Requests that Customs officials at San Francisco may be notified by wire of arrival of Mr. H. G. Squiers, First Secretary of this Legation, and that the usual courtesies of the Port may be extended to him.

No. 696.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. H. G. Squiers, 1st Secretary of this Legation expects to avail himself of leave granted January 24th, last, and return to the United States, sailing on the Pacific Mail Steamship "Coptic" from Shanghai September 24th, for San Francisco.

I have to request that his personal baggage and that of his family be passed by the Customs, and that the Customs official at San Francisco be informed by wire of his expected arrival— about October 8th.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Dip'

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 4 '901
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
4
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

No. 155

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, 19th August, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Inclosure
To Chinese
Min. Dec. 7

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith translation of a letter addressed by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps under date of the 17th instant, informing him of the objections raised by the Superintendent of Southern Trade, the Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, to the Whangpoo river conservancy scheme, and also the reply of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the same stating the concessions made to Viceroy Lieu's views and the reason for not making further alterations in the scheme.

The letter of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries was written on my suggestion, Viceroy Li Hung-chang having told me that he was bound to put on record the Nanking Viceroy's views, although he and Prince Ch'ing were willing to accept the plan drawn up by the Diplomatic Representatives, with the amendments offered

in

No.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA.

Peking, 19th August, 1901.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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in

in Articles XXXIII and XXXIV of the Regulations.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures,-

1. Chinese Plens. to Mr. de Cologan, August 17, 1901.

2. Mr. de Cologan to Chinese Plens., August 18, 1901.

in Articles XXXIII and XXXIV of the Regulations.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures,-

1. Chimene Plena. to Mr. de Colegan, August 17, 1901.

2. Mr. de Colegan to Chimene Plena., August 18, 1901.

Enc. No. 1.

(Translation)

Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan.

Peking, 17th August, 1901.

On receipt of the despatch and the annexed regulations concerning the conservancy of the Woosung River which was sent us a few days ago by Your Excellency we hastened to submit the question to the examination of the Superintendent for Southern Trade.

We have received to-day from the latter, the following telegraphic reply:

"I took up these last days with several foreign Consuls "the question of carrying out(this scheme). The British "Consul told me that his Minister had confined himself "to telegraphing to him to inform me of it, without having "directed him to enter into a discussion on the subject. "Consequently I confined myself to asking him to submit "my views on the matter without being able to discuss "the question.

"This subject being part of an international agreement, "it is naturally to you that it belongs to discuss it "with the foreign Ministers.

"As my consent has already been given to the deepening "of the the river, it is proper that the execution of the

(Translation)

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"This subject being part of an international agreement, "it is naturally to you that it belongs to discuss it "with the Foreign Ministers.

"As my command has already been given to the deepening "of the Sha river, it is proper that the execution of the

"work should belong to China, and it is necessary that "the sovereign right of China should be recognized. It "would be proper that the proposed Board should be a Chinese "Board, rather than a foreign one. I beg, therefore, "that you will take steps to preserve to us the control, "following the lines laid down clearly and in detail in my "different telegrams, so that no disagreement shall arise "in the future. This is much to be desired for the general "interest.

"As to junks and Chinese owned land, the British "Consul told me orally that there had originally been no "intention of taxing them. Some time after the German "Consul assured me also that no tax would be levied on "native boats, and that the land of Chinese would be sub- "ject to a very light tax of one-tenth of one per cent. "Considering the poverty of the common people, it would "seem that this tax might be given up, and that, if the "seven-tenths of the revenue from tonnage dues should be "insufficient--the three other tenths being reserved for "the expenses of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--it would "be necessary for the carrying out of these works to use "Customs receipts, I would also ask of you in this matter to take some

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"interest.

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"work should belong to China, and it is necessary that
"the sovereign right of China should be recognized. It
"would be proper that the proposed Board should be a Chinese
"Board, rather than a foreign one. I beg, therefore,
"that you will take steps to preserve to us the control,
"following the lines laid down clearly and in detail in my

"decision and to submit a memorial to the Throne. The "Ministers of America and Japan have telegraphed to me to "beg me to give my consent, and I at once consented to "the opening of the river. But it is necessary that we "should be preserved in our Sovereign rights. The Board "in question should be organised by the Customs Taotai "and the Commissioner of Customs. The control over the "expenses necessitated for the works will be exercised "jointly with the Delegates of the Powers; the Agents "employed on the works will be engaged jointly by the "different Powers, but all the other questions are sub- "ject to the Sovereign authority of the Taotai and the "Commissioner of Customs. After the completion of the "works the taxes should be abolished, the Board dissolved, "and the future management should return entirely to the "Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs.

"The above are the points on which I beg you to nego- "tiate with the Ministers and obtain their acceptance."

We, Prince and Minister, have therefore to state that the Superintendent of Southern Trade has already given his consent to carrying out the works of deepening the Woosung River, but as that high official adds, the sovereign rights of China

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"Ministers of America and Japan have telegraphed to me to
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should be recognised. The Board should appear as a Chinese Board and be organised by the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs. The control of the expenses of the undertaking, however, shall be exercised conjointly with the delegates of the Powers. It will therefore be necessary in such articles as the 27th, 33rd and 34th, which require the agreement of the Consular body, to make mention of the Taotai of Shanghai before the Consular body. By so doing, the rights of sovereignty will remain unimpaired.

As regards junks and Chinese owned land, since the British Consul has not expressed the opinion that they should be taxed, and the German Consul has given assurances that junks would not be taxed, and that it is also possible to give up the idea of levying taxes on Chinese owned land, we think that the Foreign Plenipotentiaries will agree with us on this point. We have therefore to ask that paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 30, concerning revenues, shall be stricken out, and that, in case of insufficiency of tonnage dues, we will take upon us to submit to the Throne a report proposing to make up the deficit by means of the five per cent effective Customs dues.

We deem it therefore necessary to address the present official communication to Your Excellency, and to beg you to

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submit it as soon as may be to the examination of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, so that they may, without any delay, come to a favorable decision upon it, which we beg you will communicate to us.

This in consideration of our friendly relations.

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Enc. No 2

2

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 18th August 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

I hastened to transmit to my colleagues your letter dated the 17th of August, in which you informed me of the observations and requests of His Excellency Liu Kun-yi concerning the regulations for the improvement of the course of the Whangpoo, and I have the honor to inform you of their reply.

The Representatives of the Powers direct me unanimously to inform you that they consider the question of the regulations for the Whangpoo as being finally agreed upon, and that it is consequently impossible for them to re-open the discussion on that subject. They insist that you shall immediately submit this reply to the Throne, so as to obtain from it in the shortest possible time authorization to sign the final protocol.

This point being dismissed, my colleagues wish you to remark that they have never had the intention of infringing upon the sovereign rights of the Chinese Government.

Never-the-less they do not see their way to comply with the request of the Superintendent of Southern trade as regards the formation of the Board by the Taotai and the Inspector General of Customs, for this request goes against the steps which they have taken to maintain an equal division between the important interests concerned. It cannot be conciliated with the guarantees the Powers have been led to ask of China, and which they have chosen after careful study

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Furthermore, the presence of the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs on the Board gives to China an important representation, sufficient to safeguard its rights and its interests.

As you may convince yourself, the regulations in question only impose taxes on ships of non-Chinese type, that is to say, that native junks are exempt from these duties.

The taxes on property situated along the Whangpoo do not constitute a heavy burden, especially in view of the appreciation of value the improvement of the course of the river will give to this property. This consideration, which cannot escape the Superintendent of Southern Trade, obliges the Representatives of the Powers to insist on the taxation of real estate along the bank of the Whangpoo.

The remark of the Superintendent of Southern Trade concerning handing over the completed works to the Chinese Government after a term of twenty years is premature.

As regards the telegram of His Excellency Liu Kun-yi referring to the inadequacy of the tonnage dues to cover the portion to be contributed by the Chinese Government, the Representatives of the Powers have to recall to you that these tonnage dues being assigned to foreign loans, China will be under all circumstances obliged to pay the amount of its contribution for the expenses of the works in question from other sources.

Articles 33 and 34 stipulate that the Board shall submit for the approbation of the Consular Body at Shanghai such increases of taxes as it may have to decide upon, and also its report on the annual accounts. Your Highness and Your Excellency have asked that the approbation of the Taotai should be also needed, and that that official should be mentioned before the Consuls. My colleagues have the honor

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to call your attention to the fact that the Taotai being also a member of the Board, cannot be invested with the power of approving the decisions of this assembly, and that in no case is it possible to place him before the Consular Body of the Powers. But being never-the-less desirous to show their spirit of conciliation, and to give Your Highness and Your Excellency and also His Excellency Liu Kun-yi proof of high esteem, the Representatives of the Powers agree to stipulate in Articles 33 and 34 that the decisions of the Board shall be communicated to the Superintendent of Southern Trade, and to mention this high official before the Consular Body.

Finally, my colleagues insist that I shall call your attention to the fact that the improvement of the course of the Whangpoo is one of the conditions made by the Powers for their acceptation of the raising of the tariff on maritime imports to an effective 5%; that the above mentioned regulations form an intergral part of the clauses resulting from the Note of the 22nd of December, 1900, and that it has been approved by all foreign Governments. In consequence of this, they put the said condition to the concession mentioned above.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan

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(Signed) B. J. de Cologan

No. 697.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 24 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
24
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

August 20th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming telegram of August 17th, 1901, reporting Mr. Conger's arrival at Peking.

647.

No. 697.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 20th, 1901.

To the

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming my telegram of the 17th instant, as follows:

"Hay

Washington, Arrived,

Conger."

I have the honor to report that I sailed from San Francisco on the Steamship "Nippon Maru" on the 17th of July, arriving here as stated in telegram above, and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

617

No. 698.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 24 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
24
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

August 20th, 1901.

One copy of the publication mailed to the Treasury, Sept. 24, 1901 and one copy also to Bur. of For. Commerce, Sept. 24, 1901

Acknowledged Sept. 27 C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting under separate cover duplicate copies of "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1900.

(Despatch No. 349, March 28th, 1900.)

695.

No. 698.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 20th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 349, of March 28th, 1900, I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, duplicate copies of the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1900", published by order of the Inspector General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

378

No. 699.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 25 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP.
24
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Oct. 28, 1901. Copy to W. W. Rockhill, Commr. to China. C.

August 21st, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
24
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To War Dept. concurring in Mr. Conger's suggestion. So ask. adc

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To War Dept. Sept. 28 C.

Acked serially Sept. 26, 1901. C.

See letter to War Dept. Nov. 8, 1901 C.

Subject: Additional equipment for Legation Guard. Necessity of artillery and provision for at least ten mounted men.

No. 699.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I was not here to confer with General Chaffee when he made definite and final arrangements as to the equipment of the Legation Guard to be left here, or I should have strenuously urged the necessity of leaving a couple of pieces of artillery and equipments for mounting at least ten men. It is to be hoped that we will never have an occasion to resist an attack, but the experience of last year demonstrates beyond a doubt that our greatest need was some effective field guns. Even the extemporized iron cannon from the old junk shop was one of our best means of defence. The mere fact of the presence of two modern guns in our Legation known among the Chinese would be most potent in preventing a repetition of last summer's event.

There will be frequent occasions when guards for various purposes will have to be sent to places at considerable distances from the Legation, too far to walk, and Peking carts cannot be effectively used for the purpose of their transportation. A few mounted men will be very necessary, and I apprehend not

6171

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

expensive. Chinese ponies could be used and can be purchased at a very low price. Undoubtedly saddles can be sent from Manila and the field guns from the same place. Several of the other Governments have provided both artillery and necessary mounted men, and will be thus relatively magnified in the eyes of the Chinese. We cannot afford, on the contrary, to be minimized for lack of them. It is quite probable that we could borrow artillery from some of the other Legations in case we needed them, but I do not think we ought to risk that humiliation.

Trusting that you will approve this request in transmitting it to the War Department,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 700.

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 25 '00, BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 24 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack by subject and file - aaa

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. SEP. 24. 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

August 21st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Taken Serially Sepor. 27 C.

Subject: Indemnities agreed upon by various missionary societies in province of Kiangsi.

No. 700.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Department, a copy of a letter from Rev. Don W. Nichols, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Nanchang, with enclosure showing the indemnities demanded and agreed upon by representatives of the various missionary societies carrying on work in the province of Kiangsi,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Rev. Don. W. Nichols to Mr. Conger, June 20, 1901.

No. 726.

Enclosure No. ~ With Dispatch No. 700.

Mr. Nichols to Mr. Conger.

Nanchang, China, June 20th, 1901

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister to China,

Dear Sir:-

I herewith enclose you a copy of the indemnities demanded and agreed upon by representatives of the various missionary societies carrying on work in the Kiangsi province. I thought possibly these figures might be of interest to you and might be of some help to you in your relation to representatives of other countries in negotiating claims against China.

These notes are perfectly reliable, having been given me by the Governor of the Province and taken from agreements duly signed by representatives of the missions concerned. The American claims were intrusted to my care and were settled as per statement enclosed.

Everything is perfectly quiet down this way and the greatest friendliness is shown me(and other) by the officials and all classes. W e American citizens through this section are glad indeed that you are back at your post in Peking, and we cease not to pray for you and your continued good health.

With regards,

Yours cincerely,

(Signed) Don W. NIchols.

Enclosure No. 4 With Dispatch No. 700.

Mr. Nichols to Mr. Conger.

Mukden, China, June 20th, 1901

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister to China.

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I herewith enclose you a copy of the indemnities demanded and agreed upon by representatives of the various missionary societies carrying on work in the Kiangsi province. I thought possibly these figures might be of interest to you and might be of some help to you in your relation to representatives of other countries in negotiating claims against China.

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Everything is perfectly quiet down this way and the greatest friendliness is shown me(and other) by the officials and all classes. We e American citizens through this section are glad indeed that you are back at your post in Peking, and we cease not to pray for you and your continued good health.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Don W. Nichols.

Indemnities paid in Kiangsi Province for the rioting of missions in 1900.

In view of the fact that so much is being said in the papers and elsewhere regarding the amount of indemnity being paid by the Chinese Government to the various missionary societies carrying on work in China, I suppose no missionary will object to the fact being fully published. What we want is facts, and then if there is anything crooked about this indemnity business let the individual responsible for the crookedness be held responsible. I send herewith a list of indemnities taken from the official records as per agreement made by representatives of the various missionary societies concerned.

French Missions, R.C's. Number of places rioted 46. Indemnity agreed upon for churches destroyed and losses sustained by native Christians, Tls, 511,010, plus $ 915,257.14.

American Missions, Protestants.

Number of places rioted 5. Indemnity agreed upon for churches and native Christians $19,028.

English Missions, Protestants.

Places rioted 5. Indemnity for churches and native Christians, $18,930.

German Missions, Protestants.

Places rioted 2. Indemnity for churches and native Christians, $10,080.

Number of native cases in court, French Missions, Catholics 2300.

American Missions, Protestants, 40. English Missions, Protestants,33. German Missions, Protestants, list incomplete.

Recapitulation.

Total Catholic claims, Tls. 511,010, plus $ 915,257.14.

Total Protestant claims, $37,988.

Total Catholic cases in court 2,300. Total Protestant cases 73.

The Cathilics occupy about 60 centers of work in the province,

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French Missions, R.C's. Number of places rioted 46. Indemnity agreed upon for churches destroyed and losses sustained by native Christians, Tls. 811,010, plus $ 913,857.14.

American Missions, Protestants.

Number of places rioted 5. Indemnity agreed upon for churches and native Christians $19,038.

English Missions, Protestants.

Places rioted 5. Indemnity for churches and native Christians, $18,930.

German Missions, Protestants.

Places rioted 2. Indemnity for churches and native Christians, $10,080.

Number of native cases in court, French Missions, Catholics 2300.

American Missions, Protestants, 40. English Missions, Protestants, 33. German Missions, Protestants, list incomplete.

Recapitulation.

Total Catholic claims, Tls. 811,010, plus $ 913,857.14.

Total Protestant claims, $37,988.

Total Catholic cases in court 2,300. Total Protestant cases 73.

The Catholics occupy about 60 centers of work in the province,

w hile the Protestants occupy about 140. It is impossible to give anything like an accura e estimate of the numerical strength of the Catholic and Protestant Missions. It is safe to say that in localities where the loss was about the same, that e there is a wide discrepancy in the amount of indemnity demanded. It is possible that these figures and notes may be of interest to our diplomats of the various countries now financiering with China. If tabulated statements could be had fromall the provinces they might be interesting documents to place in the archives for the benefit of the future historians.

(Signed) D. W. Nichols.

Nanchang.

June 20th, 1901.

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(Signed) D. W. Nichols.

Hangchang.

June 20th, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 21 9 47 AM 1901

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Ans'd Sept. 5.

From Peking

Aug 21, 1901.

Received 9 23 AM

Secretary

Washington

Twenty-first German Minister
says it is impossible to consider
Rentsin University case
further here Inquiry
inquires whether it could
be taken up Berlin or
pressed here please
instruct, Rockhill

Lou 2 Hay 32

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
28
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Send by cable
Aug. 28. '01 From Pekin
Confirm both.
aak

August 21, 1901.

Confirmed Aug. 30

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-first. German Minister says it is impossible to consider Tientsin university case further here. Tenny inquires whether it will be taken up Berlin or pressed here. Please instruct me.

CONGER.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 29 1901
BUREAU.

Ciphered by Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk.

_____, 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

No. 701.

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 24 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack.
Deposit the drawings in the Library -
ads

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU SEP 25 1901

INDEX BUREAU REC'D SEP 24 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 22nd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack. serially Sepr. 27

BUREAU OF RELATIONS SEP 25 1901 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Library

Subject: Transmitting under separate cover volume of drawings representing insignia of rank of Chinese Ministers abroad.

(Despatch No. 664, July 8th, 1901.)

No. 171

August 22nd, 1901.

Sir,

Secretary of State.

No. 701.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to despatch No. 664, of July 8th last, regarding insignia of rank of Chinese Ministers abroad,- I have now the honor to transmit, under separate cover, a volume of drawings representing the designs adopted for the various ranks; and to enclose copy of a note from His Highness, Prince Ch'ing relating thereto.

Translation of the Chinese descriptive text is attached to each design.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, August 19th, 1901.

No. 761.

August 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to despatch No. 664, of July 8th last, regarding drawings of rank of Chinese Ministers Abroad, I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, a volume of drawings representing the designs adopted for the various ranks, and to enclose copy of a note from His Highness, Prince Ch'ing relating thereto.

Translation of the Chinese descriptive text is attached to each design.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, August 19th, 1901.

702.

Enclosure No.~ In despatch No. 701.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

F. O. No. 247.

Ch'ing, General Manager of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Manchu Prince of the First Order, etc., sends this despatch.

Some time since our Board memorialized the Throne and received the Imperial consent to its suggestion that whenever any Ministers are appointed to represent China abroad, whether Prince, Pei-leh (Son of an Imperial Prince), Pei-tzu (Grandson of an Imperial Prince), Duke or other nobleman, or Mandarins of the First, Second and Third Ranks, they shall, at the time of their going abroad have the insignia of their respective ranks emblazoned on the national flag.

Of this I have already informed Your Excellency in a despatch of which there is a record.

Our Board has now prepared drawings representing the designs suggested, which we, as in duty bound, send to Your Excellency for examination, and we have the honor to request that Your Excellency will forward the same to the Foreign Office of your honorable country for their information.

Kuannhsu XXVII Year, Seventh Moon, 6th day.

Enclosure No. — In despatch No. 761.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

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Kuanhsu XXVII Year, Seventh Moon, 6th day.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack with congratulations.

No. 702.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 25 1901 BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 24 1901 2 ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. SEP 24 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

August 22nd, 1901.

Ans Sept. 28

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Signing of final Protocol. Successful work of Mr. Rockhill. Departure of Court from Sian-fu postponed until October 6th. Interview with Prince Ch'ing upon the subject.

August 22nd, 1903.

To Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Slightly of Legal Proceed. Successful work of Mr.

1113. Departure of Dunn from Blen-Ch'ng postponed until

October 6th. Interview with Prince Ch'ing upon the

subject.

No. 702.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Since my arrival I have been going over with Mr. Rockhill the work done during my absence and conferring with him upon the matters still unfinished, and find that we are in perfect accord upon all important questions. As Mr. Rockhill has already informed you, the final Proctocol has been signed by the foreign Representatives and now only awaits signing by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, authority for which is daily expected from the Court.

From my experience of last winter I know that this has been a most arduous work for Mr. Rockhill, yet he has been most eminently successful. While all the commercial advantages we desired have not been secured, yet much more has been accomplished than could reasonably have been expected. It affords me the greatest pleasure to express my personal gratification over the outcome. It is a matter of sincere gratification to us that we were so potently represented in the

final

August 22nd, 1903.

To the Secretary

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Since my arrival I have been going over with Mr. Montagu the work done during my absence and conferring with him upon the matters still outstanding, and find that we are in the position to report to you that the Final Protocol has been signed by the Foreign Representatives and now only awaits signing by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, authority for which is daily expected from the Court.

From my experience of last winter I know that this has been a most arduous work for Mr. Rockhill, yet he has been extremely successful. Where all the commissioners appointed to act with us desired have not been secured, yet none have accomplished what could reasonably have been expected. It affords me the greatest pleasure to express my personal gratification over the outcome. It is a matter of sincere gratification to us that we were so ably represented in the

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

final negotiations, and should be a matter of profound gratitude on the part of the Chinese. As soon as I can more fully familiarize myself with the details I shall request special instructions upon several important subjects.

I enclose copy of a decree just received, postponing the departure of the Court from Sian-fu for Peking until October 6th, next. Some of my Colleagues believe this an indication that the Court does not intend to return here, but in an interview with Prince Ch'ing yesterday he informed me that the roads were at present absolutely impassable, but that by October 6th, the rainy season being over, they would be so improved as to make traveling easy and that the Court would surely arrive in Peking before the close of the year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure :

Translation of Imperial Edict published in Peking Gazette, August 18th, 1901.

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make travelling easy and that the Court would surely arrive in

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Translation of Imperial Edict published in Peking

Gazette, August 18th, 1901.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 702.

Translation of Imperial Edict issued August 14th, 1901 published in Peking Gazette of August 18th, 1901.

The following Imperial Edict was issued on the 1st day of the Seventh Moon (August 14th).

Some time since we decided upon the 19th day of the Seventh Moon (Sept. 1st) as the date for starting on Our return to Peking, and We issued an Edict for general information. We, in constant attendance upon our august Mother, the Empress Dowager, do not cease for a single day to tenderly long with her for the Ancestral Temples and the Altar to the Spirits of the Land. We stand gazing towards the North, anticipating our Return, and it has been Our constant intention to start at the time fixed, that We might as early as possible relieve the anxiety of Our Mother.

Yesterday, however, We received a memorial from the Governor of Shensi, saying:-

"In our province the autumn is hot, more so, indeed, than th
"the mid-summer weather. After every heavy rain there
"are ten full days of rain and slush; I pray Your Maj-
"esties to defer your departure."

He also presented a petition on the part of the gentry and the people of the whole province, begging Us to wait until the days should be cool and pleasant before starting on Our journey, and urging Us not to hurry on through the trying heat.

We have also received a memorial from Sung Shou, Governor of Honan, saying:-

"The rains this summer have extended through several tens
"of days, and the water in the river has suddenly risen.
"The high-ways have been greatly injured by wash-outs. In
"the districts of Ling-pao and Wen-hsiang there are deep
"gorges, and the roads are narrow and the water rushes
"down from the mountains with great violence, making trav-
"elling most dangerous. The mud is several feet deep and
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Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 702.

Translation of Imperial Edict issued August 14th, 1901 published in Peking Gazette of August 18th, 1901.

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"

(Copy of Translation from Peking Gazette.)

"makes progress very difficult and slow. The work on the "the rest-house being prepared for Your Majesties in Kung "Hsien has been very much injured by the over-flow of the "Lo River, and we must at once devise means for repairing "it. I have been considering how extremely hot the autumn "weather is in the Seventh Moon and how improper it would "be to drive the Imperial racers over these roads, and I "beg that Your Majesties will change the date of your re- "turn journey to some time after the Eighth Moon Feast, "September 27th). Then the autumn winds will be high and "the air pleasant, and the journey will be much easier and "more pleasant than at the earlier date."

After perusing the memorials of the said Governors We find that they correctly represent the conditions, and We cannot but take added precautions. As to the rest-houses to be erected along the road, We have already issued an Edict, urging the exercise of the strictest economy. Even if they were not all completed We could still manage to get on. But as the mountain streams are dangerous, and since the floods have not yet abated, there is no doubt that it would be very difficult to travel with comfort. The autumn heat is really great, and the country steams with the evaporated moisture. Our august Mother is aged and must be constantly assisted and cared for. She has no respite from anxiety and weariness, and the circumstances are such as to require Us to exercise unusual thought in waiting upon her. Should she undertake to travel such a great distance and be hurried into any danger, We would be greatly disturbed in heart thinking of our neglect of filial duty, and the hearts of all under Heaven, too, both Ministers and people, would have no peace.

And so, after much consideration, there remained no other way but to pray the favor of Her Majesty to allow the request of the said Governors. Her Imperial Majesty consented, and

(Copy of Translation from Peking Gazette.)

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"the rest-house being prepared for Your Majesties in Kung
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(Copy of translation from Peking Gazette).

changed the date of Our departure to the 24th day of the Eighth Moon (Oct. 6th), when We shall respectfully attend Our Mother's chariot to the Capital. The delay will be a little more than a month. This will be in every way more satisfactory than the former arrangement. Let the affair be managed in accordance with this Edict. Let this Edict be transmitted to all the local officials, that by the period named they may have everything in readiness. Respect this.

(Copy of translation from Peking Gazette).

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No. 703.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack referring to instruction [No. & date] which crossed this.
ads

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
24
1901
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 25 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
24
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

August 22nd, 1901.

Ans'd Sept. 25

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

376 9/4

Subject: Confirming telegram of 21st instant, Case of Tientsin University. Instructions asked.

No. 703.

No. 703.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 21st instant, in regard to the case of the Tientsin University; and to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. C. D. Tenney, President of the University, on the subject.

As reported by Mr. Squiers (Despatch No. 613, April 23rd 1901) the German Minister is unwilling to take any further action here , as he has referred the matter to Berlin.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Tenney to Mr. Conger, August 18th, 1901.

TELEGRAM SENT. (Cipher.)

Peking, August 21, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty-first. German Minister says it is impossible to consider Tientsin University case further here. Tenney inquires whether it will be taken up Berlin or pressed here. Please instruct me.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 703.

Mr. Tenney to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, August 18th, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger, U. S. Minister, Peking.

Dear sir:-

I write to inform you that nothing has been done in the matter of the Tientsin University, the case of which was laid before you last year. The German Authorities have apparently concluded that it is not necessary to render justice to an American. They are acting on the supposition that any question between an American and the Germans is to be decided by the Germans, and the American Authorities only need to be notified of their decision, as if Germany were the sovereign and the United States the vassal state. It seems to me that it is as degrading to the United States as it is unjust to me, and to the others who are interested with me in the University, to allow this high-handed action of Germany to continue. I am finding it necessary to go to America for a few months soon, and I should be very glad to know before I leave what our Government has done for me, or what it is proposing to do. Can you inform me? Trusting that you will not relax your endeavors to secure justice for me,

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. D. Tenney,

President of the Tientsin University.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 703.

Mr. Tenney to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, August 18th, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger, U. S. Minister, Peking.

Dear sir:-

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I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. D. Tenney,

President of the Tientsin

University.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 22 9 15 AM 1901
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

1 CO.K.KQ. Government - 12:22 a.m., August 22d.

Peking,

SECSTATE,
Washington.

Please hold mail.

Squiers.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

No. 704.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED.
SEP 25 1901
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP 24 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

August 23rd, 1901.

Account/check for
correction on Oct 9-1901
Read Jan 13-1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Separate account for clerk hire from January 1st

August 23rd, 1901.

No. 774.

No. 704.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

In compliance with your instructions No. 295 of November 5th, 1900, I have the honor to enclose to you herewith separate account, with vouchers, for amount expended by me for clerk hire from January 1st, 1901 to August 23rd 1901,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Separate Account for Clerk Hire as above.

No. 704.

Mr. Emery.

No. 705.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 14 1901 BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED OCT 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

August 24th, 1901.

Noted Serially Oct. 21 C.

DEPT OF STATE OCT 12 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Mr. Emery may print.
Ack. aaa

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1169

Oct. 21, 1901. Mailed six copies of Ad. sheets No 1169 to Minister Conger. C.

Subject: Receipt of Drawback Certificates in payment of

Customs dues.

No. 705.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Department, copy of a note, dated August 21st, 1901, received from Prince Ch'ing, relating to the receipt of drawback certificates in payment of Customs dues, which is self-explanatory; and also copy of a letter addressed by me to all United States Consuls in China upon the same subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, August 21st, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to all U. S. Consuls, August 23rd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 705.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

F. O. No. 249.

Ch'ing, Minister Plenipotentiary, General Manager of the Board of Foreign Affairs and Prince of the First Rank, sends this despatch:

I have recently received a communication from the Superintendent of Trade for the South, (Viceroy Liu, at Nanking), saying that he had received a despatch from the German Consul at Nankin, expressing the opinion that the Drawback Certificates for native goods ought to be allowed to be used for payment of any sort of Customs duties, and the Viceroy requested that the matter might be taken into consideration and a reply sent to him. On receipt of this despatch I made an examination and found that, according to the regulations followed by the Customs for many years past, the Drawback Certificates for native goods could only be used in payment of the half duty collected on native goods re-imported. In the XIV Year of Kuanghsu a new regulation was adopted at the Custom House in the Yangtse Valley, owing to the losses suffered by foreign merchants, and as a special compromise it was agreed upon that, betginning with the 112th Quarter, Drawback Certificates for native goods might be used to offset any sort of Customs duty, but that any Drawback Certificates issued before the 112th Quarter could only be employed according to the old rule in payment of the half duty on re-imports. Notification of this was sent to the Ministers of the various Powers, of which there is record.

Now Our Board, with the purpose of showing due consideration to the interests of Chinese and foreign merchants, have made another compromise, and, following the precedent of the Custom Houses in the Yangtse Valley, have decided, beginning with the 164th Quarter, (the present Customs Quarter), that all Drawback Certificates issued for native goods shall be permitted

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 705.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

P. O. No. 249.

Ch'ing, Minister Plenipotentiary, General Manager of the Board of Foreign Affairs and Prince of the First Rank, sends this despatch:

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Now Our Board, with the purpose of showing due consideration to the interests of Chinese and foreign merchants, have made another compromise, and, following the precedent of the Custom Houses in the Yangtse Valley, have decided, beginning with the IXth Quarter, (the present Customs Quarter), that all Drawback Certificates issued for native goods shall be permitted

(F.O.No. 249)

to be used in payment of any sort of Customs duty, but that all Drawback Certificates issued before the 164th Quarter may only be used to offset duties on native goods, in order that there may be a clear line of demarkation made. But it is still not permissible to use this sort of Drawback Certificate in payment of tonnage dues, lest it should occasion confusion.

Besides communicating this decision to the Superintendents of Trade for the North and the South respectively, and directing them to issue orders to the various Custom Houses to act accordingly, I, as in duty bound, send this despatch for Your Excellency's information, and trust that Your Excellency will transmit directions to Consuls of your honorable country, residing at various ports to observe these regulations.

Kuanghsu XXVII Year, Seventh Moon, 8th day.
(August 21st, 1901.)

(T.O.No. 249)

to be used in payment of any sort of Customs duty, but that all Drawback Certificates issued before the 16th Quarter may only be used to offset duties on native goods, in order that there may be a clear line of demarkation made. But it is still not permissible to use this sort of Drawback Certificate in payment of tonnage dues, lest it should occasion confusion.

Besides communicating this decision to the Superintendents of Trade for the North and the South respectively, and directing them to issue orders to the various Custom Houses to act accordingly, I, as in duty bound, send this despatch for Your Excellency's information, and trust that Your Excellency will transmit directions to Consuls of your honorable country residing at various ports to observe these regulations.

Kuangsu XXVII Year, Seventh Moon, 8th day.
(August 21st, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 703.

Mr. Conger to all United States Consuls in China.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, August 23rd, 1901.

Sir:

I have to enclose to you herewith for your information a copy of a note, dated August 21st last, received from the Board of Foreign Affairs, relating to the receipt of drawback certificates in payment of Customs dues.

You will note that, beginning with the present quarter (July-September, 1901) all drawback certificates for native goods will be received at the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs in payment of any sort of Customa dues, but that all such certificates issued before the present quarter are not receivable in payment of any but duties on native goods, and that in no case will such drawbacks be receivable for tonnage dues.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure: As above.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 703.

Mr. Conger to all United States Consuls in China.

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I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure: As above.

DIPLOMATIC,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Confirmed Aug. 27

AUG 27 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
28
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

Aug 26
Mail to Cable from
BUREAU Telegram to Ambassador
Cipher Peking - Aug. 26
Confirm

Peking, August 25, 1901.

Received 10;16 A.M.

Secretary of State

25th. My telegram of 10th. Do you agree to
British proposal concerning British indemnity?
Chinese plenipotentiaries still waiting authorization
Chinese Government to sign protocol.
I will not leave until it is settled.
In reply to your telegram to Conger composition
commission revision of the tariff and place of meet-
ing not yet settled. If the British Government
does not consult with you I have to suggest your
take the initiative with it.

Rockhill.

Ciphered by Wm H. Michael, Chief Clerk.

Aug 25, 1901, 11, ~~PM~~ A. M.

I am,

Sir,

Your respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure: As above.

No. 706.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 14 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
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August 26th, 1901.

DEPT OF STATE
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2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ask by subject & file.
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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ask Senately
Oct 21

Subject: Suggested scheme for settlement of difficulties between Chinese Christians and non-Christians. Disapproval of.

No. 706.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a despatch from Consul General Goodnow, enclosing some proposed schemes for the settlement of difficulties between Chinese Christians and non-Christians, and my reply thereto,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Squiers, August 7th, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Mr. Goodnow, August 26th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 706.

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Squiers

****

341.

U. S. Consulate General,

Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires ad interim,

Peking, China.

Sir ;-

I hand you herewith a copy of a despatch from the British Consul at Ningpo to the British Minister, with copies of the enclosures.

I hope that I need not say that I do not agree at all with the proposed Wenchow plan of arbitration, which would make a government within a government. Why should Chinese subjects be equally entitled with the Taotai to name an arbitrator in their disputes. They may be Christians; but are they not still Chinese subjects ? By what authority would we make new treaties for the treatment of Chinese Christians? It is not a feasible scheme.

I will be glad if you will send me back the enclosures.

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Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN GOODNOW

Consul General.

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Consul General.

Copy

Regulations for improvement of relations between converts and non converts.

No. 28 Ningpo, Aug. 5, 1901.

Sir,

On the 18th Feb. last I had the honor to forward to you (in my dep. Wenchow No. 4) copy and translation of a set of Regulations proposed by the then Intendant of Wen-ch'u Nang Tsu-kuang for the improvement of relations between converts and non-converts. To these I added the comments and suggested amendments of the representatives of the Protestant Missions at Wenchao.

The following May I was asked by the Deputy for Foreign Affairs at Wenchao, on behalf of the Intendant, when your sanction might be expected to the carrying into effect by British missionariesof their part in this scheme. I replied that in the first place the scheme was not yet officially before me, inasmuch as it had only been brought informally to my notice through the missionaries; and that in the second place, the missionaries were not prepared to advocate it in its present shape, but suggested several amendments. Tsu ta lao yih promptly undertook not only to have the scheme sent to me formally through the Tao-tai but to cause it to be modified in the sense desired by the missionaries. At a second interview he accepted a further amendment proposed by Mr. Soothill, and finally I received on the 11th May the communication from Nang Tao-tai of which I have now the honor to enclose copy and translation.

Sir Ernest Satow,
His Majesty's Minister,
etc., etc., etc.

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I did not at once forward this communication to you because the Missionary Association of Ningpo was at the time engaged in considering not only the Wenchao Regulations but also the Agreement between the Ning-shao-tai Intendant, Cheng-hsun, and myself, reported by me in my despatch Ningpo No. 8, of March 9th last, and amended, in accordance with your instructions, on the 12th April.

Speaking generally, the essence of the Wenchou regulations was the appointment by the missionaries and the local authorities respectively of two natives to act as joint arbitrators in case of dispute between converts and nonconverts: while the gist of the Ningpo agreement was the non-interference of the foreign missionary in such disputes, coupled with facilities for converts to bring their plaints before the courts.

The Ningpo Missionary Association having consulted me as to my own views of the merits of the two schemes, I replied that I should be disposed while accepting with alacrity the Ningpo Taotai's promise of facilitating access to the courts to borrow from the Wenchou Taotai the principle of arbitration. I doubted, however, whether it would be found possible in practice to secure for each district able and impartial native arbitrators, even if some remarkable plan for their remuneration were proposed. I thought it would be better to avail ourselves of the existing machinery for settling disputes out of court, rather than set up a new system. In each tsu ('clan' or 'family' in the wider Chinese sense) was a tsu-chang, commonly described as the village elder. Would it not be as well to agree that to this person should in the first instance be submitted all differences between converts and non converts of his clan ? When the parties belonged to different clans the two 'elders' could

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be jointly appealed to. Should the differences in question be in no way connected with religion such reference to clan elders would be natural and easy: difficulty would only arise when some religious principle is involved. To make the clan elders arbiters in this latter case would be fair to neither side unless some authoritative definition were placed in their hands of what practices prevalent in China the profession of the Christian religion guaranteed by the Treaties permitted or forbade. If then the Association agreed with me in proposing the substitution of clan elders for specially appointed arbitrators, I would suggest that the members should draw up in a clear and distinct form such definition, which I could in due course bring to the notice of the authorities.

On the 9th July the Association accordingly met and passed the following resolution:

"This Association having accepted the report of the sub-committee on the Wenchou and Ningpo proposals now confirms the plan proposed by H. B. M. Consul that matters of dispute between Christians and non-Christians should be settled according to the ordinary native procedure, it being understood that the officials will issue clear instructions from time to time to the heads of clans and others, acquainting them with the various rites and practices which a Christian cannot perform and emphasizing where necessary the privileges which a Christian can continue to enjoy.

To this Resolution was attached the definition for which I had asked. A foreign and a native member from each of the 6 Protestant Missions represented here formed the sub-committee referred to in the Resolution. Their discussion had been conducted in Chinese, and the Chinese version of the definition is to be regarded as the original. The English

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rendition, which I also forward, was made by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee and accepted by his colleagues.

The Association comprising members of American as well as of British Missions, I was asked to invite the cooperation of the Consul General of the United States when suggesting to the Chinese authorities the adoption of the procedure thus recommended. I accordingly took the opportunity of my recent visit to Shanghai to see Mr. Goodnow and to arrange with him for concerted action, should the scheme proposed commend itself to you and to the U. S. Minister. To that end I am doing myself the honor to furnish Mr. Goodnow with a copy of this despatch and its enclosures.

If you and Mr. Rockhill concur, I propose to address the Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs Department at Hangchou in the sense of the enclosed draft communication.

I should in fairness to the Wenchou Protestant Missionaries state that the local authorities there are ready and even apparently anxious to give trial to the Wenchou scheme as finally amended (my enclosure 1) and that those missionaries would welcome its inauguration. I fear, as I have said, that it would not in practice work, whereas the alternative proposal of the Ningpo Association, being founded on an existing institution, possibly may. The latter proposal would at any rate have the advantage of making clear to each village elder the limits of a convert's privileges, and his own obligation to respect them.

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COPY

Wang, Intendant of the Wen Ch'u to Consul Willimson.

The dangers and difficulties of the time, the falling off in trade, the disturbances in these parties, and the lack harmoney between the converts and their neighbors make it imperative to consider some remedy that shall prove effective. The Intendant resolved in consultation with the officials , gentry and missionaries to agree upon the preamble and ten articles of certain Regulations for the Protection of Missions, and Pacification of the Populace. Should both parties approve and faithfully accept this scheme, the feuds between converts and their neighbors arising from mutual suspicion would cease, and intercourse between Chinese and foreigners would benefit. Missionaries have come to China to preach and have gained followers for a long time now: Could only those in the church keep on friendly terms with the people of the place, the advantages accruing would not be slight.

The Intendant some time since instructed the Deputy for Foreign matters to consult with the missionaries and obtained this signiture to the Preamble and ten Regulations. No report being received from him these instructions were repeated. He has now on the 6th May replied that he took a copy of the Preamble and Regulations to the Protestant Missionaries for their approval and signature. The Missionaries acknowledged the excellence of the scheme, but stated that it must be submitted to H. B. M. Minister for his opinion. This they would do through H. M. Consul, and if the Minister's assent was given they would in conclave affix their signitures.

The Deputy further states that at a recent interview, the Consul speaking of the ten Regulations for protecting and pacifying the converts and their neighbors, said that he had

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The Deputy further states that at a recent interview, the Consul speaking of the ten Regulations for protecting and pacifying the converts and their neighbors, said that he had

had not yet received a formal communication from the Intendant on this subject, and requested that such communication might be presently made.

The Intendant has now accordingly the honor to send a copy of the proposed Preamble and Regulations for protecting the Missions and pacifying the People to H. M. Consul for his inspection, and to beg that he will be good enough to express an opinion as to whether they are feasible, or whether they call at any point for amendment.

K. H. 27-3-21.

(May 11th, 1901.)

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(May 11th, 1901.)

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TRANSLATION.

Ten Regulations framed after consultation between officials and Gentry and the Missionaries for the effectual protection of missionaries and pacification of the populace.

1. Church buildings whether of Chinese or Foreign type, belonging to the Protestant or Roman Catholic Missions which form the head churches in Wenchao city form branch establishments in the walled towns of the Sub-prefecture and Districts, or the villages, hamlets, tithings ar wards, together with all converts' dwelling houses used as places for worship, must be set out each year in a list to be filed in the District Magistrate's office for convenience in affording protection.

As a list of the names, parishes, occupations and trades of the converts, their sex and numbers, is kept at the Mission house, if any bickering or over-reaching occur between the converts and their neighbors, the Delegate for Mission Affairs and the Mission Agent can together examine it and ascertain whether any given person is or is not a convert, so as to obviate falsification.

2. Quarrels or litigation when converts of the Catholic or Protestant Missions are concerned shall be composed by the Delegate for Foreign Affairs and the Mission Agent acting together. Should the parties be obstinate and refuse such settlement, then, as converts remain Chinese subjects, the plaint must be formally laid before and adjusted by the local authorities in accordance with justice, the Delegate and Agent also submitting reports. Favor shall be shown to neither side, and promptitude of settlement shall be essential. No Missionary of either Mission shall interfere.

3. Should a convert of either Mission being involved in litigation lay a plaint, he shall not make use of the

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3. Should a convert of either Mission being involved in litigation lay a plaint, he shall not make use of the

expression 'So & so convert' lest the good name of the Missionaries of either Missions should be endangered, and lest above all mischief-making scoundrels should find their opportunity to the stirring up of strife and the increase of altercation.

4. The Foreign Missionaries of the head church shall carefully select an upright and peaceable Agent acceptable to the neighborhood, and the local Authorities shall likewise select an upright and peaceable person acceptable to the neighborhood from among the gentry. Whenever disputes as to right or wrong and such matter arise between the converts and their neighbors, the Mission Agent and the Mission Affair Delegate shall together faithfully endeavor to compose them. If any partiality is shown, the local Authorities in consultation with the Foreign Missionaries shall dismiss both Agent and Delegate, selecting in their stead worthy persons.

5. In any Sub-prefecture or District the fewer the cases between the converts and their neighbors the better.

Once a quarter a report shall be made to the local Authorities; if in any District law cases have been very rare this will be credited to the tact of the Deputy and Agent in composing differences. Should for three year the converts and their neighbors have lived quietly together, and common ~~so~~ reports so declare, the local Authorities will apply for the bestowal of honors as an encouragement to well doing.

6. The Agent and Deputy shall on the first Moon of each year fix a day for a conference at the District Magistrate's Office. Should anything appear to be not for the very best, they must devise means for amending it, directing their efforts towards the attainment of the highest good.

7. Should any intending litigant enter the church, the Foreign Missionaries, whether of the Protestant or Catholic Missions, shall carefully ascertain the facts, and shall refuse

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to recognize him as a convert; if they find that converts have introduced men on the eve of lawsuits as professing Christians, they shall expel with ignominy such converts until they are penitent, when they may again be admitted. Should the native pastor of that church conspire to cloak the offense, or for private ends protect by force the offender, he too shall be dismissed without indulgence shown, in order to avoid sullying the good name of the honorable Missions.

8. On the occasion of idolatrous processions, play acting or illuminations, the converts shall not be forced to contribute at all. Subscriptions towards such worthy objects as the repair of bridges, the mending of roads, and help to the needy, they shall pay just the same, to the measure of their ability. The Deputy and Agent shall deal with each case as it arises. As regards the common use in time of ancestral lands, the converts really of that stock shall enjoy equally such right in their turn. When the tombs are swept, the genealogical tree repaired, and feasts, carousols, junketings and the like are held in the clan, a convert to whose turn it may have come to till the common lands shall provide all customary things that fall to be provided for from those lands, but shall as heretofore, be free to make or refuse to make obeisance. Should their clansmen force them so to do, to the jeopardy of their Christian profession, it will plainly be a case of persecution, and the local authorities, on ascertaining it, shall inflict severe punishment without remission.

9. The branch churches established in the country districts will be dependent on the superintending missionary for the supply of upright preachers. Should trouble occur the native pastor shall not proceed in the first instance to the District Magistrate's office, but shall first inform the Deputy and Agent, who shall assist him in settling it. Such a

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method as this will be greatly to the advantage of both the converts and their neighbors, and a good repute of the religion will the more easily spread abroad; while it is not at variance with the regulations.

10. Should the converts make use of their religion to create trouble, the Foreign Missionaries shall, by the rules of their faith, proceed on ascertaining the facts to promptly expel them from the mission. Should the neighbors wantonly and of set purpose boycott law abiding converts, and bring them into difficulties, the local authorities shall in good faith , when they have ascertained the truth, inflict the severest possible punishment.

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The Reply of the Ningpo Missionary Association to the question of H. B. M. Consul as to what rites Chinese Christians cannot conscientiously participate in.

As there is but one God from whom life and all good things do come; and one Mediator between God and man, the Lord Jesus Christ;- those who abide in the faith of Jesus as it is clearly set forth in the Holy Scripture cannot take part in the following rites:-

1. While the Christian religion teaches that true respect for parents is essential to the prosperity of a nation, yet a Christian cannot worship his parents, but can only worship the one True God.

II While the virtues of ancient heroes are worthy of imitation, yet a Christian cannot worship heroes or gods, but can only worship the one True God, from whom all virtue comes.

111. A Christian cannot worship idols, the work of man's hands; giving to the creature the glory due only to the Creator; nor can he in any degree participate in or contribute to idolatrous rites, such as are usually connected with the adoption of Children, the dividing of inheritances, entering and completing apprenticeships; nor in idolatrous processions, theatricals, feasts for the spirits, incantations, witchcraft, and the like. But this shall not be so construed as to exempt Christians from their lawful obligations, such as building bridges, mending roads, opening schools, and like public works.

IV All Christians honor the name and teachings of Confucius, but they cannot worship him, for they worship only the one God who gave Confucius his virtue.

These few general statements deal only with things a Christian may not do, and should not be so construed as to alter his position as a loyal Chinese subject; or limit his privileges given by imperial decree of practicing his religion without interference.

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This reply was drawn up after due consultation with worthy representatives of the native Christian church.

On behalf of the committee-

(Signed) J. R. Goddard

Chairman

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(Copy)

H. B. M. Consulate,

Ningpo 1901.

Gentlemen:

I had the honor to receive from two of your members acting at that time respectively as Intendant of Ning-shao-tai and Wen-chu, proposals for the improvement of relations between converts and non-converts. The Wenchou proposal was for the appointment by the local authorities and the missionaries of native arbiters; while that from Ningpo precluded missionaries from interference in lawsuits otherwise than to secure through a consul access for their converts to the tribunals.

I have earlier intimated my agreement with the principle underlying both proposals, but I am of opinion that it would be better to make use if possible of the existing machinery for the adjustment of native disputes out of court, rather than to devise a new method. When convert and non convert are both members of the same clan, the Elder of that clan should endeavor to settle their disputes before these are brought into court: when the parties are of different clans, the two elders should in concert compose the difference. Should the difference in question be in no way connected with religion, the clan elders would decide equitably and impartially in accordance with Chinese law and custom. When some religious principle is involved, however, the Elders would require to have ready to hand an authoritative definition of what practices the profession of the Christian religion, guaranteed by treaty, permits or forbids.

Accordingly I have called on the Protestant Missionary Association of Ningpo to draw up certain articles

The Commissioners

Department of Foreign Affairs,

Hangchow.

(Copy)

H. B. M. Consulate,

Ningpo 1901.

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Accordingly I have called on the Protestant Missionary Association of Ningpo to draw up certain articles

The Commissioners

Department of Foreign Affairs,

Hangchow.

which clearly set forth what rites and practices a convert cannot conscientiously participate in. These Articles I have now the honor to enclose.

I would suggest that in any case instructions should be issued through each District Magistrate to the clan Elders to post up in their villages a copy of these Articles as a guide to themselves and others, whenever disputes shall arise affecting Christians. I would also ask that your Department should take into consideration my present suggested amendment to the Wenchou proposal, with a view to the preparation from all these documents of a uniform scheme for Eastern Chê-kiang.

I have the honor, etc.

(Signed) W. H. Wilkinson

Consul

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(Signed) W. H. Wilkinson

General

The Ningpo Agreement

Translation. Missionaries taking their stand on the inculcation of virtue are all of course upright men. They must on every occasion warn their converts that no man may embrace their religion as a cover for unneighborly practices. Should the converts and the residents, i. e., the non-converts, engage in litigation the local authorities must deal with the matter in accordance with justice; the missionary may not concern himself with it. Should the local officials decide inequitably, it shall be open to the convert to appeal to H. E. the Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports, and to the Governor, Commissioner Intendant and Prefect in the Province. The missionary may not concern himself in this matter either, so as to show honor to the precepts of his religion. Should the convert be prevented from submitting his plaint by clerks or runners, upon proof thereof it shall be open to his missionary to represent the circumstances to his consul, who will make written remonstrance. The missionary will not designedly lay pitfalls; to the end that perpetual friendleness may prevail.

All mission buildings shall not only be effectually guarded by the local authorities and the military, but the gentry and wards also of the District shall be required to charge themselves with their protection. In the case of neglect the gentry and ti pao shall be responsible, though the authorities civil and military shall not excuse themselves from blame. If for a whole year protection has been afforded and the peace kept, honors and rewards shall be severally bestowed as a work of encouragement. Exhortation and conution? being thus equally applied, proportionate advantages will accrue.

Signed March 3rd, 1901, by Cheng-hsun, Intendant of the Ning-shao-tai Circuit, and by W. H. Wilkinson, H. B. M. Consul, Ningpo.

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Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 706.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Goodnow.

Con. No. 1126.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, August 26th, 1901.

John Goodnow, Esquire,

United States Consul General,

Shanghai,

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of your No. 341 of the 7th inst., transmitting copy of despatch with enclosures from the British Consul at Ningpo to the British Minister here, concerning proposed schemes for settling disputes between Chinese subjects, Christians and non-Christians, I must say that without going into details, I do not believe either plan would be entirely satisfactory in practice, and as Minister I could not officially endorse any plan that would not be general throughout the Empire; yet I have no objections to any local arrangements which the missionaries may make governing their intercourse with the Chinese which does not interefere with Treaty stipulations. It seems to me, however, that much might be accomplished along this line if the heads of missions could make their converts clearly understand that they are still Chinese citizens and subjects, and amenable to Chinese law, and if the Chinese officials would instruct their people that they must not molest the Chinese converts on account of their faith, and themselves see to it that this Treaty provision is always strictly carried out.

In my judgment any designation, whether by foreigners or by official decrees, that recognizes Christians and non-Christians as separate classes with different rights or obli-

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 704.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Goodnow.

Con. No. 1126.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, August 26th, 1901.

John Goodnow, Esquire,

United States Consul-General,

Shanghai.

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of your No. 343 of the 7th inst., transmitting copy of despatch with enclosures from the British Consul at Ningpo to the British Minister here, concerning proposed schemes for settling disputes between Chinese subjects, Christians and non-Christians, I must say that without going into details, I do not believe either plan would be entirely satisfactory in practice, and as Minister I could not officially endorse any plan that would not be general throughout the Empire; yet I have no objections to any local arrangements which the missionaries may make governing their intercourse with the Chinese which does not interfere with Treaty stipulations. It seems to me, however, that much might be accomplished along this line if the heads of missions could make their converts clearly understand that they are still Chinese citizens and subjects, and amenable to Chinese law, and if the Chinese officials would instruct their people that they must not molest the Chinese converts on account of their faith, and themselves see to it that this Treaty provision is always strictly carried out.

In my judgment any designation, whether by foreigners or by official decrees, that recognizes Christians and non-Christians as separate classes with different rights or obli-

gations, is unwise and should be avoided if possible. Our missionaries in some Provinces have already strongly objected to any such designations.

I return herewith enclosures, as requested.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. CONGER

Enclosures,-

As requested.

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(Signed) R. H. COOPER

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No. 707.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



Returned from Secretary's room July '05

August 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Russian civil administration at Newchwang. Mr. Miller's despatches relating to. Business seriously disturbed. Instructions asked on situation.

No. 707.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Department copies of correspondence with the United States Consul at Newchwang, relative to the Russian Civil Administration at that port.

In view of Russia's assurances of August, 1900, that her occupation of Newchwang was "for military purposes incidental to the military steps for the security of the Russian border provinces ~~menaced~~ by the Chinese", and that when order was restored in Manchuria "Russia would not fail to withdraw her troops", Mr. Miller's despatches and the accompanying documents are interesting and significant.

Their general tenor seems to indicate an intention of permanent rather than temporary occupation. Especially significant is the declaration of the Civil Administrator, referring to certain matters of civil jurisdiction, that " these are matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Russian Government" and that "according to the law of Russia the

leaders in any strike are to be judged and punished as rebels and their followers also are to be severely punished." The impbrt of these declarations is that Russian civil law is being applied at Newchwang. It is my understanding that, in cases of military occupation, the municipal law to be applied is that of the country and not that of the dominant military Power.

Mr. Miller reports that the disorders in that region seem to be increasing and that business is very seriously disturbed and is rapidly falling off and that there is no prospect of a settled and reliable condition of trade being established until the country is returned to the Chinese.

It is quite evident from Mr. Miller's despatches that perplexing questions as to Consular recognition of the scope and extent of the Civil Administrator's authority must constantly arise.

The situation is so anomalous that I request the Department's explicit instructions thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, July 24th, 1901.

2. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, July 26th, 1901.

3. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, August 13th, 1901.

4. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, August 15th, 1901.

5. Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller, August 26th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 707.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

No. 14.

Consulate of the United States,

NewChwang, China.

July 24th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Pekin.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you two Edicts published and posted throughout the native city here.

I desire to call your attention to the point that the Russian Civil administration is executing the laws of Russia in NewChwang.

I have the honor to be,

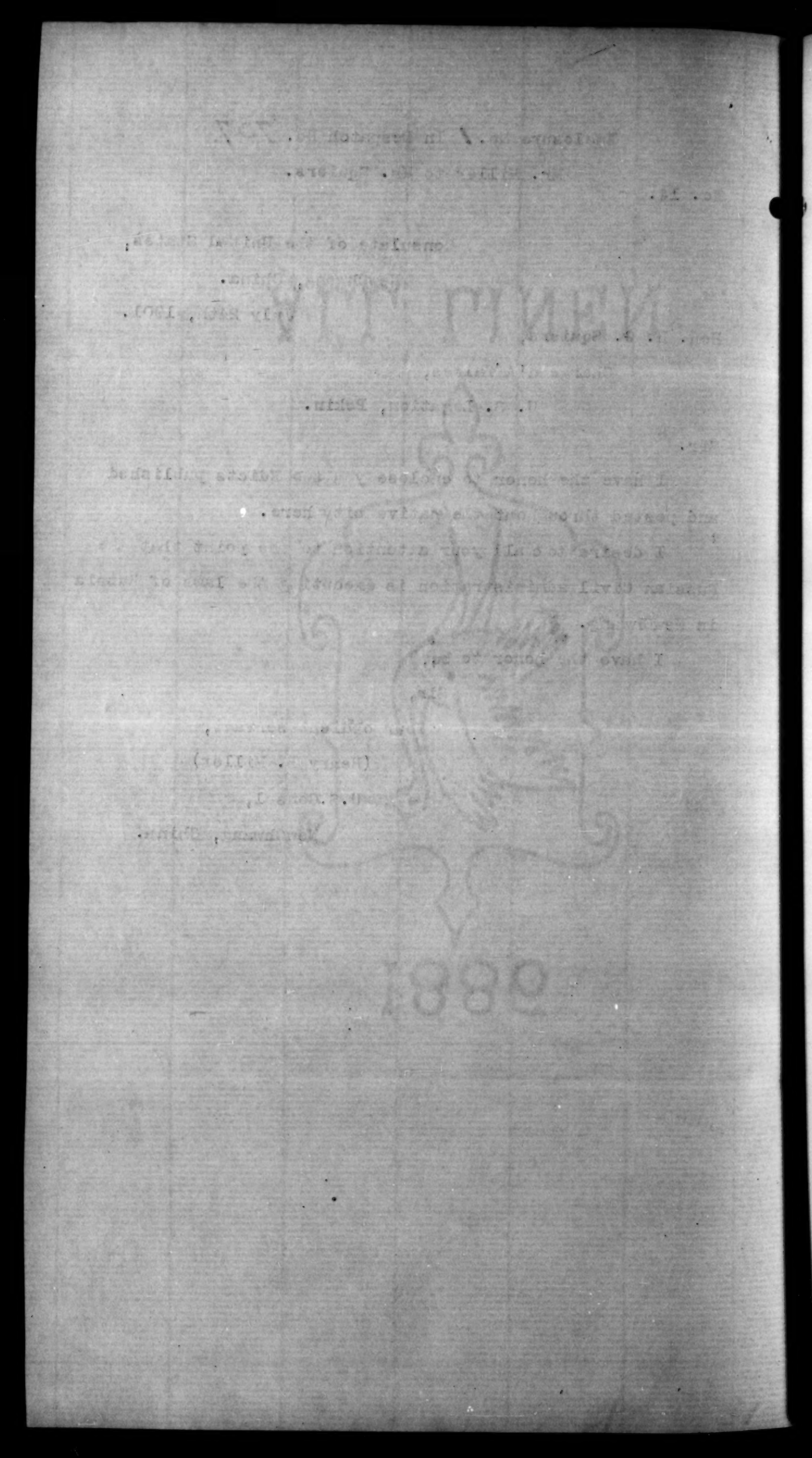
Sir,

Your obdient servant,

(Henry B. Miller)

U.S.Consul,

NewChwang, China.



Translation of Proclamation.

Issued by the Russian Civil Administrator and Commissioner of Customs at NewChwang.

Ostroverkhow, by appointment by the Imperial Government of Russia, Civil Administrator and Commissioner of Customs at New Chwang, issues this proclamation for the general information of all the merchants and people of this port.

Whereas this port is under the jurisdiction of the Russian Goverment, all you, merchants and people, who may have any litigation should come to the offices of the Commissioner and report the same, that all may be justly settled. But there are constantly cases of merchants and other people having trouble who do not come directly to us to make complaint, but go and beg the assistance of some foreign Hong or foreign person or a Missionary. Do you not know that foreign Hongs have their own special trade to attend to, that the foreigner each has his own occupation, and that the Missionaries are specially concerned with the propagation of their religion and are not to interfere with the affairs of other people? Morever these are matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Russian Goverrnment. I therefore issue this proclamation that all you, merchants and people, may clearly know that hereafter, no matter what sort of an affair it may be, come directly to my own, that is, the Commissioners, Yamen, to that of the Judge, or to the Police Station, and make your complaint. It is not permitted anyone to go and beg the assistance of the Hong of some other nationality, or some foreigner or some Missionary, and should anyone not obey, not only will it not be to his advantage, but he will involve himself in trouble.

After the issue of this proclamation, let each one obey. Should anyone disregard it he will most certainly be severely punished. On no account will any leniency be shown. Let no

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one say he was not warned in time. Special preclamation.
Kuanghsu XXVII Year, Sixth Moon, 6th day,
(July 18th, 1901.

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Kuangsu XXVII Year, Sixth Moon, 6th day,

(July 18th, 1901.

Translation of Proclamation

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Ostroverkhow, by appointment of the Imperial Government of Russia Civil Administrator and Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, issues this proclamation for the instruction of all workers in the Oil Factories.

I am in receipt of a petition from the Guild of this Port, saying that one, Wu-Wang-chih and others have assembled all the workmen of the Oil Factories and caused them now for three days to stop work, their purpose being to obtain an increase of wages, etc. On receipt of this I made inquiries and found that during the year before last, last year, and this year up to the Fifth Moon their wages have already been increased three times. How is it then that they now quit work?

According to the law of Russia the leaders in any strike are to be judged and punished as rebels, and their followers also are to be severely punished. I, the Commissioner, have already issued orders for the arrest of the said leaders, Wu Wang-chih and others, and for their punishment, and besides I issue this proclamation to inform all you, workmen in the oil trade, that by to-morrow morning at the very latest you must return to your work as usual. Should any disobey, I, the Commissioner, will have them arrested and severely punished and afterwards expelled from this Port. They will not be allowed to loiter in Newchwang.

After the issue of this proclamation let each one yield respectful obedience and not presume to disregard.

A special proclamation.

Kuanghsu XXVII Year, Sixth Moon, 8th day.

July 23rd, 1901.

Translation of Proclamation

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Kuangsu XXVII Year, Sixth Moon, 8th day.

July 23rd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 707.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

No. 17.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China.

July 26th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you a Chinese copy of a notice recently published at the Chinese Native Customs here by the Russian Authorities.

It proposes that all Customs Agents or brokers shall deposit Taels 5000 with the Russi-Chinese Bank as security for honesty in acting as such agents for sea-going junks and Taels 3000 for river junks.

This money is to be forfeited in case of any frauds being discovered on the part of these agents.

This will make quite a nice sum for the Bank.

It is generally understood that the Russian Authorities are going to make an effort to turn the trade of Newchwang to Talien wan this winter, and that they will begin a system of regulation here so severe and establish one at Dalnhy so liberal as to drive the Chinese merchants from this port to the terminus of their railroad.

If they are allowed to retain possession of this port for any given length of time this result can be very easily accomplished.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

U.S.Consul,

Newchwang,

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 707

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

No. 17.

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Newchwang.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 17 from Newchwang.

P'u, by appointment of the Russian Government Superintendent of all Liao-Tung Customs affairs, and Commissioner of European Customs, issues this proclamation for general information;-

The establishment of our Customs administartion, although for the enrichment of the State, is also really a benefit to the people.

Heretofore, these who have opened revenue offices have been for the most part persons of bad character, either practicing extortion upon the merchant vessels inorder that they may use the money, or, by receiving much more than their report, embezzling the revenue, and are certain to be classed as lawless persons. There is also a class of people who make a special point to gain advantage in order to enrich themselves, being guilty of every sort of malpractice more than can be pointed out.

Now our customs administration has decided upon new regulations inorder to stop these illicit practices and for the benefit of the merchants. This proclamation is issued for this purpose and we hope that all the merchants will take notice.

After the first of the Seventh Moon, Russian Calendar, all who desire to open Revenue offices for large ships must make application to us and send 500,000 Quang-P'ing Taels, as security, and who desire to open revenue offices for small vessels must also make application to us and send three thousand Quang-P'ing Taels as security to be deposited with the Russo-Chinese Bank. Should there be any appearance of malpractice of any sort on an investigation, if shown to be a fact, the deposit will be confiscated. Should anyone hereafter desire to discontinue collection of revenue, the deposit will be returned to him. All who open a "Reporting Revenue Office" must make a clear statement of the class of ships, the class of goods, and amount of wages(?), and write the same

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malpractice of any sort on an investigation, it shown to be a
fact, the deposit will be confiscated. Should anyone here-
after desire to discontinue collection of revenue, the deposit
will be returned to him. All who open a "Reporting Revenue
Office" must make a clear statement of the class of ships, the
class of goods, and amount of wages(?), and write the same

upon a sign board to be hung over the door, for the convenient examination of ourselves, and those interested in the merchant shipping.

Hereafter the certificates to be issued by the aid offices need only be written in Chinese, stating clearly the weight of goods, number of articles, prices, marks and numbers, and need not be written in foreign language.

The above rules you merchants must all observe and not disobey.

A special Proclamation.

Russian Calendar, 25th day of Sixth Moon, 1901.

Quanghsu XXVII Year, Fifth Moon, 23rd day.

---

1. This word translated "Offices" is the word "Hong" usually applied to a large business establishment. I presume the "Chinese" customs revenue in the province of Liao-tung must be found out, and that the proclamation is intended to correct some of the evils growing out of that practice.

2. The Chinese expression is a common one for wages and apparently refers to the expenses of the office, but it seems an unusual thing to require such a public notice of the wages paid to employes, so I have queried it.

E.T.W.

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R.T.W.

Inclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 707.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

No. 22.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China. Aug. 13th, 1901.

Hon H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U.S.Legation, Pekin.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a notice issued by the Customs August 27th, 1900. In accordance with this the Customs here has been collecting this Likin tax from the Chinese. This is a direct violation of the Treaty.

This was inaugurated by the Russian Authorities and placed in charge of the Customs.

Previous to this and during the Chinese administration this tax was collected by an official who has his office near the Custom House, and he secured his information from the Chinese connected with the Customs.

It would appear to me that any Likin tax collected on Foreign goods or exports within a treaty port would be a plain violation of the Treaty; for surely the meaning of the tariff fixed by treaty for treaty ports does not simply signify that goods can be landed in a port and then be taxed in addition as soon as landed whether they go into the interior or not. The fixing of a tariff at treaty ports was intended to cover all duties on goods consumed within those treaty ports. Whatever goes into the interior and out of the treaty ports is subject to the Likin taxes; but in this case, it is an added tax before the goods are landed.

I certainly am of the opinion that all such taxes within the treaty ports should be abolished.

The practical application of this case has, however, a different aspect than appears on the face of it.

As the matter now stands here foreign merchants are not

Inclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 707.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

No. 22.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China. Aug. 13th, 1901.

Hon H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U.S.Legation, Pekin.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a notice issued by the Customs August 27th, 1900. In accordance with this the Customs here has been collecting this Likin tax from the Chinese. This is a direct violation of the Treaty.

This was inaugurated by the Russian Authorities and placed in charge of the Customs.

Previous to this augurating the Chinese administration this tax was collected by an official who has his office near the Custom House, and he secured his information from the Chinese connected with the Customs.

It would appear tome that any Likin tax collected on foreign goods or exports within a treaty port would be a plain violation of the Treaty; for surely the meaning of the tariff fixed by treaty for treaty ports does not simply signify that goods can be landed in a port and then be taxed in addition as soon as landed whether they go into the interior or not. The fixing of a tariff at treaty ports was intended to cover all duties on goods consumed within those treaty ports. Whatever goes into the interior and out of the treaty ports is subject to the Likin taxes; but in this case, it is an added tax before the goods are landed.

I certainly am of the opinion that all such taxes within the treaty ports should be abolished.

The practical application of this case has, however, a different aspect than appears on the face of it.

As the matter now stands here foreign merchants are not

charged this Likin tax and pay no tax on goods going into the interior under the Russian administration.

A demand upon the Russian Authorities to abolish this Likin at the Custom House would most likely result in the establishment of a Likin station outside of the settlement at which point they would collect a tax on all exports and imports handled by foreigners as well as by the Chinese, while at present foreigners pay no Likin on either exports or imports.

The per cent of imports and exports handled by foreigners is, however, very light as it is generally estimated that ninety per cent of the business here is done by the Chinese and only about ten per cent by the Chinese(?) (Foreigners).

The Japanese Consul here prefers to allow this Likin to stand, as he considers it an advantage to their merchants.

The British Consul, Mr. Hosie, is protesting against it, and is urging the Russian Authorities to entirely abandon the collection of the Likin taxes.

The revenues are so considerable, however, that I am inclined to think they will be very loath to give it up.

I have made no demands upon the Russian Authorities in the matter, and will await instrutions to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller.

U.S.Consul, Newchwang, China.

Enclosure as above.

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A demand upon the Russian Authorities to abolish this Likin at the Custom House would most likely result in the establishment of a Likin station outside of the settlement at which point they would collect a tax on all exports and imports handled by foreigners as well as by the Chinese, while at present foreigners pay no Likin on either exports or imports.

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I have made no demands upon the Russian Authorities in the matter, and will await instructions to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller.

U.S.Consul, Newchwang, China.

Enclosure as above.

Customs Notification.

It is hereby notified, by the order of the Provisional Government, that the Likin formerly collected by the Chinese authorities at the rate of Eight(8) per mille on all goods imported and Five(5) per mille on all goods exported by steamer will henceforth be payable at this office at the same time as the import and export duties.

The treaty right of merchants to obtain transit passes should they wish to do so, is in no way affected by this rule.

(Signed) Cecil A. V. Bowra,

Assistant in Charge.

Custom House, Newchwang, 27th August, 1900.

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(Signed) Cecil A. V. Bowra,

Assistant in Charge.

Custom House, Newchwang, 27th August, 1900.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 701.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

No. 23.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China.

August 15th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that the conditions of trade here are very seriously hampered by the operation of robbers on the river at various points beginning a few miles above the City. Something over two thousand boats are being held in one place where twenty dollars per boat is demanded before they will be allowed to pass. At another place a large number of boats are held and three dollars is demanded, at another place still farther up the river one dollar is required to pass.

The number of robbers and the force of their organization seem to be increasing and it is generally conceded that the Russian Authorities are not able to maintain peaceful traffic.

The large expedition previously reported as having gone up the river under the command of Colonel Hencke is still somewhere in the interior with no reports of their success in disbanding the robbers.

The Chinese merchants are now considering the plan of making terms with the chief robbers and paying him a certain amount for each boat coming down the river and protecting the traffic.

Business is very seriously disturbed and is falling off so fast as to be in danger now of falling below that of last year. There is no prospect of a settled and reliable condition of trade being established until the country is returned to the Chinese.

The following is a copy of a portion of a letter received here by a prominent firm, from an American who is interested

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 702

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

No. 23.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China.

August 15th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking.

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The following is a copy of a portion of a letter received here by a prominent firm, from an American who is interested

in the trade of all these places and has recently visited them.

"When in Vladivostock the merchants there told me that Manchuria was already a port of Russia, and some went so far as to express the opinion that it would only be a short time before the tariff on imports now in effect in Vladivostock would be applied to Port Arthur and NewChwang as well, and that while in name the latter might be known as a free port it would never in reality be allowed to remain one as the duties would take effect a few miles outside the town and as effectually bar all roads to the interior as though put in effect at tidewater."

We are hearing so much of this nature and seeing so much that indicates a determination on the part of Russians to hold Manchuria, that we have little hopes of any other results.

The late heavy rains have injured the road bed on the Chinese Eastern Railway, between Port Arthur and Moukden, so that trains will not be running between these points for six weeks or longer. The damage has been very severe and the cost of repairing will be heavy.

We now have a Russian, a British and Japanese Gunboat in port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

U.S.Consul at NewChwang.

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We now have a Russian, a British and Japanese Gunboat in port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

U.S.Consul at Newchwang.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 707.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller.

August 26th, 1901.

H. M. Miller, Esquire,
United States Consul, Newchwang.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your No. 22 of the 13th inst., enclosing copy of notice issued by the Russian Provisional Government, that henceforth,

"The Likin formerly collected by the Chinese authorities will hereafter be collected simultaneously with Import and Export duties."

and saying that in this case the Likin tax is added before the goods are landed. You also that that foreigners do not pay this tax, and hence the Japanese Consul has not objected but that the British Consul has, etc., and you ask instructions

The plain provision of the Treaty is that payment of Import duties entitled the goods to land at all Treaty Ports, but that if moved out of the area free from Likin additional charges may be made. The extent of this area has never yet been clearly defined, although there has been much discussion concerning it. It is also true that if the goods are destined for

the

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 702.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller.

August 26th, 1901.

H. M. Miller, Esquire, &c. &c.

United States Consul, Newchwang.

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The plain provision of the Treaty is that payment of Import duties entitled the goods to land at all Treaty Ports, but that if moved out of the area free from Likin additional charges may be made. The extent of this area has never yet been clearly defined, although there has been much discussion concerning it. It is also true that if the goods are destined for

the

the interior, the half duties transit charges may be paid at the same time, and with the Import duties. If more than this is done it is evidently a violation of the Treaty.

It is hoped that in the revision of the commercial Treaties expected soon to take place, that the vexed question and trade hampering practice of Likin collections will be satisfactorily adjusted. However, in the meantime if any American interests are jeopardized by the practice you mention, you will make respectful protest.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 14 1901

DEPT OF STATE OCT 12 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack. It is hoped that Mr. Conger will be able to aid Mr. Sharretts in making American influence felt in the forthcoming revision of the tariff.

No. 708

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED OCT 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

August 26th, 1901.

Did so Oct. 19

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegram of August 23rd, 1901.

Commission for revision of tariff.

No. 708.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 26th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm herewith your telegram of the 23rd instant, as follows:

"Conger,

Peking.

When will Commission for revision of tariff meet and where. We are ready to send our expert member.

Hay".

Mr. Rockhill has sent reply.

As I understand it, a regular Commission for the revision of the Tariff is not provided for by the Protocol, but it was simply agreed that "all duties on imports levied ad valorem shall be converted into specific duties so far as it is possible to do so, and with the least delay." It was also understood that the British Minister would have his Government request you directly to appoint an expert to be sent to Shanghai to take up the matter. Evidently from your telegram he has

not

done so. I therefore think it would be well, as Mr. Rockhill telegraphed you yesterday, that if such request does not come from the British Government at once, that our Government should take the initiative and thus have our influence felt as much as possible in the proposed revision.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

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No. 709.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 12 1901
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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August 27th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Suggestions as to construction of buildings in new Legation. Requests detail of Captain J. C. Byron, U. S. A. to superintend construction. Necessity of prompt action. Expiration of lease of present premises, June 30th, next.

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No. 709.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 27th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

By reference to Mr. Rockhill's despatch No. 116, of June 13th, last, with its enclosures, the situation as to the Legation quarter here may be well understood, and I beg that, if it has not already been done, instructions may be given the Legation upon the special points requested therein.

I ought to add that the prevailing idea when I left Peking last March was that so much of the areas allotted to the several legations as were not needed for legation purposes might be purchased by the nationals of each, and that our Government particularly would purchase outright whatever it required; but it appears from Mr. Rockhill's despatch and enclosures that the understanding had, when a final agreement was made with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, was that the whole area was ceded as a legation quarter and the Chinese Government

agreed

agreed to compensate its subjects for the property so taken, recognizing, of course, all foreign rights and titles acquired before June 20th, of last year. If, therefore, it is a fact that the $40,000.00 already appropriated by Act of Congress March 2nd, 1901, "For the purchase of grounds * * * * and for * the erection of buildings thereon" is not required for actual purchase of ground, can it not be at once employed in beginning the construction of the more important buildings of the Legation? This matter is especially urgent in view of the facts, that the lease for the property now occupied will expire on June 30th, next; that it is currently reported that Colonel Denby has already received most advantageous offers for the disposal of his property; that the probability is that the lease cannot be renewed; and that it will be impossible for us to find other accommodations inside the Legation quarter. If authority were at once granted plans might be prepared and the work begun so that by next Fall, say September 15th, the principal buildings could be ready for occupancy and the time intervening between the expiration of the lease, June 30th, 1902, and September 15th could and ought to be passed

at

at the old Temples in the Western Hills. To this end I recommend that I be instructed to employ an architect from Shanghai and proceed to erect the necessary Legation buildings, beginning with the offices, then Minister's residence, Secretaries' houses, etc. It will probably be necessary to expend about $5,000.00 upon the preparation of the grounds, leaving $35,000.00 of the present appropriation to expend upon buildings. An additional appropriation of $25,000.00 will be required to complete them. This the forthcoming Congress could appropriate in ample time for use next Summer..

The style, construction and location of buildings must be determined by the building materials, climate and customs of living in this Country, and can only be intelligently and properly done by some one who has an experienced knowledge of them. Hence my suggestion of a Shanghai architect instead of one sent from the Supervising Architect's Office in Washington. However, if it should be thought best to send some one from the United States, he might go to Shanghai and study the above mentioned points.

A commission made up of the Minister, Military Attaché

and

and Chinese Secretary of the Legation might be named and charged with the adoption of plans and construction of buildings if you so desired, but it would be of inestimable value if Captain J. C. Byron could be detailed from the Army to make the contracts and to personally superintend the construction with the approval of the Minister, or the above mentioned Commission, if it is created. His experience here for one whole year doing all the building for General Chaffee's Army last Winter and latterly constructing the barracks, officers' quarters, etc., for the Legation guards has given him such an acquaintance with Chinese contractors and laborers as to fit him better than any other American for this work. Captain Byron has been especially successful in the economy, expedition and quality of his work. I therefore, if it is possible, most strongly urge his selection . If the above or some similar plan can be carried out it will avoid the necessity of attempting to renew the lease with Colonel Denby or moving the Legation into some distant or undesirable part of the City, and all the unnecessary expense and risk connected therewith. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the above suggestions.

Trusting

Trusting that out of these or some other plan which the Department may have the desired result may be attained,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 710.

DIPLOMATIC,
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Ack by subject & file.
aab

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Correction of Mr. Squiers despatch No. 578, March 18th, 1901. Status of property adjoining Legation.

No. 710.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 27th, 1901.

To The Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

In order to keep history straight I beg to call your attention to Mr. Squiers' despatch No. 578, of March 18th last, in which with evident inadvertence he says: "Mr. Conger favored the purchase of the ground adjoining the Legation for the use of the Guard, and authorized me to purchase the same individually, etc."

Mr. Squiers knew that I had no authority to authorize him to purchase the land mentioned, and evidently he had forgotten when writing the despatch that he had already bought at least half of the land and was negotiating for the remainder before I knew anything about it. It is true, however, that upon bringing his action to my knowledge, and having about the same time received the Department's telegram of December 19th, 1900, expressing Its intention to compensate private owners for whatever of their land was required, I did tell him that I saw no objection, under the circumstances, to his going ahead

and

and completing his purchases as cheaply as possible, and having the Government, if it took the property, pay him therefor instead of the Chinese.

Under the arrangement finally made with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries for the Legation quarter as set forth in Mr. Rockhill's despatch No. 116, of June 13th last, I regard it important that our Government should retain control of the whole area set apart to the United States Legation, and as Mr. Squiers is soon to be in Washington, I trust that some arrangement can be made with him while there which will save him from loss in his transactions connected therewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 28 1901
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

August 28, 1901.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confirmed Aug. 29

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Confirm both.
[Relates to Prince Ch'un's visit to Washington.]

28th. Your cipher telegram 27th received. Substance your telegram July 10th was given to Earl Li who promised to notify Prince Chun.

CONGER.

hered Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk.

_____, 189 , M.

No. 711.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 14 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



August 28th, 1901.

Inform author of letter
Secretary
Oct. 21.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of Department's despatch No. 357, of July 25th last. The letter enclosed therein has been handed to Mr. Edward K. Lowry as requested.

No. 711.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 28th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatch No. 357, of July 25th last, transmitting a letter addressed to Mr. Edward K. Lowry, formerly Second Secretary of this Legation, and requesting that it be forwarded to him.

In compliance therewith I have to state that the letter has been handed to Mr. Lowry, who is a resident of this city.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

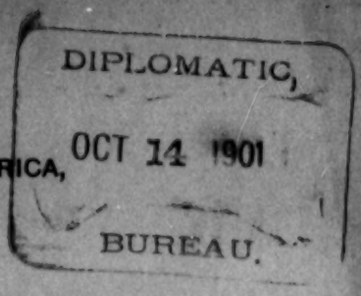
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 712.



LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



August 28, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegram of the 27th instant and Legation's reply of the 28th instant.

No. 712.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 28th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 27th instant, and my reply of today.

It will be seen from the latter that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries could hardly have misunderstood the tenor of your telegram of July 10th to Mr. Rockhill; but I will take an early occasion to bring the matter again to their attention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received. (Cipher)

Washington, August 27, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Goodnow reports Prince Chuan as having said to him that he is coming to Washington D. C. in November in response to President's invitation. See my telegram July ten to Rockhill. The President has not invited him and can do no more than indicated in that telegram.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Telegram Sent. (Partly in cipher.)

Peking, August 28, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty-eigth. Your cipher telegram twenty-seven received. Substance your telegram July tenth was given to Earl Li who promised to notify Prince Chun.

(Signed) Conger.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 713.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT. 20 1901 BUREAU.

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Ack & file. aab 5

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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August 29th, 1901.

Ack'd personally, Oct. 21

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. OCT 15 1901

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions No. 355, July 17th, 1901. Independent settlement of indemnities. Instructions to Consuls on subject.

No. 713.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions No. 355, of July 17th last, relating to the independent settlement by American citizens of their claims for indemnity with the local or Provincial authorities.

In compliance therewith I have informed our Consuls of the Department's position on the subject in a despatch copy of which is enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Conger to all U. S. Consuls, August 29th, 1901.

Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 713.

Mr. Conger to all U. S. Consuls in China.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, August 29th, 1901.

United States Consul,

Sir :

I am instructed by the Department of State to call your attention to the position taken by our Government on the subject of independent settlements of indemnity claims by American citizens with the local or provincial authorities.

The Department states that :

"While unable to apply coercion to American citizens in the provinces, to prevent their compromising their claims with the local authorities, the Department has uniformly discouraged independent negotiations between individual sufferers and the district officers for the adjustment of alleged losses, and has enjoined upon our Consuls non-intervention to bring about such piecemeal settlement of difficulties which, so far as our Government is concerned, are being settled in the course of the general negotiations at Peking. If the local authorities offer to repair local losses by direct arrangement with sufferers, the officers of this Government are

are

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 713.

Mr. Conger to all U. S. Consuls in China.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, August 29th, 1901.

United States Consul,

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The Department states that :

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"are neither to support such arrangements nor object to them.

"Yet, while regarding these separate composition of "claims" as unsanctioned and as not involving any responsibility "on the part of this Government to effect their execution, "the Department must necessarily take equitable cognizance "of them as matters of fact, if for no other reason than "to bar any duplicate claims upon the International indemnity "by reason of the same losses. Hence they should, whenever "possible, be reported to the Department, for its information, "by the Legation or the Consuls."

In view of these instructions, you are requested to report fully to this Legation at as early a date as possible, all independent settlements of their claims by American citizens within your Consular district for losses growing out of the troubles of last year.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 714.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions No. 356, July 22nd, 1901. The new Legation. (Despatches Nos 626, May 7th, and 709, August 27th, 1901).

No. 714.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Acknowledging receipt of your instructions No. 356, of the 22nd ultimo, and continuing the subject matter of my despatch No. 709, of August 27th, I have the honor to report that the French architect mentioned by Mr. Squiers in his despatch No. 626, of May 7th, last, has already departed for France, via Washington. He is expected to return here sometime in November, at which time, if it is not too late, I will consult with him as directed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Copy to Ambassador Town, St. Petersburg with appropriate comments.
Ack the same way.
aab

No. 715.

DIPLOMATIC,
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
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1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

INDEXING BUREAU
RECEIVED
OCT
12
1901
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August 30th, 1901.

To Russia Oct. 15.
Acknd Oct. 15.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Courtesies extended by Russian Legation in connection with burial and removal of remains of American marines killed during the siege.

No. 715.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of my letter to the Russian Minister in regard to the burial in and removal from his Legation of the remains of the United States marines who were killed here during the siege, and also a copy of the Russian Minister's note in reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Mr. de Giers, August 27th, 1901.
2. Mr. de Giers to Mr. Conger, August 29th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 715.

Mr. Conger to Mr. de Giers.

Peking, August 27th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

During my absence on leave the remains of the United States Marines buried in your Legation were taken up and removed to the United States, and I have been informed of the very many courtesies extended by you and your Staff on that occasion.

I hasten, therefore, on my return, to express my gratitude to one and all, not only for this courtesy, but also for the privilege of burying these marines in your Legation which you so cordially granted at a time when it was impossible to inter them in ours.

On behalf of my Government and for myself personally, I beg you to accept an expression of the highest appreciation of your kindness, and profoundest gratitude therefor, and to believe me, dear Colleague,

Yours very sincerely.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency,

M. de Giers,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 714.

Mr. Conger to Mr. de Giers.

Peking, August 27th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

During my absence on leave the remains of the United States Marines buried in your Legation were taken up and removed to the United States, and I have been informed of the very many courtesies extended by you and your Staff on that occasion.

I hasten, therefore, on my return, to express my gratitude to one and all, not only for this courtesy, but also for the privilege of burying these marines in your Legation which you so cordially granted at a time when it was impossible to later them in ours.

On behalf of my Government and for myself personally, I beg you to accept an expression of the highest appreciation of your kindness, and profoundest gratitude therefor, and to believe me, dear Colleague,

Yours very sincerely.

(Signed) W. W. Conger.

To His Excellency,

M. de Giers,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 713.

Mr. de Giers to Mr. Conger.

(Translation.)

Peking, August 29th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's gracious letter of the 27th instant, No. 881, and I hasten to tell you how I appreciate the sentiments you express on the part taken by the Imperial Legation in the ceremony of transferring the remains of your infantry marines killed during the siege of the Legations.

I beg to assure Your Excellency that I, as well as the personnel of my Legation, have been only too happy in being permitted to participate in rendering the last honors to those brave soldiers who fell while defending us and whose memory will always remain sacred to those who passed through the experiences of last year at Peking.

Please to kindly receive, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague, the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Giers.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 714

Mr. de Giers to Mr. Conger.

(Translation.)

Peking, August 29th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's gracious letter of the 27th instant, No. 881, and I hasten to tell you how I appreciate the sentiments you express on the part taken by the Imperial Legation in the ceremony of transferring the remains of your infantry marines killed during the siege of the Legations.

I beg to assure Your Excellency that I, as well as the personnel of my Legation, have been only too happy in being permitted to participate in rendering the last honors to those brave soldiers who fell while defending us and whose memory will always remain sacred to those who passed through the experiences of last year at Peking.

Please to kindly receive, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague, the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Giers.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 1 '01
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
OCT
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1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Personal letter to Min. Wu, giving him copy of Enclosure #2 and quoting Viceroy Li's assurances as marked below.
Ask Mr. Conger will, if necessary, bear this matter in mind, as one in which this Govt. feel a deep interest.
ABR

No. 156.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
OCT
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, August 29th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sent to Mrs. Conger, and to the Chinese Min. Oct. 7.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information translation of a note sent by me to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries asking that prompt action might be taken on my note of July 1st, last, asking for the rehabilitation of Chang- Yin-huan, also translation of the reply of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries received yesterday.

Viceroy Li Hung-chang has repeatedly assured me of late, in conversation, that he could promise me that favorable action would be taken by the Government on our request.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures,-

1. Mr. Rockhill to the Chinese Plens., August 27th, 1901
2. Chinese Plens. to Mr. Rockhill, August 28th, 1901.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,

Peking, China, August 27th, 1901.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your infor-
mation translation of a note sent by me to the Chinese Plenipo-
tiaries calling their attention to the non-fulfillment of Chang-
hsun, also translation of the reply of the Chinese Plenipoten-
tiaries received yesterday. W. W. R.

Viceroy Li Hung-chang has repeatedly assured me of late,
in conversation, that he could promise me that favorable action
would be taken by the Government on our request.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures,-

1. Mr. Rockhill to the Chinese Plenipo., August 27th, 1901.

2. Chinese Plenipo. to Mr. Rockhill, August 28th, 1901.

Enclosure No. ✓ In Despatch No. 156

Peking, 27th August, 1901.

Your Highness

Your Excellency :

On the 1st of last July I had the honor to communicate to you the earnest desire of my Government to see rehabilitated the memory of Chang Yin-huan, late Minister of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to the United States, who was put to death last year in Turkestan.

Not having heard from Your Highness and Your Excellency on the subject, I have the honor to recall the matter, in which my Government takes great interest, to your attention, and would deem it a great personal favor if His Majesty's Government could be communicated with by telegraph on the subject.

Hoping that I may promptly be in a position to inform my Government that its wish has been complied with, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure No. In Despatch No.

Peking, 27th August, 1901.

Your Highness

Your Excellency :

On the 1st of last July I had the honor to communicate to you the earnest desire of my Government to see rehabilitated the memory of Chang Yin-huan, late Minister of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to the United States, who was put to death last year in Turkestan.

Not having heard from Your Highness and Your Excellency on the subject, I have the honor to recall the matter, in which my Government takes great interest, to your attention, and would deem it a great personal favor if His Majesty's Government could be communicated with by telegraph on the subject.

Hoping that I may promptly be in a position to inform my Government that its wish has been complied with, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. W. Rockhill

Encl. No. 2. Despatch No. 56

Prince Ch'ing and His Excellency, Earl Li, to

Hon. W. W. Rockhill.

Prince Ch'ing, Minister Plenipotentiary, etc., etc., and Li Minister Plenipotentiary, Grand Secretary, etc., send this reply

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 14th of this Moon (August 27th), of Your Excellency's despatch, making urgent inquiry concerning the matter of cleansing from stain the memory of Chang Yin-huan, formerly Minister of China to the United States.

As to this matter we have already prepared a memorial stating in detail the circumstances, which was forwarded by fast courier to His Majesty, and we now await His Majesty's reply, on receipt of which we will again write and inform Your Excellency. To this end we send this reply.

HuangHsu, XXVII Year, Seventh Moon, 15th day.

(August 28th, 1901.)

Prince Ch'ing and His Excellency,Mark Li, to

Hon. W. W. Rockhill.

Prince Ch'ing, Minister Plenipotentiary, etc., etc., and Li Minister Plenipotentiary, Grand Secretary, etc., send this reply

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 14th of this Moon (August 27th), of Your Excellency's despatch, making urgent inquiry concerning the matter of cleansing from stain the memory of Chang Yin-huan, formerly Minister of China to the United States.

As to this matter we have already prepared a memorial stating in detail the circumstances, which was forwarded by fast courier to His Majesty, and we now await His Majesty's reply, on receipt of which we will again write and inform Your Excellency. To this end we send this reply.

HuangHsu, XXVII Year, Seventh Moon, 15th day.

(August 28th, 1901.)

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 4 '90 BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 4 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

No. 157

RECD. BUREAU OCT 3 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,

Peking, China, August 29th, 1901.

Ackd specially Oct 9 C.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

In my despatch No. 151, of the 8th instant, I had the honor to inform you that the Representatives of the Powers had requested the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to memorialize the Throne for an Edict prohibiting the importation of arms, ammunitions and materials used exclusively for their manufacture for a period of two years.

I enclose herewith a note from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps transmitting the text of an Edict promulgated the 25th August, prohibiting said importation, and also the reply of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the same dated the 28th instant.

Although I did not fully agree with my colleagues that the facts stated in in the Edict are not true, I did not think it necessary to refuse to accept the letter.

I am,

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,

Peking, China, August 29th, 1901.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

In my despatch No. 193, of the 8th instant, I had the honor to inform you that the Representatives of the Powers had requested the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to memorialize the Throne for an Edict prohibiting the importation of arms, ammunitions and materials used exclusively for their manufacture for a period of two years.

I enclose herewith a note from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps transmitting the text of an Edict promulgated the 28th August, prohibiting

[illegible]

to the same end the 29th instant.

Although I did not fully agree with my colleagues that the facts stated in the Edict are not true, I did not think it necessary to refuse to accept the letter.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures,-

1. Chinese Plens. to Mr. de Cologan, August 26, 1901

2. Mr. de Cologan to Chinese Plens., August 28, 1901.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Inclosures:-

1. Chinese Plans. to Mr. de Cologan, August 28, 1901.

2. Mr. de Cologan to Chinese Plens., August 28, 1901.

Enc. No. 1. Desp. No. 557

(Translation)

Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Colegan,

Peking, 26th August, 1901.

On receipt of the telegraphic report sent by us to the Throne to make known the fixing of a term of two years, during which should be prohibited the importation of arms and ammunitions, and to request an Imperial Edict for that purpose, we learn by telegram from the Grand Council at Sian, that the following Edict has been promulgated on the 12th of the present month (August 25 th):

"The importation of arms is contrary to law. Nevertheless "Traders at the ports open to commerce are constantly, "under pretect of official purchases, importing and clandes- "tinely selling these arms. Considering that recently "peace has been troubled by brigands, and that it is high- "ly important to publish express prohibitions so as to pre- "vent the occurence of troubles, We command all Tartar "Generals, Governors General and Governors of Provinces, "as well as Customs Taotais to prohibit, in the first place "for a period of two years, the importation of arms and of

(Translation)

Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan,

Peking, 26th August, 1901.

On receipt of the telegraphic report sent by us to the Throne to make known the fixing of a term of two years, during which should be prohibited the importation of arms and ammunitions, and to request an Imperial Edict for that purpose, we learn by telegram from the Grand Council at Sian, that the following Edict has been promulgated on the 12th of the present month (August 28 th):

"The importation of arms is contrary to law. Nevertheless "Traders at the ports open to commerce are constantly, "under pretext of official purchases, importing and clandes- "tinely selling these arms. Considering that recently "peace has been troubles by brigands, and that it is high- "ly important to publish express prohibitions so as to pre- "vent the occurrence of troubles, We command all Tartar "Generals, Governors General and Governors of Provinces, "as well as Customs Taotais to prohibit, in the first place "for a period of two years, the importation of arms and of

"materials serving exclusively in their manufacture, and "coming from abroad.

"Inform the Board concerned." By Imperial Order.

Although this decree will be promulgated by the Grand Secretariat, we deem it necessary to communicate it to Your Excellency by the present despatch, requesting you to bring it to the knowledge of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries.

"materials serving exclusively in their manufacture, and
"coming from abroad.

"Inform the Board concerned." By Imperial Order.

Although this decree will be promulgated by the Grand Secretariat, we deem it necessary to communicate it to Your Excellency by the present despatch, requesting you to bring it to the knowledge of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries.

Enc. No. 2. Desp. No. 157

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 28th August, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, by which you transmit to me an Imperial Edict prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition.

The Representatives of the Powers after having examined this document have directed me to forward to you the following observations:

1° The preamble of this Edict not being in conformity with facts and restricting the bearing of Article V of the Joint Note of the 22nd December, 1900, should be struck out;

2° The prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition and of material used exclusively in the manufacture of arms and ammunition applied to the Chinese Government itself as well as to all its agents.

In view of the above, the only portion of the Imperial Edict which will be annexed to the final Protocol is the following: "We command all Tartar Generals, Governors General, and Governors of Provinces and also Customs Taotais to prohibit, in the first place for a period of two years, the importation of arms and of materials used exclusively in their manufacture and brought from abroad. Inform the Board whom it concerns. By Imperial Order."

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd.) B. J. de Cologan.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 28th August, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, by which you transmit to me an Imperial Edict prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition.

The Representatives of the Powers after having examined this document have directed me to forward to you the following observations:

1° The preamble of this Edict not being in conformity with facts and restricting the bearing of Article V of the Joint Note of the 22nd December, 1900, should be struck out;

2° The prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition and of material used exclusively in the manufacture of arms and ammunition applied to the Chinese Government itself as well as to all its agents.

In view of the above, the only portion of the Imperial Edict which will be annexed to the Final Protocol is the following: "We command all Tartar Generals, Governors Generals, and Governors of Provinces and also Customs Taotais to prohibit, in the first place for a period of two years, the importation of arms and of materials used exclusively in their manufacture and brought from abroad. Inform the Board whom it concerns. By Imperial Order."

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd.) B. J. de Cologan.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 3 1901
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
31
1901
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Cabled answer, "677 not yet received" aaa Confirm both. From Peking.

August 31, 1901.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Contd Sept. 4

31st. Earliest possible telegraphic reply to Squires' despatch 677, July 25th important.

CONGER.

— "677 has not yet been received —

hered by Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk.

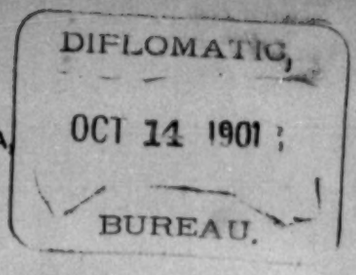
, 189 , M.

(Sgd.) B. J. de Cologne.

No. 716.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.





September 1st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during the month of August, 1901.

(Despatch No. 682, August 1st, 1901).

No. 716.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to ~ despatch No. 682, of August 1st, last,- I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions Nos. 354 to 357 inclusive; unnumbered despatches dated June 27, July 3, 9, 9, 19, 25, 27; and Circular instructions dated June 21, 1901, received during the month of August, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Mr. Hilton

No. 717.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 14 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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September 2nd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Mr. Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, formally recognized by the Chinese Government as Consul of the United States at Niuchwang.

(Instructions No. 354, July 12th, 1901.)

(Noted) Consular Bureau OCT14 1901.

No. 717.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that in accordance with Department's instructions No. 354, of July 12th last, formal recognition was requested of the Chinese Government of Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, as Consul of the United States at Niuchwang, and that on the 31st ultimo I was notified that he had been so recognized.

Mr. Miller has been so informed and his Commission forwarded to him through the Consul General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 718.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 16 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED. OCT 14 1901. BUREAU. U.S. DEP. OF STATE.

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September 2nd, 1901.

The San Francisco Chronicle and Washington Post, ordered sent from Oct. 15-1901 to be sent from Oct. 1-1901 to June 30-1902.
Bureau's Acct.
Thurs Oct. 22

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: San Francisco "Chronicle" and Washington "Post" newspapers have not been received.

(Department's instructions No. 328, February 23, 1901).

No. 718.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department's instructions No. 328, of February 23rd, last, stating that the San Francisco "Chronicle" and the Washington "Post", daily newspapers, would be sent to this Legation for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1901,- I have the honor to report that neither of these papers has, as yet, been received,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

487-Dec 29—

No. 719.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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Rec'd by Subject
Mr. Hamilton
Sept.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Hay
Oct. 21

Subject: Departure of Mr. H. G. Squiers, First Secretary of Legation, on leave of absence.

(Instructions No. 316, January 24, 1901).

No. 719.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, First Secretary of Legation, today left Peking for the United States on his leave of absence, granted in Department's instructions No. 316, of January 24th, 1901,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

TELEGRAM. RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

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From Peking, September 2, 1901.
Received, 4:53, P. M.

SecState,

Washington.

Second. Confidential. There is no new cause for anxiety in regard to New-Chwang, but the results of future negotiation expected soon to be resumed, are to be feared. This with situation reported to the Department by U. S. Consul, cau se general damage to foreign trade. It is generally belie ved by my colleagues that Russia will demand right to pro tect her railways and exclusive privileges for mining, rai ways and other material developments. Japan will object only to exclusive privileges. The privileges of Germany in Shantung will probably preclude serious objections fro her. England former spheres of influence agreement with Russia will probably make her protest a feeble one. I thnk a joint insistence should be made by as many great powers as possible, both with China and with Russia, that present commercial rights be preserved. am writing fully.

C O N G E R

TELEGRAM. RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking, September 3, 1901.
Received 4:55 p. m.

RECEIVED
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Washington.

Secret. Confidential. There is no new cause for anxiety in regard to Mukden. But the results of future negotiation expected soon to be resumed, are to be feared. This with situation reported to the Department by U. S. Consul, can be general damage to foreign trade. It is generally believed by my colleagues that Russia will demand right to construct her railways and exclusive privileges for mining, railways and other material developments. Japan will object only to exclusive privileges. The privileges of Germany in Shantung will probably preclude serious objections from England former sphere of influence agreement with Russia will probably make her protest a feeble one. I think a joint insistence should be made by as many great powers as possible, both with China and with Russia, that present commercial rights be preserved, em writing fully.

C C N C U.S.

No. 720.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
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BUREAU.

September 2nd, 1901.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of August 31, 1901 and Department's reply of same date. United States Concession at Tientsin.

No. 176.

Despatch No. 1701.

Reply to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of August 31, 1901 and Department's reply of same date. Uprising in Shansi Province at Hsiuchu.

No. 720.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 31st ultimo, and Department's reply of the same date, relative to the United States Concession at Tientsin.

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, August 31, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Thirty-first. Earliest possible telegrap

reply to Squiers despatch 677 July twenty-fifth important.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Telegram Received. (Cipher).

Washington, August 31, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

677 not yet received.

(Signed) Adee.

No. 721.

File

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PEKIN, CHINA.

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September 2nd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegrams of the 29th and 31st ultimo and Legation's of the 31st ultimo. The Tientsin University case.

No. 721.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, Department's cipher telegram of the 29th ultimo, Legation's telegram of 31st ultimo and two telegrams of Department in reply, relative to the case of the Tientsin University,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

.....E H Conger

Telegram Received. (Cipher).

Washington, August 29, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Will consider University case with a view to presentation at Berlin. Further information required. Instructions by mail. (Last group undecipherable)

.....

Peking, August 31, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Repeat last group your telegram twenty-ninth.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Telegrams Received.

Washington, August 31, 1901.

Conger, Peking,

Adee.

Washington, August 31, 1901.

Conger, Peking.

18110.

(Signed) Michael.

No. 722.

File

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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September 2, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the 29th ultimo and Legation's reply of the 2nd instant, in regard to situation at Niuchwang.

No. 1.

September 2, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

:

regard to situation at Mukden.

No. 722.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C..

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 29th ultimo and my cipher telegram in reply thereto of this date, in regard to the situation at Niuchwang,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received. (Cipher).

Washington, August 29, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Confidential. Russian encroachments Newchwang cause anxiety. Send facts fully by Rockhill or by mail and brief resume by cable..Note specially any damage to American trade. Give opinions of your colleagues as far as attainable.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, September 2, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Second. Confidential. There is no new cause for anxiety in regard to Niuchwang, but the results of future negotiations expected soon to be resumed are to be feared. This with situation as reported to the Department by United States Consul cause general damage to foreign trade. I is generally believed by my colleagues that Russia will dema right to protect her railroads and exclusive privileges for mining, railways and other material developments. Japan will object only to exclusive privileges. The privileges of Germa in Shantung will probably preclude serious objections from h England's

England's former sphere of influence agreement with Russia will probably make her protest a feeble one. Period. I think a joint insistence should be made by as many great powers as possible both with China and with Russia that present commercial rights be preserved. Am writing fully.

(Signed) Conger.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
14
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.

DIPLOMATIC,
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.
OCT 15
BUREAU

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

INDEXED
RECD.
OCT
12
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Ans. Oct. 18

Sir:

Referring to my letter of July 12th, last, relative to my application to the Charge d'Affaires for the assignment of more suitable quarters in the Legation premises,- I have the honor to state that since the return of the Minister arrangements have been made for the repair and enlargement of my present rooms, which render them satisfactory as temporary quarters.

I therefore respectfully request that the Department take no further action in the matter of my application.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary.

No. 723.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



September 2nd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Answ. Jan. 14, 1902.

Subject: Adjustment of private indemnities. Inquiries by American citizens as to their claims. Information requested regarding Department's plan for adjustment of private claims.

No. 723.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter, and my reply, from a large number of citizens of the United States who suffered losses on account of the uprising of 1900, requesting information as to the status of their claims and the procedure to be adopted in establishing the same. They also point out their personal needs of an early payment, or at least of the adjustment and determination of the amounts they may severally expect to receive.

There are local facts and conditions surrounding many of these claims which would render an examination of them here by someone familiar with the situation and local values very desirable. It is evident that many of the claims should submit to a considerable reduction, and if someone from the Department could come here and together with a member selected from the Diplomatic or Consular service in China investigate and pass upon them a more equitable result might be obtained.

September 2nd, 1911.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

The Russian claims are being passed upon here by a commission composed of a man sent from the St. Petersburgh Foreign Office, an Attache of the Legation and another Russian, all to be submitted for the Minister's approval, and from which there is no appeal. Most of the other Legations have some sort of similar practice. I am informed that several of the Governments will themselves pay off the private claims of their people soon after adjustment. I take the liberty to recommend that Congress be requested to make provisions for the payment of the private claims of our citizens as soon as adjusted. The case is so unique and the needs of some of the claimants so pressing as to eminently justify such action. It is expected there will result from these examinations a considerable reduction in the amount of the private claims from the estimates already made by the various Governments, and therefore a like sum to be deducted from the gross amount of 450,000,000 taels that the Chinese Government has agreed to pay. Some of the Ministers expect that these reductions will be made known and adjusted at the first meeting of the Commission of Bankers provided for by the Proctocol in Shanghai. In fact some of them think that a division of the total indemnity will be made among the Powers by the Ministers here as soon as possible after the Proctocol is finally signed, and the amount of war expenses

and private claims are definitely made known by each.

We have never in any estimate given separated our private from Government claims, but have always mentioned a lump sum of $25,000,000, consequently we are not bound to separate them at this time. It may, however, be convenient and perhaps necessary to know definitely the exact amounts of our claims, both Goverment and private; hence I would advise an early adjustment of the private claims of our citizens. I would be glad to know if possible the Department's plan for adjusting them, and to be instructed in what way I may aid.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obadient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures,

1, American citizens at Tientsin to Mr. Conger, 29th ultimo.

2, Mr. Conger's reply, Sept. 2nd, 1901.

3

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 728.

American Citizens at Tientsin To Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, August 29th, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary
Of United States of America,
Peking.

Sir :

We the undersigned citizens of the United States who have suffered losses on account of the uprising of 1900, and have in accordance with instructions from the Representatives of our Government filed claims against the Chinese Government for indemnification, respectfully request information as to the present status of said claims and as to what procedure will be adopted in establishing same.

The investigation of private claims is now being carried out officially by other nations, and we would respectfully ask that if an investigation is to be made of our claims that the same be taken up at an early date.

Many claimants have already left Tientsin and several are leaving within the next month and it would facilitate the investigation if it could be made while claimants are in Tientsin.

We would further point out that the business interests of many have been seriously crippled and it is important to these interests that the amount to be paid on claims be determined.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Page 2)

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 728.

American Citizens at Tientsin To Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, August 29th, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary

Of United States of America,

Peking.

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We would further point out that the business interests of many have been seriously crippled and it is important to these interests that the amount to be paid on claims be determined.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Page 2)

(Signed) Geo. W. Verity,
For M. E. Mission.

Maclay & Co.,

W. W. Montell,

M. H. Wilson,

D. W. Lyon,

Robert R. Gailey,
For Y.M.C.A.

H. C. Hoover,

Standard Oil Co. of New York,
By Butterfield & Swire,
Edw. F. Mackay, Agents.

Denton E. Peterson.

E. G. Adams, Jr.

Chas. Denby, Jr., for E.G.A.

The American Trading Co.,
W.S.Emens, Agent.

W. S. Emens.

DIPLOMATIC,

SEP 3 1901

BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking, Sept 3, 1901.

Rec'd. 6.55 AM

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
3
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

Confirm -

Sec State
Washington.

Chinese Plenipotentiaries received Imperial command to sign the protocol on the 28th ultimo. Signing has been delayed [it is believed, by the extraordinary demands German Emperor as to ceremonies Prince Ch'un. Audience, though] Chinese say that they are waiting for edicts on punishments and examinations.

Rockhill

Ciphered by J. S. M. Jr

Sept. 3, 1901., ~~188~~ 9.30 A.M.

TELEGRAM—RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 14 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Solicitor will please note Noted Ack and file assignment. aag

No. 724.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED OCT 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 15 1901 BUREAU

September 3rd, 1901.

RECEIVED BUR. ACCOUNTS OCT 22 1901 DEPT. OF STATE.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd personally Oct. 21 D.

Subject: Mr. Edward K. Lowry has assigned a part ($3.000) of his claim for indemnity to Herbert G. Squiers.

Enclosure (Assignment) detached and filed in Bureau of Accounts, Dec. 6 1901.

No. 114.

September 3rd, 1901.

Secretary of State.

No. 724.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith, at the request of Mr. Squiers, an assignment executed by Mr. Edward K. Lowry to Herbert G. Squiers of a part ($3.000) of the indemnity claim of the former against the Chinese Government, with the request that the same be placed on file in the Department with Mr. Lowry's claim,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Assignment of a part of Mr. E. K. Lowry's indemnity claim to Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, dated August 31, 1901.

September 3rd, 1901.

Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

Assignment of a part of Mr. K. Lowry's indemnity claim to Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, dated August 31, 1901.

No. 725.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
OCT
12
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

1 - Jno. Hay Rec'd Oct 14

Returned from Secretary's room July '05

September 4th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Revision of commercial treaties. Joint action by the Powers inadvisable. Plan suggested. United States should take initiative. Present time opportune.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Mr. Secretary:

It is universally conceded that no satisfactory revision of existing treaties with China can be made without the total abolition of the present nefarious system of Chinese inland taxation (likin) which is at the root of all the evils trade has to complain of. Abolition of this tax can never be secured without compensating increase of the tariff on imports and adjusting of the export tariff. China would lose too much without this. On the other hand, this increase requires the consent of all the Powers having treaties with China. In view of this, how can the Powers expect success in any negotiation except acting together or at least in full knowledge of each other's requirements? Joint action seems to me indispensable, the more so since at least one of the Powers (Russia) is

not over well disposed toward any revision.

Great Britain has, however, regardless of these considerations, already appointed a Commission to negotiate separately with China, and has got China to appoint Sheng Taotai of Shanghai (the best business man in China probably) to treat with it. Japan has followed suit. Other Powers may take like action. I fear the result will not prove very satisfactory. On the whole, I am disposed to think that an effort should be made to have the negotiations carried on jointly, or at least after a thorough exchange of views with the other Treaty Powers. A scheme of revision might be drawn up and accepted to serve as a basis for all negotiations, if these must be conducted separately.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. Rockhill

October 31, 1901.

No. 725.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

According to Article XI of the Joint Note of December 22nd, 1900, and by the same numbered article of the Final Protocol agreed to by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, and now awaiting signature, the Chinese Government has promised "to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the foreign Governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them."

No agreement has been arrived at by the Representatives of the Powers as to how this treaty revision shall be brought about. It will be very difficult for the Ministers here to adopt any satisfactory plan, and it will be almost impossible for so many powers to successfully negotiate, if it should ever be decided to undertake the work together. The difficulties which have dragged out to such unexpected lengths all the negotiations

No. 142.

September 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

According to Article XI of the Joint Note of December 22nd, 1900, and by the same numbered article of the Final Protocol agreed to by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers at Peking on September 7th, 1901, the Chinese Government has promised "to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the Foreign Governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them."

No agreement has been arrived at by the Representatives of the Powers as to how this treaty revision shall be brought about. It will be very difficult for the Ministers here to adopt any satisfactory plan, and it will be almost impossible for so many powers to successfully negotiate if it should ever be decided to undertake the work together. The difficulties which have dragged out to such unexpected length all the negotiations

tiations here since September, last, plainly evidence the inadvisability of attempting the treaty revisions together.
I have noted your full and detailed instructions to Mr. Rockhill of April 11th, 1901, and your general instructions frequently given along the same line.

Taking it for granted that an effort will not be made by a large number of the Powers together, some plan ought to be devised whereby a few, or those most largely interested in Chinese trade might, in some way, agree upon terms of revision in their respective treaties, and then let the others negotiate identically or avail themselves of the most favored nation clause. Great Britain would like to do the most of the work herself and gain corresponding credit, since she claims that, up to this date, she is largely responsible for whatever commercial rights anyone has in China. She should be allowed to take her full share, but not more. The plan has been suggested that a few of the Powers having the most important trade interests, say England, the United States, Germany and Japan, should agree among themselves, and appoint agents familar with the subjects to go to Shanghai, study the situation separately, yet in fact together, and agree upon what revision should be made, then the present Ministers, or other Plenipotentiaries appointed

for

for the purpose, could be instructed to make treaties accordingly. I do not see just how Russia and France could be left out without serious trouble. However, some plan ought to be devised which would avoid the difficulties mentioned in the first part of this despatch and ensure a speedy and satisfactory revision. It would add to the prestige of the United States here and generally if we can be prominent both in the initiative and in the execution of this work. Agents or experts might be appointed by the several Governments when it would be difficult to associate a few of the Ministers together without arousing severe opposition from the others. It would be very much easier for China if the important Governments first agreed among themselves upon the main points of revision than if each begins with her separately. It is not absolutely necessary that the revisions be made at once, yet I believe the Chinese will be easier to negotiate with now than a year hence.

I will be pleased to receive your instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking, September 4, 1901
Received Sept. 4, 9:10 P.M.

SecState, Washington.

Fourth. Replying your cipher telegram of the second, protocol provides only: (quote)

> All duties on imports ad valorem shall be converted, as far as possible and as soon as may be, into specific duties. This conversion shall be made in the following manner: the average value of merchandise at the time of their landing during the three years 1897(1898)1898, 1899, that is to say the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses, shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise pending the result of the work of conversion duties shall be levied ad valorem. (End of quotation).

No plan for conversion agreed upon and none possible here. Ministers not instructed, but French, German and Japanese think their Governments will send experts to Shanghai to look after conversion of duties on articles in which they are each specially interested, in conference with Customs officials to be appointed for the purpose. We might do the same. These advisers might informally confer during the progress of their work, advising with their several Consuls and when finished, submit it for approval of the Ministers. Only at Shanghai can the values be obtained. I advise that an expert be sent there to make, with the advice of the Consul General, the conversion for our imports and that China be requested to delegate a Customs Official to act with [illegible]

ered by _____

_____, 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

sir,

Your obedient servant,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking, Sept. 4 (Sheet 2)/

him and other Governments notified of our action, if you think proper.

CONGER.

ered by J.S.M.

SEPT. 5, 11:25 .AmM.

, *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

STATE DEPARTMENT RECD SEP 6 1901 DIVISION OF

To Mr. Wu by Mess. Sept. 5.
Confirmed Sept 9

From Peking, Sept. 4, 1901.
Received 8 35 P.M.

Secstate,
Washington.

Fourth Your telegram of the third. Plan improvement the navigation of Woosung River formally accepted by Chinese Government by note August thirtieth. Board is not wholly foreign; in it are the Shanghai Taotai, the Commissioner Customs, and one representative Chinese steam shipping. No foreign officials will be members. Viceroy Nanking will be consulted; accounts will be submitted to him and his consent asked for. It is contended absolutely no invasion sovereignty of China. The plan enables China carry out most important measure, facilitating trade under most favorable conditions; foreign trade and Shanghai community paying half expenses. Objections Nanking Viceroy have been fully considered here and the most of them have been found without foundation.

Rockhill.

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 6 1901 BUREAU.

Entered by A. E. I.

September 5, 1901, 11.45 A.M.
189 , M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 158

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 15 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PEKIN, CHINA. BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 14 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file, aag

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. OCT 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, September 4th, 1901.

Acknowledged Oct. 21

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, as follows, the Department's cablegram of the 3rd instant, and my reply thereto of to-day's date :

"Rockhill,

Peking.

Third. Minister from China communicates to me telegram of the Nanking (Viceroy) relative to Woosung bar. Says a wholly foreign bureau objectionable invasion sovereignty of China and stating the Foreign Ministers say unless Woosung demands complied with they will not agree to increased tariff. Cable situation briefly. A local demand like this should not interfere with prompt general settlement.

Adee

Acting.

"Secstate,

Washington.

Fourth. Your telegram of the third. Plan improvement the navigation of Woosung river formally accepted by Chinese Government by note August thirtieth. Board is not wholly foreign. In it are the Shanghai Taotai, the Commissioner Customs and one representative Chinese steam shipping. No foreign officials will be members. Viceroy Nanking will be consulted accounts will be submitted to him and his consent asked for some measures Absolutely no invasion sovereignty of China. The plan enables China carry out most important measure facilitating trade under most favorable conditions foreign trade and Shanghai community paying half expenses. Objections Nanking Viceroy have been fully considered here and the most of them have been found without foundation.

Rockhill"

In my despatch No. 155, of the 19th ultimo, I transmitted to you a note of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of August 17th embodying their objections and those of the Nanking Viceroy to the Whangpoo conservancy plan adopted by the conference of the Powers in Peking, and also the reply of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps dated August 18th to the Chinese note.

I

Washington.

I have now the honor to enclose a further note of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries dated August 30th, accepting the Whangpoo conservancy rules adopted by the Powers.

These rules, which will form Annex 17 of the Final Protocol, I also enclose in English translation for your information. You will note that in paragraph h of Article IV the annual tonnage giving right to representation on the Board is left in blank. As originally prepared the requisite tonnage was 500,000, but the French Minister and I have represented that such a figure would deprive the shipping interests of our countries and also Norway and Sweden of representation in the board, and we have asked that the figure be fixed at 200,000. The British Minister, who alone has opposed this reduction and still opposes it, has intimated that he will at the last moment agree to it.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures,-

1. The Chinese Plens. to Mr. de Cologan, Aug. 30, 1900;
2. Rules for the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Enclosure No. 1. In Des. No. 158

(Translation)

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan.

Peking, 30th August, 1901.

In reply to your note of the 20th (18th) instant by which you notify us in the name of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries that it is impossible to reopen the discussion of the Rules for the Whangpoo Conservancy, and that in Articles 33 and 34 the name of the Superintendent of Southern Trade has been mentioned before that of the Consular Body, we have the honor to inform you that since an Imperial Edict has authorized the signing of the final Protocol, we beg you to annex the said rules to the Protocol.

We have to request you to place this official reply before the Foreign Plenipotentiaries.

Enclosure No. 1. In Des. No. 158

(Translation)

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan.

Peking, 30th August, 1901.

In reply to your note of the 20th (18th) instant by which you notify us in the name of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries that it is impossible to reopen the discussion of the Rules for the Whangpoo Conservancy, and that in Articles 33 and 34 the name of the Superintendent of Southern Trade has been mentioned before that of the Consular Body, we have the honor to inform you that since an Imperial Edict has authorized the signing of the Final Protocol, we beg you to annex the said rules to the Protocol.

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N° 158 Enclosure 2.

ANNEX NO. 17.

oooooooo

I. A River Conservancy Board is established at SHANGHAI for the WHANGPOO river.

II. The Board shall have the two-fold duty of acting as Agent for the straightening and improvement of the river, and as Controlling Agent.

III. The jurisdiction of the Board shall extend from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek, to the red buoy in the Yangtze.

IV. The Board shall consist of :

a) The Taotai,

b) The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai,

c) The members elected by the Consular Body,

d) Two members of t h e General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai elected by the Committee of the said Chamber,

e) Two members representing shipping interests, elected by shipping companies, commercial firms and the merchants, the total of whose entrances and clearances at Shanghai, Woosung and other ports on the Whangpoo exceeds 50,000 tons per annum,

f) A member of the Municipal Council of the International settlement,

g) A member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession, and,

h) A representative of each country, the to tal tonnage of whose ships entering and clearing at Shanghai and any other port of the Whangpoo exceeds tons a year.

V. The ex officio members shall hold office as long as they fill the position by virtue of which they sit

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c) The members elected by the Consular Body,

d) Two members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai elected by the Committee of the said Chamber,

e) Two members representing shipping interests, elected by shipping companies, commercial firms and the merchants, the total of whose entrances and clearances at Shanghai, Woosung and other ports on the Whangpoo exceeds 50,000 tons per annum,

f) A member of the Municipal Council of the International settlement,

g) A member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession, and,

h) A representative of each country, the total tonnage of whose ships entering and clearing at Shanghai and other port of the Whangpoo exceeds any tons a year.

V. The ex officio members shall hold office as long as they fill the position by virtue of which they sit

on the Board.

VI. The Representatives of t he Municipal Councils and of the Chamber of Commerce shall be elected for a period of one year. They may be immediately re-elected.

The term of office of the members to be designated by the Governments provided under paragraph h), shall also be one year.

The term of the other members is for three years. They may be immediately re-elected.

VII. In case of a vacancy during a term, t he successor of the outgoing member shal l be designated for one year or for three years, according to the class to which he belongs.

VIII. The Board shall elect its Chairman and Vice Chairman from amongst its members for a term of one year. If there is no majority at the election of Chairman, the Senion Consul shall be requested to give a casting vote.

IX. In case of the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman shall take his place. If both of them are absent the members shall choose amongst themselves a President for the occasion.

X. In all meetings of the Board, if votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

XI. Four members form a quorum.

XII. The Board shall appoint the officials and employees deemed necessary for carrying out the works and enforcing its regulations: It shall fix their salaries, wages and gratuities, and shall pay them out of the funds placed at its disposal, and it may make regulations and take every measure necessary concerning its staff which it can dismiss at pleasure.

XIII. The Board decided on the necessary steps for the regulation of traffic, including the placing of moorings in the river and the berthing of vessels within the limits

on the Board.

VI. The Representatives of the Municipal Councils and of the Chamber of Commerce shall be elected for a period of one year. They may be immediately re-elected.

The term of office of the members to be designated by the Governments provided under paragraph h), shall also be one year.

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XIII. The Board decided on the necessary steps for the regulation of traffic, including the placing of moorings in the river and the berthing of vessels within the limits

indicated in Article III, and on all water courses (such as the Soochow Creek and others) passing through the French Concession or the International Settlement at Shanghai and the foreign quarter at Woosung, as well as on all the other creeks emptying into the river, for a distance of two English miles above their mouths.

XIV. The Board has power to appropriate the private moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the river.

XV. The authorization of the Board is necessary to carry out any dredging; to build bunds; to construct jetties or to place pontoons and hulks in the section of the river mentioned in Article XIII. The Board may, at its discretion, refuse such authorization.

XVI. The Board has full power to remove all obstacles in the river or the above mentioned creeks, and to recover, if necessary, the cost of so doing from those responsible.

XVII. The Board has control of all floating lights, buoys, beacons, land marks and light signals within the section of the river and within the creeks mentioned in Article XIII, as well as over such marks on the shore as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the river, with the exception of light house which shall remain subject to Article XXXII of the Treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China.

XVIII. The improvement and conservancy works of the Whangpoo shall be entirely under the technical control of the Board, even should the carrying out of them necessitate works beyond the limits of its jurisdiction. In this case the necessary orders will be transmitted by and the work will be done with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

XIX. The Board s hall receive and disburse all the

indicated in Article III, and on all water courses (such as the Soochow Creek and others) passing through the French Concession or the International Settlement at Shanghai and the foreign quarter at Woosung, as well as on all the other creeks emptying into the river, for a distance of two English miles above their mouths.

XIV. The Board has power to appropriate the private moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the river.

XV. The authorization of the Board is necessary to carry out any dredging; to build bunds; to construct jetties or to place pontoons and hulks in the section of the river mentioned in Article XIII. The Board may, at its discretion, refuse such authorization.

XVI. The Board has full power to remove all obstacles in the river or the above mentioned creeks, and to recover, if necessary, the cost of so doing from those responsible.

XVII. The Board has control of all floating lights, buoys, beacons, land marks and light signals within the section of the river and within the creeks mentioned in Article XIII, as well as over such marks on the shore as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the river, with the exception of light house which shall remain subject to Article XXXII of the Treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China.

XVIII. The improvement and conservancy works of the Whangpoo shall be entirely under the technical control of the Board, even should the carrying out of them necessitate works beyond the limits of its jurisdiction. In this case the necessary orders will be transmitted by and the work will be done with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

XIX. The Board shall receive and disburse all the

funds collected for the works and take, in conjunction with the competent authorities, all proper and efficacious measures to ensure the collection of the taxes and the enforcement of the regulations.

XX. The Board shall appoint the Harbor Master and his staff. This department shall act within the limits of the powers assigned to the Board, in the section of the river indicated in Article XIII.

XXI. The Board shall have power to organise a police and watch service to encure the execution of its regulations and orders.

XXII. The Board shall have the direction and control of the Shanghai (lower Yangtze) pilot service. Licenses for pilots for ships bound for Shanghai shall only be issued by the Board and at its discretion.

XXIII. In case of infractions of its regulations, the Board shall sue offenders in the following way: Foreigners, before their respective Consuls, or competent judicial authority; Chinese, or foreigners whose Governments are not represented in China, in the mixed court in the presence of a foreign assessor.

XXIV. All, suits against the Board sha l be brought before the Court of Consuls at Shanghai. The Board shall be represented in the suit by its Secretary.

XXV. Members of the Board and persons employed by it shall not incur any pesonal responsibility for the votes and acts of the Board for contracts made or expenses incurred by the said Body, when the said votes, acts, contracts and expenses concern the carrying out or the enforement under the authority or by order of the Board, or of one of its branches, of the regulations enacted by said Body.

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XXVI. Besides the provisions mentioned in Article XIII of the present Annex, the Board has power to enact , within the limit of its competency, all necessary ordinances and regulations, and to fix fines for the violation thereof.

XXVII. The Ordinances and Regulations mentioned in Article XXVI shall be submitted for the approbation of Superintendent of Southern Trade and the Consular Body; if two months after presenting the draft of the proposed Ordinances and Regulations the Consular Body has made no objection or suggested no modification it shall be considered as approved and shall come into force.

XXVIII The Board has power to acquire, by purchase, the lands necessary for carrying out the work of improvement and conservancy of the Whangpoo, and to dispose of them.

If, for this purpose, it shall be deemed necessary to expropriate land, the rules laid down in Article VI(a) of "The Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai North of the Yang-king-pang" shall be followed. The price shall be fixed by a committee consisting of, 1st, a person chosen by the authority to whose jurisdiction the owner is subject; 2nd, onechosen by the Board; and, 3rd, one chosen by the Dean of the ConsularCorps.

XXIX. Riparian owners shall have the refusal of all land made in front of their properties by the reclamation carried out for the improvement of the waterways in question The purchase price of these lands shall be fixed by a committee composed in the same manner as provided for in Article XXVIII

XXX. The revenues of the Board are derived from:

a) An annual tax of one-tenth of one per centum (0.1%) on the assessed value of all lands and houses in the French Concession and the International Settlement;

XXVI. Besides the provisions mentioned in Article XIII of the present Annex, the Board has power to enact, within the limit of its competency, all necessary ordinances and regulations, and to fix fines for the violation thereof.

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XXVIII The Board has power to acquire, by purchase, the lands necessary for carrying out the work of improvement and conservancy of the Whangpoo, and to dispose of them.

If, for this purpose, it shall be deemed necessary to expropriate land, the rules laid down in Article VI(2) of "The Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai North of the Yang-king-pang" shall be followed. The price shall be fixed by a committee consisting of, 1st, a person chosen by the authority to whose jurisdiction the owner is subject; 2nd, one chosen by the Board; and, 3rd, one chosen by the Dean of the ConsularCorps.

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XXX. The revenues of the Board are derived from:

a) An annual tax of one-tenth of one per centum (0.1%) on the assessed value of all lands and houses in the French Concession and the International Settlement;

b) A tax of equal amount on all property with water frontage on the Whangpoo, from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek to the place where the Whangpoo empties into the Yangtze. The assessed value of this, property shall be fixed by the Committee mentioned in Article XXVIII.

c) A tax of five candereens per ton on all ships of non-Chinese type and of a tonnage superior to 150 tons entering or leaving the port of Shanghai, Woosung, or any other other on the Whangpoo.

Ships of non-Chinese type of 150 tons and under, shall pay a quarter of the above mentioned tax. These taxes shall only be leviable on each ship once every four months, irrespective of the number of its entrances and clearances.

Foreign built ships navigating the Yangtze and only stopping at Woosung to take their river papers shall be exempted from the taxes above mentioned on condition that on their way up or down they shall not carry on any commercial transactions at Woosung. They shall, however, be allowed to take on water and supplies at Woosung.

d) A tax of one tenth of one per centum (0.1%) on all merchandise passing through the Customs at Shanghai, Woosung or any other port on the Whangpoo.

e) An annual contribution from the Chinese Government equal to that supplied by the various foreign interests.

XXXI The collection of the taxes enumerated in Article XXX shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:-

Tax a, by the respective municipalities.

Tax b, to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction of Governments represented in China, by their respective Consuls; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from

Consuls; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from of Governments represented in China, by their respective Tax B, to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction

Tax A, by the respective municipalities.

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Committee mentioned in Article XXVIII.

The assessed value of this property shall be fixed by the

Creek to the place where the Whangpoo empties into the Yangtze.

limit of the King-man Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal

frontage on the Whangpoo, from a line drawn from the lower

b) A tax of equal amount on all property with water

persons whose Governments are not represented in China, by the Taotai.

Taxes e and d, by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

XXXII. Should the total annual revenues of the Board not be sufficient for the payment of interest and the amortisation of the capital to be borrowed for carrying out the works, for keeping up the completed works, and for the service in general, the Board shall have the power to increase in the same proportion the various taxes on shipping, on land and houses, and on trade, to a figure sufficient to supply its recognised needs. This eventual increase would apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government mentioned in paragraph e of Article XXX.

XXXIII. The Board shall give notice to the Superintendent of Southern Trade and to the Consular Body of the necessity for the increase referred to in Article XXXII. Such increase shall only come into force after its approval by the Consular Body at Shanghai.

XXXIV. The Board shall submit to the Superintendent of Southern Trade and to the Consular Body at Shanghai within six months after the closing of each financial year, its annual accounts, accompanied by detailed report on the general management and the receipts and expenditures during the preceding twelve months. This report shall be published.

XXXV. If the exact and published accounts of receipts and expenditures show a balance of receipts over expenses, the taxes mentioned in Article XXX shall be proportionately reduced by the Board and the Consular Body at Shanghai acting conjointly. The eventual reduction shall apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government referred to in paragraph e of Article XXX.

XXXVI. At the expiration of the first term of three

persons whose Governments are not represented in China, by the Postal.

Taxes c and d, by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

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XXXV. If the exact and published accounts of receipts and expenditures show a balance of receipts over expenses, the taxes mentioned in Article XXX shall be proportionately reduced by the Board and the Consular Body at Shanghai acting conjointly. The eventual reduction shall apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government referred to in paragraph c of Article XXX.

XXXVI. At the expiration of the first term of three

years the signatories shall examine conjointly whether the provisions contained in the present Annex require revision. A new revision can take place every three years under the same conditions.

XXXVII. The regulations of the Board within the limits provided for in Article XIII and subject to the approbation of the Consular Body at Shanghai, shall be binding on all Chinese and foreigners.

Done at Peking ..... 1901.

years the signatories shall examine conjointly whether the provisions contained in the present Annex require revision. A new revision can take place every three years under the same conditions.

XXXVII. The regulations of the Board within the limits provided for in Article XIII and subject to the approbation of the Consular Body at Shanghai, shall be binding on all Chinese and foreigners.

Done at Peking ..... 1901.

No. 726.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 15 1901
BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
OCT
12
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

1 Inc. Mr. S. Harvetts, Oct. 16

September 5th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of September 2nd and Legation's cipher telegram in reply of September 4th, 1901. Tariff revision. No Commission provided for in Protocol. Plan suggested.

No. 746.

September 9th, 1901.

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of September
2nd and Legation's cipher telegram in reply of
September 4th, 1901. Tariff revision. No Commission

No. 726.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 5th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram to Mr. Rockhill of the 2nd instant, and my reply of the 4th.

It is to be regretted that the Commission for the conversion of the ad valorem rates into specific was not agreed upon as first contemplated. It would have been done, but for the persistent opposition of the British Minister. Finally, all that could be accomplished was the simple agreement that the conversion should be made as speedily as possible, and is set forth in the Protocol, as follows:

"All duties on imports ad valorem shall be converted, as far as possible, and as soon as may be, into specific duties. This conversion shall be made in the following manner: The average value of merchandise at the time of their landing during

the

No. 726.

September 5th, 1901.

The Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram to Mr. Bookhill of the 2nd instant, and my reply of the 4th.

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"the three years, 1897, 1898, 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and the incidental expenses shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise . Pending the result of the work of conversion duties shall be levied ad valorem."

It is necessary then that some plan be devised for this conversion. It will be impossible to agree to anything specifically here, and as Shanghai is the only convenient place where accurate values can be obtained, and as the Chinese could not be allowed to make the conversion alone, I have advised, as set forth in my telegram, that an expert be sent to Shanghai to consult with our Consul General and make the conversion for the imports that we are most interested in, in conjunction with a delegate selected from the Imperial Chinese Customs. It is believed that most of the other governments, if the plan was suggested to them by you, would do the same thing. Of course there are many articles in which more than one government are interested, but I think it would not be difficult for them to agree upon values and classifications. I certainly can see no reason for any quarrel or disagreement between the Foreign Powers. Their interests upon this question are the same. The only chance for difference would be with the Chinese Customs. I can readily understand from the

telegrams

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than one government are interested, but I think it would not be
difficult for them to agree upon values and classifications.
I certainly can see no reason for any quarrel or disagreement
between the Foreign Powers. Their interests upon this ques-
tion are the same. The only change for difference would be
with the Chinese Customs. I can readily understand from the

telegrams thus far passed on the subject between the Depart-
ment and Mr. Rockhill why you expected the appointment of a
Board or Commission.

Referring to the statement contained in the Depart-
ment's telegram of the 2nd instant, that the British Government
denies any knowledge of an international board for the conver-
sion of the ad valorem rates into specific, I call your at-
tention to the remarks made by Mr. Rockhill in his despatch
No. 154, of August 12th, and which he says were based on state-
ments made to him by the British Minister here. Mr. Rockhill
there stated as follows:

"It is the intention of the British Government to ask
the chief commercial Powers in China- Japan, Germany and the
United States- to join with it in the work of conversion of the
tariff conjointly with the Chinese Maritime Customs."

It seems, however, that this request has not been
made. I trust that you will have acted upon the information in
my telegram before this reaches you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received. (Cipher)

Washington, September 2, 1901.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Second. Ambassador to Great Britain telegraphs 29th Foreign Office has no knowledge of Board of tari revision. British Government having declined to agree to inte national revision of the tariff as proposed at the Peking Conference, it is important to know exact situation in order to determine appointment of our expert representative. Ambass dor to Graet Britain learns confidentially that British treat tariff is being revised in London, the result be to (to be) communicated to Chinese Customs.

(Signed). Adee.

.....

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, September 4, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Fourth. Replying your cipher telegram of the second to Rockhill. Protocol provides only: (quote) "All duties on imports ad valorem shall be converted as far as possible and as soon as may be into specific duties. This conversion shall be made in the following manner: The average value of merchandise at the time of their landing during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise. Pendi the result of the work of conversion, duties shall be levied ad valorem" End of quotation. No plan agreed upon for conversi and none possible here. Ministers not instructed, but French, German and Japanese think their Governments will send experts to Shanghai to look after conversion of duties on articles in which they are specially interested in conference with Customs officials to be appointed for the purpose. We might d

the

the same. These and others might informally confer during the progress of their work advising with their several Consuls and when finished submit it for approval of the Ministers. Period. Only at Shanghai can the values be obtained. I advise that an expert be sent there to make with the advice of the Consul General the conversion for our imports and that China be requested to designate a Customs officer to act with him and other Governments notified of your action if you think proper.

(Signed) Conger.

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(Signed) Conger.

No. 727

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 15 1901

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 14 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. No. Conger may print. Ack accordingly - aag

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. OCT 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

September 5th, 1901.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1168

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State..

Oct. 22, 1901, mailed to Minister Conger six copies of Adv. Sheets of Consular Reports No. 1168. D.C. Acknd Serially Oct. 21 C.

Subject: Reform in the Grain Transport Service. Commutation for money payment in silver. Imperial Edict on the subject.

No. 727.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 5th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation from the "Peking Gazette" of August 28th, of an important Imperial Edict which aims at the abolition of the Grain Transport Service and the commutation of the taxes in kind, paid by certain provinces, for a money payment. This is a reform which has several times in recent years been urged upon the Chinese Government. The matter has been under consideration for some months past, and the straitened condition of the Imperial Treasury has given additional weight to the arguments in favor of the change. It is an economical measure that, if properly carried out, will, it is estimated, effect a saving to the Treasury of some eight million Taels per annum, that is, more than five million dollars.

The provinces which have been accustomed to paying a part of their land-tax in kind, are the grain-producing--particularly rice-producing--provinces in the Yang-tze Valley, with

Honan

I have the honor to enclose a translation from the

Honan and Shantung, which border the Yellow River. The tax is really never paid in kind by the farmer, however, but commuted at the Yamen for a cash payment and the money thus obtained is used to purchase grain in the market which is forwarded at stated seasons to the Capital. Originally most of it was sent by the Grand Canal, but since the introduction of steamships more and more of it each year has been shipped by sea. At the close of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion some portions of the provinces on the upper Yang-tze and of Honan were permitted to commute their tax in grain for a money payment, and the largest amount sent in recent years is reported to be no more than two million piculs; about 133,000 tons.

This method of collecting taxes is, of course, a most costly one, but the number of persons connected with the Grain Transport and depending upon it for a living is so large that every effort heretofore made to effect the change has met with bitter opposition.

Ihave the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Translation of Imperial Edict, dated August 28, 1901.

(Inclosure in No. 727)

Commutation of Taxes in Kind.

(Translated from the "Pekin Gazette", of Aug. 28th.)

"The following Edict was received on the 2d. day of the Seventh Moon, (Aug. 15th. 1901.) :-

The Grain Transport Service, having been in existence a long time, a great many abuses have grown up. Embezzlements have occurred without end, which have wasted the Imperial stores and consumed the life of the people. The present is a time of great difficulty; the revenues of the State are deficient, and every exertion should be made to get rid of extravagance and put things in order.

Beginning with the present year, let the collections of grain from the various provinces, both the shipments by sea and by canal, be commuted for a money payment in silver, and let the Viceroys and Governors charged with this responsibility carefully calculate the amounts to be paid and set aside these funds together with the savings that will be effected in office expenditure and cost of transport and hold both these sums in reserve subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue.

Let them also carefully estimate the over-charges made hitherto by the various Departments and Districts and direct the local Magistrates to make a detailed account of the same and refund the whole to the Government. It is hoped that a considerable amount may be recovered. Then let the said Viceroys and Governors report to the Throne the total amounts of the sums held in reserve, as above directed, and of these sums refunded.

As to the granaries, they will be of important service. The transport of grain from the south having thus been exchanged for a cash payment in silver, careful regulations ought to be made for the future supply: that is for the selection, purchase, shipment, receipt, storage and preparation of the (grain for the Imperial use), and for the prevention of corrupt practices after it has been placed in the granaries.

(Inclosure in No.)

Let the Director General of the Grain Transport and the Grain Supervisors of the Board Of Revenue consult together and decide upon satisfactory regulations for these various matters and report back to Us within two Months. On no account let there be the least delay. Let this Edict be made known to all. Respect this.

(Note - It is the purpose of the Government to go into the market and purchase such supplies as may be needed by the Court, and the granaries will still be needed for storage. Translator.)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
6
1901
ASST SECRETARY

Confirm. adh

From Peking, September 6,1901

Received Sept.6;1:00P. M.

Conf'd dear 9

SecState

Washington.

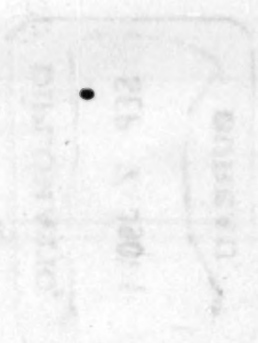
Sixth. Edicts awaited have arrived. Signature will take place to morrow morning. Peking will be evacuated by the 17th.September, expeditionary forces to evacuate province by the 22nd.

R o c k h i l l.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 7 1901
BUREAU.

Ciphered by J. S. M.

September 6, 1901 189 2:00P.M.



No. 728.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECEIVED OCT 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 29 1901 BUREAU

September 6th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the Secretary of State.

Asked permission Oct. 21

Oct. 29/1 Trans. Con. to Hay. Mailed to him 9th 6 copies of Sheet of Cons. Regs. No. 1173.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1173

Subject: Preliminary regulations adopted by the recently Board of National Administration. Their purport.

No. 728.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 6th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C,

Sir :

I have the honor to inclose a translation of a series of preliminary regulations which have been adopted by the recently organized Board of National Administration, the establishment of which was reported at length in a despatch from this Legation, dated May 2nd, last.

The present inclosure, although somewhat verbose, is interesting as showing the real purpose of the Board to be the reorganization of the Government on more modern and more efficient lines. The sentiments expressed are conservative, but no doubt wisely so under the circumstances which prevail, and it is plain that there is no intention to imitate the pace set by the reformers of 1898. There is an evident desire to study the methods of the West, and without adopting Western civilization as a whole, to adapt to Chinese conditions those

institutions

institutions which may seem likely to add strength to the State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Inclosure,

Translation of preliminary regulations, as above.

Enclosure in Despatch 728.

Translation

From the Pekin Sin-wên Hui Pao.

(An Official paper.)

Aug. 20th. 1901.

Regulations proposed by the Board of National Administration, (also known as the "Board of Reforms"), for the managements of its affairs.

"The following rules were sent from Si-an to the various high provincial authorities, and copied for this journal.

Formerly the Grand Council had charge of general affairs of State, but there has now been established a separate department, the Board of National Administration, whose leaders are drawn from the Grand Council. To these are added other princes and high ministers. The duties of this Board are of the greatest importance, and the whole Empire is anticipating great benefit from its action. It will be necessary for the officials charged with these duties to exert themselves to cope with difficulties and not to shirk trouble nor fly from any ill-feeling that may be engendered. Authority for the changes projected is found in the Imperial Edict of the 16th. of the Twelfth Moon of last year. (Jan. 29th. 1901.)

If Metropolitan and Provincial officials are really able to be of one mind and by a verification of facts seek to know the truth, are not the conversion of poverty into wealth and of weakness into strength all involved in this? But, if those charged with the management of affairs do not understand, and if those discharging the duties are not diligent, do not abandon their self-seeking and correct old abuses, although the methods adopted may be excellent, there can be no real gain.

There is the ancient example of Hsi-ning for a warning beacon and the recent events of 1898 to induce caution. These should be deeply pondered and carefully considered. In managing these affairs we ought not to fear difficulty, but we may not be ignorant of the difficulties. In establishing a plan, although we ought not to fol-

Translation

From the Peking Gin-wan Hui Pao.

(An Official Paper.)

Aug. 30th. 1903.

"The following rules were sent from Si-an to the various high provincial authorities, and copied for this journal.

Formerly the Grand Council had charge of general affairs of State, but there has now been established a separate department, the Board of National Administration, whose leaders are drawn from the Grand Council. To these are added other princes and high ministers. The duties of this Board are of the greatest importance, and the whole Empire is anticipating great benefit from its action. It will be necessary for the officials charged with these duties to exert themselves to cope with difficulties and not to shirk trouble nor fly from any ill-feeling that may be engendered. Authority for the changes projected is found in the Imperial Edict of the 10th of the Twelfth Moon of last year. (Jan. 20th. 1903.)

If Metropolitan and Provincial officials are really able to put one mind and by a verification of facts seek to know the truth, are not the conversion of poverty into wealth and of weakness into strength all involved in this? But, if those charged with the management of affairs do not understand, and if those discharging the duties are not diligent, do not abandon their self-seeking and cherish old abuses, although the methods adopted may be excellent, there can be no real gain.

There is the ancient example of Mai-ming for a warning beacon and the recent events of 1898 to induce caution. Those should be deeply pondered and carefully considered. In managing these affairs we ought not to fear difficulty, but we may not be ignorant of the difficulties. In establishing a plan, although we ought not to fol-

low the crowd, we may not refuse to consult with the crowd. To collect the opinions of many has great advantages. To promote public and forget private aims, this is the very foundation. To combine Chinese and Western ideas and harmonize them will be very proper. This is important. Legislation must not be rash else it can not be carried out. This indicates how we should proceed. To know your men and suit the offices to them, and then see that they complete their duties, this is getting home. Now certain regulations have been proposed for the commencement of this work, as follows;-

1. In our Board, under the Prince and the Ministers there should be appointed two Proctors and eight or ten Chiefs of Departments, who should be selected in accordance with the Imperial Edict, which requires them to be men of pure heart and acquainted with affairs. Of Metropolitan officials, all under the rank of Directors and Sub-Directors, and of Provincials all under the rank of Taotai, down to and including commoners, are eligible for selection. In selecting men for leading positions we must consider their disposition, character, abilities, and reputation, that the purpose of the Court may be made manifest to employ men of worth without regard to seniority, thus getting rid entirely of the old abuses of favoritism and the coveting of vain reputation.

As to the ceremonies in the intercourse between the higher and lower members of the Board, there should be a more strict observance of etiquette than is employed in the various Boards and yamens. The affairs of State (with which our Board is concerned) are most weighty, and without worthy men the duties can not be properly discharged, and having employed them they ought to be treated with extra respect.

2. The thousand and ten thousand matters connected with government may all be summed up in this one word;- Promote prosperity and remove abuses. Prosperity ought to be promoted; that it is not promoted is due to the fact that at the introduction of any unusual

nethed the black-haired race is frightened, because they like the accustomed and with difficulty reconcile themselves to the new. Abuses ought to be removed; that they are not removed is because those who practice them find in them a refuge, depend upon them for food and clothing, and, if one of their number be removed from office, all make trouble.

Now having received an Imperial Edict commanding us to deal with these matters, we ought first of all to get rid of the abuses of shilly-shallying and holding back for fear of giving offense. In discharging these duties, only when legislation is not rash can it be carried out. Not only will these who go contrary and make trouble be punished according to the statute for the punishment of disobedience to an Imperial Edict, but those who in carrying out such edicts are not energetic will be punished according to the statute concerning corruption in office. Before undertaking these duties at all the first thing necessary is to manifest resolution like an upright pillar, then may one accomplish the splitting of the bamboo (i.e. the difficult task). The Book of History says;- "Hold fast the golden mean"; and again;-"Only with decision of character can there be completion of a work." These words sum up the case.

3. In establishing this Board of Administration we follow for the most part the idea of the San Ssŭ (Three Boards) of the Sung Dynasty in their institution of the Office of Regulations, but we make some modifications. The changes proposed by Wang Ang-shih (a Minister of that period) consisted in collecting taxes on the unripened grain, the drafting of one soldier from every ten families, the tax on land areas, and the construction of water-ways. He took counsel privately with his guests and companions, and arranged a series of regulations for enforcement throughout the Empire, thus abandoning the custom of consulting (with the people) and adopting what is generally approved; so that high and low alike regarded his nethod as unsuitable.

But we have now reverently received the clear orders of the Throne that the high officials, Metropolitan and Provincial, should give the Government the benefit of their experience and wisdom, and await the Imperial adoption or rejection of their advice. (That is, there is a desire to learn public opinion.) Admirable words, these of His Majesty, greatly surpassing these of the ancients.

The memorials of the various officials are all to be turned over to the Board of National Administration for examination and classification, to determine whether or not their recommendations can be carried into effect. At the commencement of this work it is necessary first of all to examine them with careful attention; those that can not be put into practice should be temporarily laid aside, but properly arranged, and the difficulties in the way of their practical application should be stated to the Board for its consideration. Those suggestions that can be put into practice should be separated, the less urgent from the more urgent, and consideration should then be given to their need of modification. For, although an official may make a suggestion worthy of being taken up, and though his explanation of its purpose may be very good, it does not follow that his plan should be carried out in its entirety. It must be deliberated upon by the Board of National Administration which will decide upon its merits and defects. Having selected what is most valuable in the plan, the Board will request an Edict authorizing its being put into operation. Or, should several officials or several tens of officials unite in recommending some plan worthy of adoption, their memorials should be collected together and classified, their repetitions omitted and their deficiencies supplied. Then an Edict may be requested directing the plan to be put into execution.

The two characters, "cheng", "wu", (affairs of government) embrace in their meaning ten thousand different matters; and yet so far there are less than a hundred officials who have sent in any suggestions. There are advantages to be promoted and evils to be

removed, yet a large number of officials, both Metropolitan and Provincial, have not spoken upon these matters. The Board of National Administration, therefore, must itself deliberate and decide upon some plan of action, and having determined what is most feasible, will petition for an Edict to put it into practice. Afterwards as Edicts shall be received carrying these various suggestions into effect, they must be collected into a volume, thus gradually forming a set of records on the matter of Government Administration, for these affairs are not to be managed by a slight exertion nor are they to be considered as the passing events of a single day. The most urgent thing is to search for men of eminence to assist in executing these wise plans. But if the regulations of the ordinary yamens are to be followed;that is, whenever any important matter of government demands attention, if the officials of the Six Boards and the Nine Ministers are to send in their memorials, and from these one is to be selected to be put into general operation by the Board of National Administration and afterwards reported upon again by the officials of the various provinces, the whole thing is reduced to a mere empty form, a beginning without an end, and a serious hindrance to any reforms that have in view the strengthening of the State.

4. The affairs of government are numerous and troublesome. Therefore the suggestions of the various officials having been classified and a selection made from them, they should be referred to various departments, each department of the Board having its own particular work to which it is specially devoted; such for instance as Government Organization, Education, Examinations, Administration, Relation of the State to Wealth, Military Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Industries, and Punitive Law. Although some of these matters require more urgent attention than others, there are none which do not require examination and settlement. Each Department, too, should have its own work classified. For instance, under Government Organization there is included matters civil and military, the abolition or consolidation of offices, increase and reduction. Under

4. The affairs of government are numerous and complicated.
Therefore the functions of the various officials having been clearly and a selection made from them, they should be referred to various departments, each department of the Board having its own particular work to which it is specially devoted; such for instance as Government Organization, Education, Home Relations, Administration, Relation of the State to Wealth, Military Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industries, and Punitive Law. Although some of these subjects require more urgent attention than others, there are none which do not require examination and settlement. Each Department, too, should have its own work classified. For instance, under Government Organization there is included matters civil and military, the abolition or consolidation of offices, increase and reduction. Under

Education there is embraced the affairs of the Kue-tzŭ-chien (School of the Sons of the Empire), the colleges of the Prefectures, Departments and Districts, all Provincial schools and colleges, the publication of newspapers, translation departments, schools of language, surveying and drawing, astronomy and mathematics. Under the head of Examinations are included those for the Degree of Provincial Licentiate, those for the Master and Doctor's Degrees, and the special examinations. Government Administration embraces clearing up of litigation, the collection of taxes, control of the wild tribes, the tithing,and police. Under the head of the Relation of the State to Wealth there is embraced a very wide field. Agriculture, the improvement of water-ways, colonization, cattle raising, forestry, customs and tolls, land tax and personal service, mining, railways, "cash" notes, silver notes, salt gabelle, transport, granaries, loans, the various government establishments for the manufacture of cotton and silk - all these are included. Military affairs embrace matters connected with naval and land forces, methods of drill, strategy, pay, camp regulations, arms, fortifications, the construction of camps, mobilization, the discharge of extra forces, etc. Foreign Affairs refer to the appointment of Ministers to Foreign countries, the collection of duties on foreign goods, missionary matters, travellers, and all matters pertaining to the treaties and to International Law. All these things belong to this department. Commerce really forms an important sub-division under the heading of the Relation of the State to Wealth, but it should be assigned to a department by itself that it may receive the attention due to its importance. All matters connected with manufacturing belong to the Department of Industries. The Department devoted to Punitive Law should make a comparative study of this and International Law, and a supplement should be prepared which may be of use in the settlement of cases between the Christians and non-Christians. Thus in dealing with these affairs each matter will have its own department to which it can be referred, and the official and secretary concerned

having agreed upon a feasible method of procedure, should refer the matter to the Proctors for further consideration, and these, having deliberated and agreed together on a just decision, should report to the Board for its examination and approval, and only after this may the Imperial sanction be asked.

5. In modifying the Government the most important things to be considered are two. In the first place the old customs were good, but, having been in operation a long time, a great many abuses and obstructions have grown up. The administration of the law should be thoroughly reformed and restored to its early condition. In the second place what is lacking in the Chinese law should be supplied by an admixture of western law, so that in time we may gradually become wealthy and streng. The law should abandon (slavish adherence to) precedent, choosing only what is good and following that. In every matter we should, with attentive minds, make careful inquiry. All Chinese books on government matters, together with the various sorts of Western books which have been translated at Shanghai, should be bought and kept in the office of the Board. Japan is of the same continent with ourselves; her change of methods is quite recent, and she has attained to strength and prosperity. Her experience has been so nearly like our own that we may derive instruction from it. The Chinese Minister to Japan, therefore, should be directed to make a report of all the changes in government methods that have been adopted and that have proved advantageous, and send it to us; and all the Chinese Ministers to the various countries should be instructed to report the various financial measures, military laws, commercial and industrial legislation which prevail abroad, selecting the most important measures, classifying them, and submitting them to us for our consideration.

6. The object of the establishment of this Board of Administration is to promote the independence of China. China's weakness is due to her poverty. The strength of foreign Powers is due to their wealth. Deliverance from poverty, therefore, is the very beginning

and foundation of independence. But the commencement of reform ought not by any means to wait upon the attainment of wealth. At present China has but a slender thread of life, merely the loyalty of her people; and at a time when bands of brigands are spread abroad, mutually deceiving and inciting one another, if the very first thing done is to search the Empire for money it will shortly be said that of the thousand benefits promised and the hundred ills from which men are to be delivered, not one of the former has been gained nor one of the latter removed. Such a method is a direct oppression of the people and will alienate men's hearts. Though you may have very excellent plans they will be difficult to carry out. But let us first remove one or two of the abuses complained of throughout the Empire, and carry into execution one or two of the things most desired, and we will cause the people of the whole Empire to know that the reforms projected by the Court really have in view the promotion of the prosperity of the people and the removal of the ills from which they suffer. Men will then sincerely rejoice to comply (with the Imperial will). In all matters let there be a purpose to search out the facts and afterwards every edict issued will operate like running water. Heretofore there have been debts to the foreign Powers unpaid, now there is the pressure of the indemnity, amounting to more than Tls. 20,000,000 per annum. How are we to obtain such a sum? There are but two roads to wealth; one is to increase the revenues, (lit. "Open the springs"), and the other is to economize in expenditure. An increase of the revenues will be either too gradual to meet the pressing demand, or it will be a case of "Seeking money and incurring odium". This therefore is not so good as practicing economy in expenditure. Economy in expenditure means nothing else than the discharge of useless troops and the saving of their pay, the discharge of extra officials and the saving of their salaries, the abolition of useless offices and factories and the saving of the money spent on them. Pay for soldiers, official salaries, and other expenditures are all the very flesh and blood of the peo-

ple of the Empire. This consumption of the flesh and blood of the people in extravagance is the pressing calamity of our time. These useless expenditures continue as heretofore, and if any further demands be made, it will be like crushing the bones to get the marrow in order to fulfill the demands of foreigners. Not only would the hearts of the people be embittered, but the Court itself can not bear to adopt such a method..The proper plan is to cut off entirely all useless expenditure in order to pay the indemnities and loans. And if this should prove insufficient, then afterwards further demands may be made from the people. Thus we may in some measure promote the properity of the Empire and meet the desires of the people.

7. The Edicts of last year strictly forbade the use of such terms as "Conservative" and"Liberal", (lit. "old" and "new"),the wrangling over "Chinese" and "Foreign", a state of affairs which caused the high Ministers of the Government themselves to join with one another or to be separated according as they held to the "new" or the "old", and which brought calamity upon the Empire. This evil extended even to the literary classes. The result of the Liberal policy was the rebellion of K'ang Yu-wei, that of the Conservative, the Boxer uprising. The Court was too anxious to eat, and the whole Empire was disturbed in mind. Foreign nations were filled with scorn and China was covered with shame.

Now we ought to abandon our prejudices and yield reverence to the holy decrees, casting away all falsehood and crookedness. But these who highly esteem Western methods never inquire into the real foundations, being over-hasty to put these methods into operation, thus going to excess in the effort to realize their good purposes. In urging a reform of methods they continually point to Japan as an example. Do they not know that the territory of Japan is limited in extent and that the customs of her people are uniform, so that it is easy to execute the Imperial will? Moreover this citing of a foreign nation as a reason for learning foreign ways reminds one of

the people of Ts'u learning the language of Ch'i, which was originally not very different from their own. Such a change is very easily introduced and quickly accomplished. (Note. - The idea is that the Japanese, being foreigners, do not greatly differ from other foreigners, and that their adoption of Western ways, therefore, would be much easier than for the Chinese. This mistaken notion has been combated by editorials in the native press.) China, however, with its more than 40,000 li of territory, has existed through more than two thousand years, and has never known heretofore what sort of a thing Western learning was. In the South and East certain provinces have begun the adoption of Western customs, and say there is nothing to fear or suspect in Western methods. But the people of the North and West are simple in their habits; their eyes and ears have had no broad experience, and to abruptly order them to change their manners is no wiser than the sounding of a cymbal for a deaf man to hear or the endeavor to peel a water-nut with a lotus stem. In reforming the customs, therefore, it is decidedly difficult to make a plan of universal adaptability which may be put in operation among all the people of the whole Empire. The plan must be adjusted to the character of the locality and developed according to the circumstances and prosperity of the people. Moreover in adopting Western methods we must remember that there are differences in Western forms of government and in Western industries. If we desire to obtain the material benefits of their civilization we must first learn their hearts. The hearts of Western men are interested in the public welfare, while those of the Chinese, for the most part, are devoted to selfish concerns. Western literature is terse, Chinese literature is too elaborate. The things of the West are genuine, those of the Chinese, for the most part, are shams. The speech of Western men is reliable, that of the Chinese largely false. Thus, naturally, the two races are very unlike, and in endeavoring to adopt their civilization we get no more than the outside. Though ten thousand men should join together in the effort and labor through a hundred years it would

be very difficult to complete the transformation.

From the first year of T'ung-chih (1862) down to the present, there has never been a time when we have not talked of foreign affairs. Institutions and factories have grown up like a forest, and ships and cannon have outnumbered the clouds; yet in thirty years what effective change has been completed? The reason for our failure is that while, among Western people in their undertakings, a thousand men are of one mind - to secure the prosperity of the State - and in securing the prosperity of the State benefit individuals as well, among the Chinese, in their affairs, a hundred men have a hundred minds, each seeking his own advantage, and, while some profit and others do not, the State does not obtain the least benefit. It is for this reason that shares are not sold and that corporations are dissolved. In undertakings which the foreigner finds profitable the Chinese, in their endeavors to imitate, find nothing but losses to make good. The hearts of the Chinese must first be rectified, and then they may imitate the excellent methods of the West. But to straighten the foundations and to cleanse the fountain, this is not a task for one man.

8. In removing abuses a beginning must be made by the Board of National Administration. At present the Military Archives Office and the Office of the Imperial Institutes follow the custom of recommending men for promotion once in every three years, advancing or degrading them without regard to rank, and giving sudden promotion to those who can pay the price. Now we have received an Imperial Edict to the effect that His Imperial Majesty is seeking for earnest and upright men who are acquainted with affairs, and that in employing them he will not follow the custom of waiting three years for recommendations to promotion, so that he may avoid the wrangling and intrigue of those who are hoping for quick advancement. The clerks of the Board will be treated according to the custom which prevails in the Grand Council, and will be promoted to official positions as a reward for good service.

9. In important matters of government careful inquiry must be made into the essentials, and, the members of the Board being divided between Pekin and Si-an, are compelled to carry on their deliberations by messages to and fro. In such matters, therefore, it may be best to wait until after the return of the Court, when we shall be able to carry on our investigations and deliberations more satisfactorily. But plans for the correction of abuses and the promotion of the welfare of the people can be put into operation at once. The Board of National Administration must memorialize the Throne and obtain the necessary Edicts, that they may thus fulfill the hopes of the Empire.

10. The success of government depends upon the character of the men employed. In this respect there is no difference between the present and ancient times. No matter how carefully and thoroughly the Board of National Administration may plan, other Ministers of the State, whether in the Capital or in the provinces, must with genuine purpose and energetic effort remove the old abuses before the there can be any real reformation.

This Board had control of all matters concerned with the general administration throughout the Empire, and ought to gather from far and wide the eminent and worthy and trust to their various abilities. If men are wanting in these talents, we ought not to be influenced by our private feelings (to secure their appointment to office.) And, having found the right sort of men, we ought not to allow their want of rank to prevent their employment. The Court, in using men, is uniformly just in its treatment of them, and it is right, therefore, that the Board of National Administration, in proposing the foregoing regulations in rough outline for a beginning, should not go beyond the Imperial Edict (which commands us) "To seek the public weal and forget private interests, and to really search for facts." Thus the assessment and collection of the revenues that may be needed for the expenses of the Board, now that it

is established, form a matter which does not at all concern these preliminary regulations, and we must wait until after the return of the Court to take the matter into consideration."

No. 729.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEXED BUREAU
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1901
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Returned from Secretary's room July '09

September 7th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Russia in Manchuria. Situation at Niuchwang. Probable attitude of the Powers. Protection of American trade. Another possible view as to Russian develppment in Siberia and Eastern Asia.

No. 729.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my telegram of the 2nd instant, and continuing the subject matter thereof, I have the honor to report that there are no developments known here in the situation at Newchwang, nor as to the general Russian question in Manchuria that have not been already fully reported to the Department. Legation despatches Nos. 499, 518, 520, 534, 582, 661, 665, 671, 676, and 707 all refer to or discuss the subject.

A preliminary agreement was entered into November 11th, 1900--June 30th, 1901, by the Tartar General of Moukden and the Russian Admiral Alexieff, practically turning over all Manchuria to the Russians and with amendments afterwards proposed thereto giving them the exclusive privilege of developing mines, building railroads and other material improvements therein. Effective possession was thus taken of the whole of Manchuria including Newchwang. The interior and local Governments,

ments, military and civil, have been generally operated since by Chinese under Russian military supervision, but at Newchwang the Russians have taken possession of everything and assumed absolute control, establishing an exclusive Russian Provisional Government, increasing, some of collecting and appropriating all customs taxes.

An attempt was made last spring by the Russians to embody the terms of the Alexieff agreement and amendments into a treaty to which the Chinese were ready to give their assent, and would have done so except for the notices served upon them by the United States, Japan and other Governments. It is now expected that negotiations will soon again be entered upon for the same purpose. China is very anxious to begin, and hopes for a settlement more favorable to her than the former terms. Russia, it is said, is in no hurry to take the matter up. I am reliably informed that about four weeks ago Li Hung-chang sent a man to the Russian Minister to say they were ready to negotiate. The Minister replied that Russia would not negotiate until the Court had returned to Peking, and it was assured that there existed a reliable Chinese Government strong enough to carry out whatever agreements might be made, and further that Russia would insist upon all the conditions formerly demanded.

manded. It is impossible to ascertain here just what position any of the Foreign Governments will take, but judging from the agreement made between Russia and England in 1898, by which Russia agreed not to enter the Yangtze basin (claimed as England's sphere of influence) with railroads and other developments, and England agreed to leave the country beyond the Great Wall to Russia for the same purpose, and from England's attitude since, it is evident that no very potent protest will be made by her. Germany under the Kiaochao Lease claims the exclusive rights to all mines and railroad developments in Shantung, hence she cannot consistently be expected to enter serious opposition. France will not oppose Russia. Japan, so the Minister informs me, will not oppose any reasonable arrangement which Russia may make for the protection of her railroads and other property interests in Manchuria, but will object to other exclusive privileges. To what extent they will carry their opposition now he is not certain, but he says it was definitely determined last Spring that if Russia had insisted upon the Chinese signing the then proposed treaty, Japan would have mobilized her army.

It must not be forgotten that in the settlement of the Powers with China to be concluded with the signing of the

Protocol

Protocol to-day, that Russia secures over 180,000,000 of Rubles supposed to cover all her loss and damage growing out of the troubles of last year, so that whatever concession she exacts in the proposed negotiations will be in the nature of punitive damages.

It is supposed that Russia now has in Manchuria outside of her Port Arthur garrison, about thirty thousand regular troops, and ten thousand railroad guards recruited for that especial purpose. Russia's railroad and other interests in Manchuria are enormous, and it is to be presumed that she will negotiate to adequately and permanently conserve them, and that in doing so she will undoubtedly finally acquire sovereign control thereof. It is not a pleasant prospect for us to contemplate, for, judging by the past, she will probably so discriminate against foreign products at the ports or differentiate against them during their movement to the interior as to seriously hamper, if not destroy, foreign trade.

You will see from Consul Miller's despatches that he thinks Russia is doing her best to embarrass trade at Newchwang in order to drive it to her new port of Dalny at Talien Wan, but it can matter little to us at what particular point our goods

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enter Manchuria, except, that for a large part, distribution would be less expensive from Newchwang than from elsewhere. I do not know with what effect protests against any discriminations or differentiations against foreign imports may be made, nor to what length it may be deemed best to carry them; but certainly when we take into consideration our treaties with China, the conditions under which Russia has taken possession of Manchuria, and the fact that she has conjointly with the other Powers successfully negotiated a settlement of her large money indemnity, we might properly, if Japan and Great Britain would do likewise, demand that in whatever agreement Russia and China may make the status quo ante as to trade shall be provided for and preserved, that the Newchwang customs be at once turned back to the control of the Chinese, and that all Manchuria should be left free to help pay the enormous indemnity of which Russia gets the lion share. If not possible to provide against freight differentiation to foreign goods entering Siberia and Russia this way, the point where such differentiation should begin ought at least to be as far interior as the northern line of Manchuria.

There is another point of view worthy of consideration. Russia will have her great Trans-Siberian railway completed

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in another year. Its main terminal point will be at Dalny, the ice-free commercial port near Port Arthur. This will open up to settlement and development the only great territory, still left on the globe, so favored with soil and climate as to promise great agricultural development and its concomitant of a strong people and resultant great trade progress. Its contiguity to the United States, and the possibility of connecting its great railroad system by direct lines of steamers across the Pacific with our own transcontinental routes make friendly political and trade relations between the two peoples most desirable and important. If such relations can be established and maintained without any particular or specific alliance, it will make this trade route, which will practically encircle the globe, one of inexpressible potency and of mutual benefit.

England has been losing in the past few years much of both her political and trade supremacy, and especially is this the case in the Orient. These facts ought not to be lost sight of in planning for immediate or future action upon the question under discussion.

Since writing the above I have received another despatch from Consul Miller, copy of which I enclose, giving valuable

information

information obtained during his recent visit to Dalny, and making suggestions which throw additional light upon this whole question.

The situation as to kerosene oil is very suggestive and emphasises the necessity of coming to some early understanding with Russia upon the whole matter.

Mr. Rockhill, with whom I have talked over the whole subject, and who is perfectly familiar therewith, will reach home soon after the arrival of this despatch, and can give you further necessary detailed information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure,

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger, September 2nd, 1901.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 729.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger,

No. 29

Newchwang, Sept. 2nd, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

M.P. and E.E. of the U.S.A.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that during my visit to Port Arthur and Dalny I had two extended interviews with the Woldemar Sakharof Chief Engineer and Manager of Harbor and Town Construction in Talien Wan. I have secured material for a full report on Dalny which I am now preparing for the Department, a copy of which I shall forward to you when completed.

There are some things that I learned that should be known by you at once.

First - Mr. Sakharof informed me that the Chinese customs would not be established on the railroad this side of Tieling. This is the practical head of navigation on the river Liao and the point where the railroad line meets the main river about 200 miles above here.

The adjustment of freight rates from this point to the interior they will no doubt be able to force the import trade over their line to Dalny.

He also very frankly informed me that they expected to be able to establish some regulations that would keep American

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 747

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger,

No. 59

Newchwang, Sept. 2nd, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

M.P. and M.M. of the U.S.A.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that during my visit to Port Arthur and Dalny I had two extended interviews with the Woldemar Saldarof Chief Engineer and Manager of Harbor and Town Construction in Talien Wan. I have secured material for a full report on Dalny which I am now preparing for the Department, a copy of which I shall forward to you when completed.

There are some things that I learned that should be known by you at once.

First - Mr. Saldarof informed me that the Chinese customs would not be established on the railroad this side of Tieling. This is the practical head of navigation on the river Liao and the point where the railroad line meets the main river about 200 miles above here.

The adjustment of freight rates from this point to the interior they will no doubt be able to force the import trade over their line to Dalny.

He also very frankly informed me that they expected to be able to establish some regulations that would keep American

Kerosene out of Manchuria and give the market exclusively to Russian oil. He would not advise me what plan they proposed using to do this but said it would be done.

As the amount now used of American oil in Manchuria is between three and four hundred thousand taels worth per year imported through Newchwang, and no doubt an equal amount through Port Arthur, it is already a matter of considerable consequence.

Regarding American flour and piece goods he said no restrictions would be made as Russia at present was not in a position to provide for this trade.

My opinion is, however, that it will be only a few years when she will want the exclusive trade of these articles.

The American Trading Co. have been endeavoring to secure a place in Dalny to build a Kerosene godown in which to store American oil. Mr. Sakharof has refused them permission to keep American Kerosene there because it competes with Russian oil, and thus the beautiful scheme of an absolutely free port at Dalny is found to be free only when it does not conflict with Russian products.

Whenever it is desired to stop the importation of products that compete with Russian goods they willbe able to do so either by freight traffics on railroads, or by some municipal regulations at Dalny.

All Americans and British whom I have met in Manchuria who have had business relations with the Russians are univer-

sal in their belief of the total unreliability of both the official and mercantile classes.

There is a total absence of faith in anything Russian.

This is not the result of my own experiences, nor the reflection of my own opinion, but it is the universal opinion of all the people who have had business relations with them in Manchuria.

All of these things I consider important that you should know, that you may be the better able to protect American interests in the settlement of future relations.

Russian methods are so varied, devious and uncertain, that I have absolutely no faith in our being able to maintain an open door in Manchuria by any agreement with Russia.

The Port of Newchwang and the river Liao is the true key to free trade in Manchuria, and I would therefore suggest that this port and river be kept out of Russian hands and influence; that a concession for an extended International Settlement for this place be secured; that free rights to own and work, develop and maintain mines and railroads be granted persons of nationality; that the navigation of the river be kept free to all and that the fort at the mouth of the river be destroyed.

By this means the trade of Manchuria can be kept free to all the world. It will be a check to the absolute domination of Russia.

If the political domination of Manchuria falls into the

Kerosene out of Manchuria and give the market exclusively to Russian oil. He would not advise me what plan they proposed using to do this but said it would be done.

As the amount now used of American oil in Manchuria is

all in their belief of the total unreliability of both the official and mercantile classes.

There is a total absence of faith in anything Russian.

This is not the result of my own experiences, nor the reflection of my own opinion, but it is the universal opinion of all the people who have had business relations with them in Manchuria.

All of these things I consider important that you should know, that you may be the better able to protect American interests in the settlement of future relations.

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If the political domination of Manchuria falls into the

hands of Russia, American interests will be short-lived, and Russia will build here a colony so strong that in a few years the remainder of China will be at her mercy.

The importance of Russia as a productive Section to maintain her army and navy is better appreciated when it is understood that the volume of food stuffs exported from Newchwang alone in 1899 was over eight hundred thousand tons.

A country that will maintain a population of fifteen millions of people and export through one of its ports this tremendous quantity of food is a most desirable country to capture and is a most substantial country in which to build up a powerful Military for further conquests.

Newchwang and the river Liao is the true key to Manchuria and the only like of defence to be maintained free as a protection against Russia, and every effort should be exerted to this end.

I have also to report that a succession of hills between the bays of Talien Wan and Chinchau were being well fortified by the Russians.

This narrow neck of land is dotted with hills so that perfect natural fortifications are easily constructed, thus putting off all possibility of approach of forces by land to either Dalny or Port Arthur.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry B. Miller.
U.S.Consul, Newchwang.

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU,
Confirm receipt.
Give to press.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP 9 9 43 AM 1901

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CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
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1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Peking, Received Sept. 9, 1901.

Sept. 21, 1901. Free entry requested for Mr. Rockhill & Mr. Hub. J. Smith. Complaints in this line Sept. 11

SecState,

Washington,

Protocol signed seventh. Rockhill left eighth.

Conger.

4.22 P. M.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 9 1901
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 9 10 10 AM 1901
MAIL CLERK'S OFFICE

Rec'd Sept. 12

From PEKING,

September 9, 1901.

Received 9:45 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Shall I demand from Chinese Government the return of former United States concession Tientsin? It is very small, no Americans residing or likely to reside there, and its only value is the remote contingency of requiring a place to land troops. See Denby's correspondence on the subject in 1895 and 1896; my despatches 499 and 551 and Squier's 677. General international settlement impossible.

C O N G E R.

Ciphered by Miss Greer,

September 9, 1901. 189 10:10 M.

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U.S.Consul, Newchwang.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 780.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 19 1901 BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE OCT 19 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file. add

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. OCT 19 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

8 Encls. Writ desp. Supp. 4 - City - Mission

Bureau of Rolls & Library JAN 8 1902

September 10th, 1901.

Ack serially Oct. 21

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting duplicate printed copies of further meetings of Diplomatic Corps.

(Despatch No. 610, April 17th, 1901).

No. 782.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Mr. Squiers' despatch No. 610, of April 17th last,- I have the honor to enclose duplicate copies of Minutes of further meetings of the Diplomatic Corps of May 1, 7, 9, 11, 22 and June 28; meeting of Committe on Indemnities, July 27 and meeting Committee on Conservancy of the Whangpoo, July 16, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Minutes of Meeting of May 1st, 1901.
2. " " " 7th, 1901.
3. " " " 9th, 1901.
4. " " " 11th, 1901.
5. " " " 22nd, 1901.

Enclosures- continued.

6. Minutes of Meeting of June 28th, 1901.

7. Minutes of Meeting of Committe on Conservancy of the Whangpoo, July 16th, 1901.

8. Minutes of Meeting of Committee on Indemnities, July 27th, 1901.

Quarante-troisième séance du Corps Diplomatique
du 1er mai 1901

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne sous la Présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents:

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Le Doyen informe ses Collègues qu'il a reçu des Plénipotentiaires Chinois une note en réponse à sa lettre concernant le cérémonial pour la réception des Ministres. Il la mettra en circulation.

M. Pichon donne lecture d'une lettre de **M. Joostens** déclarant qu'il a reçu de nouvelles demandes d'indemnités, s'élevant environ à Tls. 175,000. Elles seront à ajouter à la réclamation de la Belgique qui se montait à 31 millions de francs.

M. de Mumm a aussi reçu de nouvelles demandes d'indemnités; il croit inutile d'en indiquer le montant car, à la suite des réductions qui seront certainement faites sur le total précédemment indiqué, elles se confondront avec le chiffre antérieur.

M. le **Marquis Salvago** fait une déclaration analogue.

M. Pichon donne lecture du rapport de la Commission de paiement des Indemnités. (Voir aux documents).

Divers Ministres expriment le désir de faire prendre copie de ce rapport. Plusieurs exemplaires existent déjà et tout le Corps Diplomatique pourra être pourvu de ce document avant deux jours.

M. de Giers s'est procuré un certain nombre de données dont il croit devoir faire part à ses collègues. Il a également eu un long entretien avec Sir Robert Hart, et il a recueilli des renseignements qui lui paraissent dignes de l'examen de la Commission. Il expose rapidement les conclusions qu'il a tirées de ses observations et rédigera pour ses Collègues une note où il les consignera. Elle circulera avant la prochaine séance.

M. de Mumm pense qu'à ce moment les procès-verbaux des séances de la Commission seront aussi imprimés.

M. de Giers dit que leur lecture sera très utile pour demander des instructions aux Gouvernements.

M. Pichon observe que le rapport contient à peu près toutes les indications qui ont été fournies à la Commission et qui sont nécessaires pour permettre de demander des instructions.

La prochaine séance est fixée au mardi 7 mai. Outre le rapport de la Commission de paiement des indemnités, on aura sans doute à y examiner la dernière communication du Maréchal Comte de Waldersée.

Au sujet de cette communication, **M. de Giers** tient à faire une déclaration. Il a reçu un télégramme du Général de Wogack qui n'a pu assister à la réunion des généraux où ont été prises les décisions mentionnées dans la lettre du Maréchal, et qui entend ne pas être lié par elles.

Le séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire — Signé: A. D'ANTHOUARD

Le Doyen — Signé: B. J. DE COLOGAN

Quarante-quatrième séance du Corps Diplomatique

du 7 mai 1901

La séance est ouverte, à dix heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la Présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, du Japon, de Russie et des Pays-Bas et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

M. le Marquis Salvago empêché s'est excusé et s'est fait remplacer par le Baron Vitale, Secrétaire-Interprète de la Légation d'Italie.

M. Pichon demande à ses Collègues au nom de la Commission du paiement des indemnités, d'autoriser M. von Bohlen, Secrétaire de cette Commission, à assister à la séance.

Cette proposition ne soulève aucune objection.

M. de Mumm demande à soumettre au Corps Diplomatique une liste de communications auxquelles il serait nécessaire de répondre le plus tôt possible.

Ce sont 1°, une lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai du 9 avril, concernant l'amélioration du cours du Whampoo.

2°, une lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai du 27 mars, concernant l'application des tarifs douaniers.

3°, une lettre de Sir Ernest Satow du 27 avril, concernant le recouvrement des impôts sur le sel par le Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin.

4°, une lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Tientsin du 1er mai, concernant l'amélioration du cours du Peiho.

5°, une lettre du Maréchal Comte de Waldersée du 29 avril, concernant les articles 8 et 9 de la note collective.

6°, une lettre des Plénipotentiaires Chinois du 29 avril concernant le cérémonial.

Il faudra également demander aux Chinois des réponses à un certain nombre de lettres qui leur ont été écrites. M. le Baron d'Anthouard pourrait faire le relevé de ces lettres.

M. de Mumm tient aussi, dès le début de la séance, à déclarer que sa Légation est entièrement étrangère à la publication, faite par *l'Ostasiatische Lloyd* de Shanghai, journal allemand, d'une partie du Rapport de la Commission des Indemnités (celle qui se rapporte aux conditions d'admissibilité des réclamations des Sociétés et des particuliers. Il résulte d'informations que lui ont envoyées ses Consuls que les mêmes documents avaient été publiés à Tientsin déjà auparavant et que les conclusions de la Commission avaient été trouvées trop exclusives et avaient provoqué une vive agitation, mais on n'a pu retrouver l'auteur responsable de l'indiscrétion.

M. d'Anthouard donne lecture des rectifications au procès-verbal de la 40me séance, qui est adopté.

Les procès verbaux des 41me, 42me et 43me séances n'ont donné lieu à aucune observation.

Le Doyen a pris sur lui, en vu des indications faites sur sa Circulaire, de répondre à la Communication du Général von Gayl, concernant la constitution d'une Commission pour l'amélioration du cours du Peiho et il l'a fait d'après les décisions prises antérieurement par le Corps Diplomatique. Il donne lecture de sa lettre. (Voir la correspondance).

M. de Giers observe que le Corps Diplomatique voulait conserver la haute main dans la direction de la commission, mais il croit probable qu'un officier en aura la Présidence.

M. de Mumm remarque que ce sera le Général de Wogack.

Sir Ernest Satow rappelle que le Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Tientsin a écrit pour signaler certains points sur lesquels il semble que le Consul Général de France se soit incomplètement exprimé sur le sujet en question.

Le Doyen déclare que la Commission de rédaction se chargera de répondre à cette communication.

Suivant l'avis de **M. de Mumm,** il sera inutile que la Commission soumette sa réponse au Corps Diplomatique.

M. Pichon, président de la Commission de paiement des indemnités, a reçu de M. **Joostens** une lettre par laquelle il annonce que le gouvernement belge a été saisi de nouvelles demandes d'indemnités, s'élevant à environ Tls. 400,000 ce qui porte la réclamation de la Belgique à Fcs. 32,358,750; mais ce chiffre est un maximum qui pourra être réduit, en ce qui regarde certaines indemnités particulières.

Le Gouvernement Français a fait connaître le total de sa réclamation au 1er juillet. Il est de Fcs. 286,500,000. M. Pichon, espère que par les réductions il pourra être ramené à 280 millions.

A partir du 1er juillet, les frais d'entretien et de rapatriement des troupes seront de 6 à 7 millions de francs par mois; il est impossible de donner un chiffre exact, mais cette somme ne paraît pas devoir être dépassée.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que son Gouvernement, suivant l'exemple d'autres puissances, est décidé à inclure ses dépenses navales dans les réclamations d'Etat de l'Angleterre, ce qui les portera à environ £6,500,000.

M. de Giers demande si ces dépenses ne pourraient pas être de nouveau exceptées, si l'exemple était donné d'ailleurs.

Sir Ernest Satow répond affirmativement.

M. d'Anthouard annonce que le rapport de la Commision de paiement des indemnités sera imprimé dans les huit jours.

M. Pichon donne lecture de la lettre que M. de Giers lui a adressée le 1er mai, comme annexe à la communication que le Ministre de Russie avait faite à la séance du même jour (Voir Copie de la Correspondance).

M. de Mumm dit qu'à première vue les données de M. de Giers paraissent contredire le rapport de la Commission, mais qu'il n'en est rien.

Dans le tableau, consacré au service de la Dette, M. de Giers, après 1904, a sauté à l'année 1914. Mais justement, en 1905, le chiffre des intérêts à payer est le plus élévé, c'est à dire de Tls 24,700,500; donc la commission avait raison de dire dans son rapport que le chiffre augmente jusqu'en 1905 pour diminuer ensuite.

M. de Giers dit qu'une variation de Tls. 200,000 n'est pas énorme et qu'en suite il n'a pas pris pour le calcul du service de la dette des premières années, la somme de l'année 1904 qui n'est que de 23,935,300 taëls, mais une moyenne approximative de 27,500,000 taëls qui se rapproche beaucoup plus de l'année 1905. Il a réduit ensuite cette somme à près de 22,000,000 taëls en faisant le calcul à un autre taux.

Sir Ernest Satow: M. de Giers a apparement visé le total des dettes chinoise . Il y a fait figurer l'Emprunt des chemins de fer du Lou-han et du Northern Chinese Railway; or ces deux emprunts ne sont pas garantis par la Douane. Les contrats ne le mentionnent pas et ne parlent que d'une garantie générale donnée par la Chine.

M. de Giers déclare qu'il n'a jamais fait figurer dans son calcul ni l'Emprunt du chemin de fer Lou-han ni celui de la ligne de Newchwang dont parle le Ministre d'Angleterre. D'après le calcul fait par le ministre d'Angleterre, les intérêts de la dette pour 1901 (à payer sur le revenu de la douane) sont de 22,674,004 taëls (£= 6 taëls ⅔). Il y a quatre jours, le taux du taël de Shanghai était de 2/8 ¼, soit à peu près 3 shillings pour le Haikwan taël.

Sir Ernest Satow présente d'autres observations. Sir Robert Hart lui a dit que pour les dépenses de la Douane maritime, la Douane proprement dite absorbait par an 3,168,000 taëls; le Taotai et son personnel 450,000 taëls; les phares 420,000 taëls, en tout 4,038 000 taëls.

D'après des explications de l'inspecteur général, les "net imports" représentent la valeur des marchandises après le paiement des frais de douane et de consignation de sorte que pour arriver à la valeur des importations il faut déduire 7%, frais de consignation et les droits de douane, d'après le tarif. L'année 1899 était une année exceptionnelle. Pour 1900, en opérant les déductions énumérées ci-de sus, la valeur des importations passe de 211 millions à 185 millions. En déduisant l'opium et le rix, on arrive au chiffre e 143 millions.

La somme de 3 millions pour le revenu de la Douane indigène est inférieure à la réalité. On peut l'évaluer à 5 millions.

M. de Mumm: La commission pourrait se charger d'examiner les chiffres de Sir E. Satow et de les comparer à ceux qu'a donnés M. de Giers.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'en modifiant les chiffres, il finit cependant par la même conclusion que son collègue de Russie. Avec 11 millions de taëls de revenu du sel, 1 million de reliquat de revenu actuel des Douanes, 1½ million obtenu par la substitution d'un droit d'importation de 5% effectifs pour le tarif actuel (tarif spécifique en grande partie), 5 millions de Douanes indigènes, on arrive à plus de 18 millions de taëls. (6 Tls. ⅔ pour une £)—intérêt d'un emprunt de 70,000,000 à 4%

M. de Giers a, dans sa lettre, voulu surtout attirer l'attention sur la différence entre un emprunt non garanti et un emprunt garanti.

M. Pichon: Ce serait la première question à trancher, car elle est d'une importance capitale pour la Chine en particulier. Il demande que le Doyen consulte ses collègues pour savoir s'ils sont pour un emprunt garanti ou un emprunt non garanti.

M. Joostens: N'est ce pas aux Puissances qui garantiront à émettre un avis?

M. de Mumm dit qu'il est difficile de donner un avis sans instructions précises des gouvernements.

M. Pichon: Sans donner un avis ferme, ne pourrait-on pas marquer une préférence?

Sir Ernest Satow décline même de donner un avis personnel avant d'avoir des instructions.

M. Rockhill: On pourrait demander officiellement au Gouvernment Chinois la méthode qn'il se propose de suivre.

M. de Giers: L'emprunt garanti rencontrera-t-il de l'opposition?

M. Rockhill: Oui, de la part des Etats-Unis.

Sir Ernest Satow.—D'après les chiffres connus, il croit que le montant des réclamations s'élevera à environ 68 millions de £ jusqu'au premier juillet, mais il n'a pas reçu d'instructions pour en présenter l'état à la Chine.

M. de Mumm déclare que prévoyant les suggestions de Sir Ernest Satow et de M. Rockhill, il a préparé un projet de note à adresser aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Il en donne lecture, après avoir annoncé que si la réponse n'était pas satisfaisante, on en serait quitte pour faire des contrepropositions. Il a évalué le total des réclamations à 450,000,000 de taëls, soit 67 millions ½ de £, chiffre qui se rapproche singulièrement du chiffre donné par Sir Ernest Satow, 68 millions de £.

Après une discussion à laquelle prennent part: **Sir E. Satow,** qui insiste pour que les interprètes, chargés de traduire les communications aux Chinois, soient mis à même d'en connaître minutieusement l'esprit, car les Plénipotentiaires s'attachent exclusivement au texte en caractères; **M. Rockhill** qui pense que le premier but est de chercher des mesures financières, (elles dépendent dit **M. Joostens,** du montant de la somme à payer);

M. de Mumm, qui tient à ce que le débiteur ne puisse avoir l'impression que ses créanciers ne sont pas décidés à exiger le paiement de la dette, — la résolution à adresser au Prince King et à Li Hong-tchang est finalement libellée dans les termes suivants :

" Conformément à l'article VI de la note collective acceptée par S. M. l'Empereur de Chine, et d'après " laquelle la Chine prendra des mesures financières acceptables pour les Puissances afin de garantir le paiement " des dites indemnités, les Plénipotentiaires Etrangers demandent aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois l'assurance " formelle qu'ils reconnaissent leur responsabilité pour cette somme et ils les prient de leur indiquer les mesures " financières que la Chine compte prendre afin de s'acquitter de cette dette."

Cette résolution est adoptée et sera communiquée aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois à la suite du 1er paragraphe du projet de note de **M. de Mumm,** également adopté et qui est ainsi conçu :

" La somme totale des frais subis par les Puissances tant pour les dépenses militaires que pour les pertes " des sociétés et des Chinois qui ont souffert par le fait d'avoir été au service des Etrangers jusqu'au 1er juillet " monte à environ 450 millions de taëls, somme qui sera augmentée considérablement si l'occupation doit se " prolonger au dela de cette date "

M. de Giers en acceptant le texte n'entend pas dire qu'il accepte la fixation de la somme comme définitive car son Gouvernement est prêt à consentir au principe de la proposition des Etats-Unis.

M. Rockhill et **Sir Ernest Satow** s'associent à cette déclaration.

M. Rockhill dit qu'il accepte les termes de la note sous la réserve formelle qu'elle ne constitue pas une demande à la Chine pour la somme qui y est spécifiée, mais une simple indication qui permettra aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois de donner des informations sur les ressources financières disponibles et les mesures qu'ils comptent prendre pour payer.

M. de Mumm : Il est préférable de laisser le chiffre qui a déjà été soumis aux Chinois. On verra ensuite.

M. Pichon : Il sera inutile de faire circuler la note aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois qui n'est qu'une lettre d'envoi du texte proposé par M. de Mumm, qui a été adopté avec les modifications convenues. Nous devrons consulter nos Gouvernements sur le mode de paiement à accepter. **M. Pichon** sait que le Gouvernement Français est favorable à un emprunt garanti.

M. de Giers : Le Gouvernement Russe également.

M. Komura dit que le Gouvernement Japonais préfère à tout autre le système de l'emprunt. Bien que sans renseignements précis, il croit que c'est l'emprunt garanti qui sera le mieux accueilli, mais il serait désireux de connaître l'avis de ses collègues.

M. le Baron Czikann n'a pas d'instructions, mais " plaidera " pour l'emprunt garanti.

M. Joosten ne peut donner son opinion avant d'avoir des instructions.

M. de Mumm et **Sir Ernest Satow** font la même déclaration.

M. Rockhill peut déclarer officiellement que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis voit de graves difficultés à accepter l'emprunt garanti.

Le Baron Vitale et **M. Knobel** déclarent ne pas pouvoir se prononcer avant d'avoir des instructions.

M. Pichon dit qu'étant donné la divergence des vues, il n'y a pas lieu de rédiger un texte de demande à adresser aux Gouvernements et qu'il est préférable que chacun libelle son télégramme comme il le jugera bon.

M. le Baron Vitale observe qu'en ce qui concerne la garantie financière des Puissances, celle d'entre elles qui ont des Gouvernements représentatifs, comme l'Italie, devront avoir l'assentiment des Parlements et il faudra que la Chine donne des assurances satisfaisantes de sa solvabilité.

M. Rockhill est d'avis de demander également des instructions sur la question du relèvement des droits de Douane.

M. Pichon a déjà fait connaître au Gouvernement Français les revenus divers proposés comme gages d'un emprunt éventuel. Il peut dire que son Gouvernement est partisan de l'élévation des droits de douane à 10 %.

M. de Giers et **de Mumm** ont des instructions qui leur permettent d'accepter.

Le Doyen communique la note des Plénipotentiaires Chinois sur la question du cérémonial (Voir la correspondance).

M. Rockhill donne lecture d'un projet de réponse.

Après diverses observations faites par **M. le Baron Czikann** qui voudrait que l'on proteste contre l'obligation qu'on veut imposer aux Ministres de traverser par tous les temps les longues cours du palais ; de **Sir Ernest Satow** qui voudrait qu'on insistât pour que les chaises puissent venir jusqu'aux degrés du Tsien Tsing Kong, l'examen de la réponse au Prince King et à Li Hong-tchang est ajourné.

On passe à la question de l'amélioration de la rivière de Woosung, le Whampoo **M. de Mumm** est d'avis de confier à une Commission de Ministres l'examen du projet qu'a envoyé le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai.

M. de Giers juge que le projet qui a été soumis donne à la Commission de Shanghai trop d'autorité, il fera donc toutes ses réserves; il ne veut pas que son consentement à la nomination d'une Commission semble être une approbation du projet. Nous introduisons, sans le consentement de la Chine, une première ingérence internationale sur un bout de fleuve de la Chine.

Récemment, tout le monde a rendu justice aux Douanes maritimes, Mais c'est une institution Chinoise n'ayant qu'un personnel étranger. Il n'a pas de projet à soumettre mais il est d'avis que, si une Commission s'occupe de la question, elle l'envisagera à tous les points de vue.

Sir Ernest Satow regarde la Commission proposée comme une espèce de dépendance de la Concession Internationale.

M. de Giers même à ce point de vue, maintiendrait des réserves. Cela serait un agrandissement de Concession. En outre, une Concession est un morceau de terrain, tandis qu'une rivière est nécessaire à la vie d'un pays.

Sir Ernest Satow: Le Whampoo n'existe que pour et par les Européens.

Sur la proposition du **Doyen,** sont nommés membres de la Commission d'amélioration du Whampoo, MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, de France et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

La prochaine séance est fixée au jeudi 9 mai. On y examinera la lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai du 27 mars, concernant l'application des tarifs douaniers, et la communication des généraux Commandant en Chef des troupes alliées, concernant l'évacuation de la province du Tchéli (Suite à la lettre du Maréchal du 24 avril).

La séance est levée à une heure moins un quart

Le Secrétaire — *Le Doyen*

Signé: A. D'ANTHOUARD — Signé: B. J. DE COLOGAN

Quarante cinquième séance du Corps Diplomatique

du 9 mai 1901

La séance est ouverte à dix heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents:

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Le procès-verbal de la 43me séance est adopté. Conformément à la demande faite par **M. de Mumm** dans la précédente séance, **M. d'Anthouard** a dressé un état de la correspondance avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois, postérieurement à l'acceptation de la note collective. Cet état sera mis en circulation. Plusieurs lettres, outre celles auxquelles les Plénipotentiaires Chinois n'ont pas eu le temps matériel de répondre, sont restées en souffrance:—Celles par laquelle on a notifié les décisions prises par le Corps Diplomatique au sujet des Cimetières;—Celle qui concerne l'exécution de l'article X de la note;—Celles qui ont trait à la délimitation du Quartier Diplomatique, à la réforme du Tsong-li yamen, à la modification du Cérémonial.

M. de Mumm: La Commission de rédaction pourrait rédiger une lettre de rappel relativement aux Cimetières.

M. Rockhill: Li-Hong-tchang a demandé à la Cour d'adopter les réformes proposées pour le Tsong-li yamen. Il serait bon d'attendre encore pour la réponse.

M. Pichon et **M. Rockhill.**—Quand on se sera mis d'accord sur les pénalités des mandarins des provinces et sur la liste définitive des localités où les examens doivent être supprimés, on écrira à nouveau aux Plénipotentiaires.

L'ordre du jour rappelle la discussion de la réponse au Prince King et à Li Hong-tchang relativement au cérémonial. (Lettre lue dans la précédente séance)

Le Doyen a reçu la visite de M. Lieu-fang. Il lui a expliqué pour quelles raisons les Ministres Etrangers désiraient aller en chaise jusqu'à la salle de réception de l'Empereur, pour éviter un long parcours par le froid, la pluie ou le soleil, et il lui a paru que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ne feraient pas d'objections sérieuses.

Telle a été aussi l'impression de **Messrs. Rockhill** et **Komura.**

M. le Marquis Salvago, sur la proposition d'accepter que les représentents étrangers quittent leurs chaises au même endroit où doivent les quitter les Princes Chinois, n'admet pas la comparaison entre le traitement des Ministres étrangers et celui des Princes Impériaux. On pourrait aussi bien alléguer que ces derniers s'agenouillent devant l'Empereur et nous demander de les imiter. (Voir le memorandum des Plénipotentiaires Chinois).

Sir Ernest Satow: Nous cédons sur la question du Pavillon Impérial et renonçons au T'ai Ho Tien pour le Tien Tsing Kong, salle plus éloignée. Nous devons n'accepter que desde cendre dans un endroit convenable, c'est à dire au bas des marches du pavillon.

M. le Baron Czikann, au sujet de la question des dîners offerts par l'Empereur, dit qu'il faut qu'ils soient servis dans le Palais. On ne peut exiger que l'Empereur donne des dîners ou y assiste, mais on ne saurait accepter les invitations au Tsong-li yamen comme autrefois.

M Pichon rédige diverses modifications, dans le sens indiqué par ses collègues, au projet de lettre préparée par MM. Komura et Rockhill, qui est adopté.

M. de Mumm demande que le Doyen fasse circuler une copie de cette lettre après qu'elle aura été envoyée.

On aborde l'examen de la dernière lettre du Maréchal Comte de Waldersee (29 avril).

Le Doyen en donne lecture (Voir la correspondance).

Pour le § 1, **M. de Giers** refuse de se prononcer. Il traite de questions purement militaires. Le Ministre de Russie déclare qu'il n'est pas compétent pour les juger et renouvelle son observation antérieure, que le Général de Wogack lui-même, absent de la conférence des Généraux, ne les a pas examinées.

A propos du § 2, **M. Pichon** maintient qu'on peut faire vivre côte à côte l'Administration Chinoise et l'Administration Militaire.

Il est inutile d'attendre qu'il n'y ait plus que 2,000 homme à Tientsin pour rendre plus d'autorité aux Chinois.

M. de Giers est aussi de cet avis.

Sir Ernest Satow proteste contre la phrase: "Il est impossible que l'exécution des services ci-dessus mentionnés (communication des détachements Européens entre eux et avec la rade de Takou) dépende en quoi que ce soit, des dispositions des mandarins Chinois." Le Ministre d'Angleterre ne sait pas ce que cela veut dire ni de quelle subordination on parle. Les civils dépendent des Consuls, les militaires de leurs Officiers, les uns et les autres sont indépendants des mandarins.

M. de Mumm: La lettre du Maréchal a été écrite d'après les indications des Généraux et chaque Ministre peut s'adresser à son Général pour avoir des explications. **M. de Mumm** a des renseignements un peu divergents de ceux de M. Pichon, en ce qui concerne la collaboration des mandarins Chinois avec les autorités militaires à Paoting fou et à Tientsin. Il donne lecture d'une note qui lui a été adressée sur le fonctionnement de l'administration à Paoting fou où l'autorité Chinoise reste sous la dépendance de l'autorité militaire (**Voir Annexe B**).

M. Pichon précise. A Paoting-fou, il existe un Fant'ai; un Nieht'ai a été nommé par le gouvernement Chinois et exerçant leurs fonctions sous notre contrôle, tandis qu'à Tientsin les agents Chinois, également sous le contrôle du Gouvernement Provisoire, sont nommés par lui.

Sir Ernest Satow, à part la distinction faite par M. Pichon, ne voit pas, s'il en croit la note lue par M. de Mumm, de grande différence entre ce qui se pratique à Paoting et à Tientsin. Il y a ici un Gouverment Provisoire qui s'appelle, là, Commission Militaire et c'est tout.

M. Pichon croit que les différences sont assez sérieuses. A Tientsin les Chinois semblent n'avoir aucune autorité, tandis qu'à Paoting fou, le Gouvernement Chinois a, sur notre demande, délégué des magistrats pour rendre la justice.

M. le Marquis Salvago: En résumé, à Paoting ce sont les Chinois, et à Tientsin, les Membres du Gouverment Provisoire qui rendent la justice.

M. Pichon: Dans notre pensée, il a été entendu que l'Administration Chinoise serait sous notre contrôle mais qu'elle reprendrait ses fonctions; cela en prévision de la réduction des effectifs. Le ministre de France déclare que la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow sur la réduction des effectifs et la remise de l'Administration aux Chinois a été approuvée par le Gouvernement Français. Les autres Représentants déclarent également qu'ils ont reçu des avis analogues de leurs Gouvernements.

M. Pichon ajoute que les Français évacuent en ce moment Houailo et Tchengting-fou et que, c'est le désir des Chinois eux-mêmes, ils ne veulent pas qu'il y ait d'interrègne mais une remise progressive de l'Administration aux mandarins.

Sir E. Satow: Ya-t-il eu des propositions pour la remise complète de l'Administration aux Chinois à Paoting fou?

M. Pichon: Non. Il ajoute pour bien faire comprendre la différence des systèmes suivis à Paoting fou et à Tientsin, que les Chinois se plaignent beaucoup de ce qui se passe à Tientsin et pas du tout de ce qui se passe à Paoting.

Au sujet du § 4 de la lettre du Maréchal, **M. Pichon** dit que l'équivoque vient de ce que parmi les troupes des bannières, un certain nombre d'hommes étaient instruits et armés à l'Européenne mais ils constituaient une milice. Il n'y a pas eu ici de garnisons permanentes de troupes chinoises comme celles de Tong Fou-siang et de Yuan Che-kai. Elles ne se sont trouvées qu'accidentellement à Péking.

M. le Baron Czikann.—Les troupes mandchoues, même celles qui étaient exercées à l'Européeune, infanterie ou artillerie, allaient faire l'exercice à certains jours, mais ne pouvaient être considérées comme des troupes régulières. A certains moments on appelait des provinces voisines des détachements de réguliers qui d'ailleurs, la plupart du temps, ne venaient pas.

M. le Marquis Salvago: Ce que nous avons voulu dire dans notre lettre au Maréchal c'est que dans l'administration de la ville de Pekin les troupes n'avaient aucune fonction et que les seules autorités civiles y exerçaient des pouvoirs réguliers. Il n'y a eu ordinairement que des milices.

Sur le § 5, **Sir Ernest Satow** et **M. Rockhill** déclarent que le Corps Diplomatique est d'accord avec le Maréchal.

En résumé, dit **M. Pichon,** il est très facile de faire l'accord entre nos opinions et celles du Maréchal.

M. de Giers fera cependant, en laissant bien entendu comme il l'a dit, les questions militaires de côté, une exception en ce qui concerne l'Administration de Tientsin que les Généraux veulent garder entre leurs mains aussi longtemps que possible et que les Ministres pensent préférable de restituer aux Chinois à la première possibilité.

Sir Ernest Satow: Les Ministres ont demandé à leurs Gouvernement de décréter l'évacuation après l'acceptation par les Chinois du chiffre des indemnités et des principes de paiement, tandis que les généraux demandent que l'évacuation se fasse après l'acceptation du chiffre global et avant celle des principes. Le mieux lui semble d'attendre la réponse des Gouvernements avant d'écrire au Maréchal.

M. Pichon: Nous avons donné satisfaction au desideratum exprimé par les Généraux en saisissant, par notre lettre du 7 mai, les Plénipotentiairés Chinois de nos réclamations.

Après un échange d'observations, on décide d'ajourner la réponse à la lettre du Maréchal.

M. Pichon propose de mettre à l'ordre du jour la question du Quartier Diplomatique. Il y a en ce moment un citoyen Américain qui veut construire un hôpital sur le glacis. Il faudrait savoir s'il y aura un glacis oui ou non.

Sir Ernest Satow a envoyé, il y a plus de deux mois, le rapport de la commission du Quartier Diplomatique à Londres. Il n'a par encore reçu d'insturctions pour l'accepter.

M. de Giers, propose la mise 3 l'ordre du jour de la question de l'importation des armes.

A ce sujet, **Sir Ernest Satow,** dit que son Gouvernement désirerait qu'elle fût limitée à deux ans, si l'on pouvait se mettre d'auord.

M. de Giers, dit qu'au contraire son Gouvernement est pour le maintien de l'interdiction de l'importation des armes pendant cinq ans.

Le Doyen, déclare que suivant les propositions de **M. de Mumm,** et les nouvelles suggestions qui ont été faites, le prochain ordre du jour porterait l'examen:

1°, de la lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai sur la question des Quarantaines.

2°, de la lettre de Sir Ernest Satow, sur l'imposition du sel par le Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin.
3°, de la question du Quartier Diplomatique.
4°, de celle de l'importation des armes.
La prochaine séance est fixée au samedi 11 mai.

La séance est levée à midi et demie.

Le Secrétaire, — *Le Doyen*

Signé: A D'ANTHOUARD — Signé: B. J. DE COLOGAN

Annexe A au procès-verbal de la 45ème séance

Pekin le 10 mai 1901

Altesse
Excellence:

Le 29 avril, j'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre communication en réponse à celle que je vous avais adressée le 18 pour vous communiquer les vues de mes collègues au sujet des modifications du cérémonial de Cour relatif à la réception des Représentants étrangers par S. M. l'Empereur.

Mes collègues me prient de vous faire savoir en réponse à votre lettre, que la salle du Palais Impérial appelée Chien Ching Kung, qu'ils ont indiquée comme la plus propre pour les audiences séparées des Représentants étrangers avec S. M., pouvant aussi servir pour les audiences données à tout le Corps Diplomatique, ils modifient la demande transmise dans ma lettre du 18 avril dans ce sens. Le Chien Ching Kung sera la salle dans laquelle auront lieu toutes les audiences solennelles données par S. M. l'Empereur aux Représentants des Puissances, soit individuellement soit collectivement.

Quant à la chaise à porteurs impériale qui doit être envoyée chercher à sa demeure un Représentant étranger, etc., etc., pour la présentation des lettres de créance, etc., etc., mes collègues entendent par là que ce sera une chaise aux couleurs impériales semblable à celles employées par Sa Majesté.

Les explications que vous avez données au sujet de l'endroit où les ministres étrangers devraient quitter ou reprendre leurs chaises lorsqu'ils seront admis à des audiences impériales, n'ont pas paru satisfaisantes à mes collègues, qui maintiennent à cet égard et sous réserve de la modification acceptée par eux dans le choix de la salle, le droit qu'ils ont réclamé. En conséquence ils quitteraient ou reprendaient leurs chaises au bas des marches de la salle.

En ce qui concerne les banquets que S. M. l'Empereur pourrait donner aux Représentants des puissances, mes collègues me prient de vous faire savoir que la seule portée de leur demande est d'éviter que désormais l'Empereur les invite dans un autre local de l'un des bâtiments du Palais Impérial et se fasse représenter, par d'autres aux banquets offerts par lui et en son nom. Mais il n'est jamais entré dans leur pensée de rendre obligatoire pour l'Empereur d'adresser aux Agents Diplomatiques des Puissances des invitations à diner.

Je profite etc.

Annexe B au procès-verbal de la 45ème séance

Au mois de novembre dernier, une administration civile pour la ville de Paoting fou et le district y appartenant, occupé par les troupes alliées, fut instituée après une entente entre le Feld-maréchal et le Général Voyron, et ensuite entre les Généraux von Kettler et Bailloud.

Comme principe, il fut établi qu'on laisserait les Autorités Civiles Chinoises autant que possible dans leurs fonctions; mais qu'elles exerceraient celles-ci d'après les indications et sous la surveillance d'une Commission composée d'un Officier Allemand et d'un Officier Français.

Elles ne pourraient pas prendre des mesures sans approbation préalable de la Commission, dont les membres resteraient sous les ordres de leurs Commandants en chef respectifs.

Dans la pratique le traitement des affaires avait lieu cependant de telle façon que l'exécution de toutes les mesures et la décision de toutes les questions étaient réservées à la Commission militaire, tandis que les fonctionnaires Chinois n'étaient que ses organes pour les faire exécuter.

En premier lieu, il faut constater que cette institution a entièrement répondu au but qu'on s'en est proposé et que le maintien de la Commission aussi longtemps que Paoting-fou restera occupé, est considéré comme chose absolument désirable, aussi par les autorités chinoises.

La compétence de l'Administation comprend les points suivants:
1.—Mesures de gouvernement et administration financière;
2.—Mesures de police;
3.—Service judiciaire.

Ad 1, La promulgation de proclamations, en langue chinoise, de nature politique ou administrative n'avait lieu qu'après l'approbation et sous le Contrôle de la Commission. C'est elle qui exerçait l'administration de même que la distribution proportionnée des fonds confisqués, appartenant à l'Etat. La levée des impôts se faisait par le Taotai, mais, sans permission de la Commission, il ne pouvait rien encaisser.

Du fonds ainsi créé on pouvait faire face aux dépenses de l'Administration, dépenses dont les Fonctionnaires Chinois devaient produire mensuellement un compte; ensuite, pour faire aller le commerce, on donnait du secours à des petits marchands indigents.

Ad 2, Le service de police fut fait dans le district Allemand et dans le district Français d'après les mêmes principes. Chaque district avait comme chef un Officier de la police, ayant sous ses ordres pour l'exécution du service, des soldats de son contingent et des agents Chinois. Il y avait une surveillance: du service des pompiers resté dans des mains chinoises, de l'exécution des mesures sanitaires prises par la Commission, de la venue d'étrangers, du contrôle en ce qui concerne l'ordre et la propreté des prisons Chinoises et des établissements de charité publics, enfin une surveillance continuelle des transactions sur le marché conformément à une liste des prix et à un tableau monétaire dressés par la Commission. Un bureau d'étrangers, fonctionnant sous la surveillance de la Commission pourvoyait aux besoins de la troupe, de sorte que les réquisitions furent entièrement évitées.

Ad 3, Les affaires judiciaires, les décisions sur des requêtes et des plaintes furent traitées, pour autant que la Commission ne les terminait pas directement, par une Sous-Commission, se composant d'un Officier Allemand et d'un Officier Français. Cette Sous-Commission les jugeait elle-même, ou bien elle les transmettait aux Autorités Chinoises, lesquelles, alors, avaient à présenter leur rapport là-dessus et à demander la confirmation du verdict pprononcé par elles, au Commandant des troupes, par l'intermédiaire de la Commission.

Le fonctionnement de la Commission militaire a eu un résultat bon et utile sous tous les rapports. Les situations financières se sont améliorées, la soustraction et les extorsions de la part des autorités chinoises sont pour ainsi dire exclues, la justice a été maintenue sur les bases des principes Chinois de droit, d'une façon impartiale et expéditive.

Une administration de la ville et du district de Paoting fou simplement par des autorités chinoises, sans l'influence militaire susmentionnée, est, pour la durée de l'occupation par des troupes, absolument inadmissible; elle aurait pour conséquence des dangers sérieux au point de vue militaire, politique et sanitaire.

Quarante-sixième séance du Corps Diplomatique

du 11 mai 1901

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures à la Légation d'Espagne sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

M. d'Anthouard donne lecture des rectifications aux procès-verbaux des quarante-deuxième, quarante-quatrième et quarante cinquième séance, qui sont adoptés.

Le Doyen communique le projet de réponse au Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Tientsin au sujet de l'amélioration du Pei-Ho, que lui a remis la Commission de Rédaction. (Voir copie de la correspondance). Il est adopté.

M. le Baron Czickann.—La Commission de Rédaction a préparé une lettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois pour répondre à leurs objections contre la suppression des examens. Il en donne lecture. (Voir copie de la correspondance).

M. de Giers constate que les Représentants des Puissances ne font que maintenir leur première demande. Le texte est adopté.

Le Doyen rappelle que l'ordre du jour de la séance porte : 1° l'examen de la lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai sur les Quarantaines ; 2° de la lettre de Sir Ernest Satow sur l'imposition sur le sel à Tientsin par le Gouvernement Provisoire ; 3° de la question du Quartier Diplomatique ; 4° de celle de l'interdiction de l'importation des armes.—Il donne lecture de la lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai. (Voir copie de la correspondance).

Sir Ernest Satow.—S'agit-il, comme le dit l'annexe de cette lettre, des tarifs douaniers ou des droits de quarantaine? S'il s'agit du tarif douanier, inutile de nous en occuper en ce moment. Les Chambres de Commerce se sont plaintes que le Commissaire des Douanes eût *de proprio motu*, décrété des droits. Le Ministre d'Angleterre a su, par Sir Robert Hart, que l'Inspecteur Général a donné à son subordonné l'ordre de se conformer aux règlements. Il y a eu évidemment irrégularité. Des règlements établissent que, lorsque des négociants se refusent à payer des droits, ils doivent donner des "bonds" ou payer "under protest."

M. de Mumm dit que la question lui parait douteuse. Le plus simple serait que le Doyen s'adressât officiellement à Sir Robert Hart en lui demandant son avis.

Sir Ernest Satow.—Il s'agit du papier à imprimer et de certaines cotonnades. Jusqu'à ce jour, le papier à imprimer entrait en franchise sous la rubrique de "Stationery". Il lui paraît un peu douteux que le papier à imprimer puisse être classé comme papeterie ; mais c'est là une question à décider d'après le règlement intitulé : "Joint Investigat on Rules". Dans tous les cas, les procédés de la Douane ont été incorrects. Les commerçants, s'ils refusent de payer, peuvent s'arrêter au procédé (dépôt de "bond" ou "payment under protest") qu'il a indiqué plus haut. Quant aux cotonnades, il ne sait pas exactement de quels genres il s'agissait et il a demandé des renseignements à Shanghai.

M. de Mumm : Le Doyen pourrait écrire au "Senior" Consul que sa lettre du 27 mars avait une annexe qui n'avait rien à faire à la lettre, et qu'en revanche il n'y avait pas d'annexe à la lettre relative aux quarantaines.

M. Rockhill observe qu'il n'a d'autorité de son Gouvernement que pour ce qui regarde les négociations. Les questions locales sont du ressort de M. Squiers.

Sir Ernest Satow propose de remettre ces questions à la fin de la séance.

M. de Mumm : On pourrait avoir une réunion spéciale du Corps Diplomatique pour traiter les questions spéciales. Il n'y a plus que celle du sel qui nous arrête. L'Administration du Chemin de fer de Tientsin n'a pas reçu de réponse de Sir Ernest Satow, et le recouvrement des droits sur le sel ne peut se faire. (Voir copie de la correspondance).

M. de Giers avoue que la question de Likin ne lui est pas sympathique.

Sir Ernest Satow : N'a-t-on pas espéré qu'en construisant les chemins de fer on supprimerait les likins?

M. de Mumm voudrait demander l'avis du Corps Consulaire de Tientsin à ce sujet. Il donne lecture de la correspondance. (Lettres du Consul Anglais et de Sir Ernest Satow, lettres du Gouvernement Provisoire à l'Administration du Chemin de fer). La meilleure chose lui semble d'envoyer le dossier au Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Tientsin, et de demander l'avis de tous les Consuls.

Accepté.

M. le Baron Czickann informe ses Collègues que la Commission du Quartier Diplomatique a dressé une liste des propriétés étrangères du Quartier et les a indiquées sur un plan qu'il soumet à ses Collègues, sauf 4 ou 5, qui appartiement à la Hongkong & Shanghai Bank et dont on n'a pu déterminer l'emplacement exact.

(Voir la note et le plan ci-annexés).

M. le Baron Czickann demande à ses Collègues s'ils ont quelques objections à faire.

M. de Mumm dit qu'il y a au nord du Boulevard des Italiens un terrain appartenant à une société Allemande et dont peut-être une partie est comprise dans le futur glacis.

M. le Marquis Salvago n'a dénoncé aucune propriété Italienne, mais il sait que des sujets Italiens étaient, l'automne dernier, en négociations pour acheter des terrains dans le Quartier Diplomatique. Après qu'il eût été

décidé de ne pas reconnaître les achats faits dans ce quartier après le 20 juin 1900, ils ont renoncé à ce projet et ils ont acheté des maisons, au nord du "Viale d'Italia". Le Ministre d'Italie fait remarquer que dans la proclamation publiée au mois de novembre le coté nord du "Viale d'Italia" n'était pas compris dans le Quartier Diplomatique ; il croit par conséquent qu'on ne pourrait pas appliquer à ces sujets Italiens la décision prise par le Corps Diplomatique à propos des terrains achetés après le 20 juin 1900 dans le Quartier Diplomatique et il se réserve éventuellement le droit de présenter leurs réclamations.

Le Baron Czickann : Il faudra dédommager les Européens, puisque les Chinois ont pris l'obligation de dédommager les indigènes.

M. de Giers croit que dans les lots de terrains indiqués dans la note de la Commission, il y en a quelques uns dont l'achat n'est pas antérieur au 20 juin. Si la légitimité devait être reconnue, il croit devoir réserver les droits de la Banque Russo-Chinoise qui était en pourparlers d'acquisitions avant le siége et qu'il a refusé de soutenir par suite de la décision prise au mois de novembre.

M. de Mumm : Il n'y a qu'un terrain dont on n'ait pu prouver l'achat avant le 20 juin.

Le Baron Czickann.—Il y a également ceux du Docteur Morisson. Il ajoute que M. Wihlfahrt était comme la Banque Russo-Chinoise en pourparlers d'achats et qu'il l'a prié d'y renoncer.

M. de Giers : Le cas n'est pas le même : c'est depuis le siége que M. Wihlfahrt a voulu acheter un terrain.

S'il s'agit de pourparlers antérieurs au siége, **M. le Marquis Salvago** pourrait objecter qu'il en avait engagé pour l'acquisition du Sou-ouang-fou et, dans le cas que cette circonstance soit reconnue comme suffisante pour avoir le droit d'occuper une propriété chinoise, il se réserve d'en profiter pour le Sou-ouang-fou.

M. Rockhill dit qu'il a communiqué au mois de mars, à son Gouvernement, la décision du Corps Diplomatique relative à l'achat des terrains, M. Conger ne l'ayant pas fait. Il suppose que cette décision a été pris *ad referendum;* en tout cas, il n'a pas reçu d'instructions.

M. le Marquis Salvago: Mais la décision a été prise en novembre, il y a six mois.

M. Rockhill: Eût-elle été prise il y a six ans que cela ne changerait rien à la question.

M. Pichon tient à faire une déclaration. Des principes ont été adoptés par les Représentants des Puissances. Une Commission a été nommée pour les faire appliquer, elle s'est rendue chez le Prince K'ing, lui a indiqué les limites du Quartier (ou le glacis était compris), a fait des proclamations aux propriétaires Chinois, cela en visant les décisions du Corps Diplomatique, notamment concernant le glacis. La Légation d'Amérique elle-même a demandé que les limites à l'ouest fussent reculées à cause du glacis. Si, aujourd'hui, les décisions prises peuvent être remises en cause, il n'y a plus de question possible et M. Pichon donnera sa démission de Membre de la Commission du Quartier Diplomatique dont les travaux lui paraîtront alors sans raison d'être.

M. le baron Czickann l'imitera.

M. le marquis Salvago déclare qu'il imitera M. Pichon et ajoute : A notre retour de la visite au Prince K'ing, nous avons fait un rapport sur notre visite, qui a été approuvé.

Sir Ernest Satow croit que dans la séance où le rapport a été lu, il a été déclaré qu'il était nécessaire que les Chinois écrivissent une lettre pour faire connaître leur opinion définitive

M. le Marquis Salvago: Il n'y avait de doute que pour la question du T'ang sen.

Sir Ernest Satow: Il n'y avait pas eu de décision prise à propos du mur du palais qui fait face à la Légation d'Angleterre.

M. Pichon: La commission avait demandé que ce mur fut remplacé par une grille et cette suggestion lui a semblé avoir des chances d'être acceptée Mais si elle a été faite, c'est parce que le principe du glacis avait été admis.

M. de Mumm a entendu certaines réserves au sujet de terrains acquis après le 20 juin. Mais il n'a pas entendu d'intention formelle de revenir sur la décision prise en novembre, qui a été une des meilleures choses que pût faire le Corps Diplomatique dans l'intérêt des Chinois et pour empêcher les spéculations. Quant à ce qui est de la question du glacis, M. de Mumm est d'accord avec M. Pichon et avec le baron Czickann. Mais il lui semble que ce que M. Rockhill a voulu dire, c'est non pas qu'il votait contre le glacis, mais qu'il n'avait pas reçu de réponse de son Gouvernement sur l'opportunité de sa construction préconisée par la Commission Militaire. M. Pichon demande qu'en attendant on ne fasse pas de constructions, sur le glacis.

M. Pichon veut savoir si on fera, oui ou non, un glacis. Si oui, qu'on n'y fasse pas de construction; sinon, que le docteur Lowry y installe un hôpital. Cela lui est indifférent.

M. Rockhill.—Si des constructions appartenant à des Américains existaient sur le glacis' il ne pourrait contraindre le propriétaire à se retirer: il n'a pas le pouvoir de restreindre leurs droits.

M. Pichon: Il n'y a pas actuellement de constructions. On veut en mettre.

M. de Giers.—La Banque Russo-Chinoise est installée sur le glacis. Si d'autres personnes sont autorisées à y habiter, il reviendra sur la décision qu'il a prise de donner un terrain à cette banque dans les limites de celui qu'a occupé la Légation de Russie.

M. de Mumm: En résumé, quatre Légations ne font pas de difficultés pour les propriétés de leurs nationaux sur le glacis. Deux Américains ont des propriétés dans les mêmes conditions, le docteur Coltmann et M. Lowry. Le docteur Coltmann ne veut pas construire, mais il demande une indemnisation. Peut-être pourra-t-on faire un

échange avec lui. Reste la question de l'hôpital de M. Lowry, sans omettre celle d'indemnisation de sujets Italiens dont a parlé le Marquis Salvago.

Sir Ernest Satow: Les propriétaires se contenteraient-ils d'une indemnisation en terrains?

M. le Marquis Salvago répondant à Sir Ernest Satow, déclare que s'il avait eu des terrains en excédent dans l'intérieur du Quartier Diplomatique, il aurait été heureux d'indemniser les sujets Italiens, mais que tel n'est pas son cas, puisqu'il a été obligé de renoncer à une partie de ceux qu'il avait occupés. Si Sir Ernest voulait offrir aux sujets Italiens en question une partie des 175.000 mètres de terrains qu'il occupe, le Ministre d'Italie en serait enchanté.

M. Pichon insiste pour que la question du glacis soit tranchée S'il est entendu que la Légation de France n'est pas chargée de défendre un glacis, il ne s'occupera plus de l'hôpital Américain. Si l'on décide qu'il faut un glacis, la Commission pourra s'occuper de chercher un terrain pour le docteur Lowry, sinon dans le Quartier Diplomatique où il n'en aperçoit pas de disponible, du moins ailleurs.

M. de Giers rappelle ce qu'il a dit à la Banque Russo-Chinoise: qu'elle restait propriétaire de son terrain, mais que le Corps Diplomatique ayant décidé de faire un glacis, il lui demandait de renoncer à l'habiter ou à y bâtir, car il n'a pas voulu la contraindre.

M. le Marquis Salvago: M. Rockhill pourrait procéder de même à l'égard de M. Lowry.

M. Joostens déclare que si l'on ne peut donner satisfaction à M. Splingard par un échange dans le Quartier Diplomatique, il ne pourra lui faire évacuer le glacis.

M. Rockhill croit que la question du glacis fait partie intégrante du rapport de la Commission Militaire. Jusqu à ce que son Gouvernement se soit prononcé sur ce rapport, il ne peut déclarer qu'il y aura un glacis.

M. le Marquis Salvago: Il existe, à l'est de la Légation des Etats-Unis, des terrains qui n'ont été réclamés par aucune autre Puissance; les Etats Unis les réclament-ils?

M. Rockhill répond qu'il n'en sait rien. M. Squiers, à ce qu'il croit, a fourni à la Commission la liste de terrains possédés par des citoyens Américains. Il ne l'a pas vue.

Dans ces conditions, dit **M. le Marquis Salvago,** on pourrait trouver en cet endroit de quoi dédommager M. Splingard et aussi d'autres propriétaires. La Commission devrait écrire à M. Squiers pour lui demander à qui sont les terrains à l'est de la Légation des Etats-Unis.

Accepté.

M. Rockhill tient à déclarer formellement qu'il ne se juge pas lié sans l'approbation de son Gouvernement par la décision du Corps Diplomatique d'annuler les achats de terrains postérieurs au 20 juin 1900.

M. de Mumm.—Si les Gouvernements ne se sont pas encore prononcés sur l'opportunité du glacis, du moins aucun ministre et M. Rockill lui-même n'y est opposé. Dans ces conditions, la Commission pourrait prier M. Squiers de demander à M. Lowry d'entrer en relation avec elle, pour la question de l'indemnisation en terrains.

M. Pichon souscrit à cette combinaison.

Avant que la réunion ne se sépare, **M. de Giers** déclare qu'en demandant la mise à l'ordre du jour de la question de l'interdiction de l'importation des armes, il voulait seulement savoir de ses collègues, s'ils avaient reçu des instructions de leurs Gouvernements.

La réponse est négative.

Le séance est levée à midi ½.

Le Secrétaire

Signé: A. D'ANTHOUARD

Le Doyen

Signé: B. J. DE COLOGAN

Quarante-septième séance du Corps Diplomatique

du 22 mai 1901

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Avant d'aborder l'ordre du jour, le **Doyen** souhaite la bienvenue à M. Beau, Ministre de France, et rappelle le concours dévoué de son prédécesseur, M. Pichon, dans les réunions du Corps Diplomatique et dans les différentes Commissions dont il était membre. Il propose que M. Beau veuille bien remplacer M. Pichon dans ces Commissions qui sont: Commission de Rédaction, Commission des Terrains, Commission du Payement des Indemnités, Commission des Punitions et Commission de l'Amélioration du Whampoo.

M. Beau accepte et remercie le Doyen. Il s'excuse de ne pouvoir dès le début seconder comme il le voudrait ses Collègues mais il s'efforcera de leur prêter son concours pendant les négociations et de maintenir les traditions de bonnes relations entretenues par la Légation de France avec les Légations Etrangères.

Avant de s'embarquer à Takou, M. Pichon lui a adressé un télégramme, le priant de remercier encore ses Collègues étrangers de la bienveillance qu'ils lui ont témoignée pendant son séjour à Pékin.

Le Doyen rappelle que la réunion a été convoquée, à la demande de Sir Ernest Satow, pour examiner la réponse des Plénipotentiaires Chinois, à la lettre qui leur a été adressée le 7 mai relativement à la question des indemnités. Il donne lecture de cette communication. (Voir copie de la correspondance).

M. de Mumm croit qu'on peut considérer la réponse des Plénipotentiaires Chinois comme une acceptation du chiffre de 450 millions indiqué dans la lettre du 7 mai. Ils demandent une réduction, il est vrai, mais dans des termes si modérés pour des Chinois qu'on peut n'en pas tenir compte. Ils ont négligé de répondre sur la question des intérêts; cependant le Ministre d'Allemagne a des raisons de croire qu'ils sont prêts à faire bon accueil à une seconde note où on leur demanderait des intérêts raisonnables. Parmi les ressources de garantie qu'ils offrent, une est à rejeter, le likin général sur les marchandises (produisant 2 millions); cette opinion ne saurait s'appliquer au likin de la Gabelle.

M. Rockhill : M. de Mumm dit que la Chine reconnait devoir 450 millions. Or, quand nous avons fourni ce chiffre, il était comme hypothétique et nous n'entendions pas lui demander une promesse de payer cette somme.

M. de Mumm : Nous étions tombés d'accord que les 450 millions n'étaient pas le chiffre de notre demande mais représentaient approximativement les pertes subies et les dépenses faites jusqu'au 1er juillet. Cependant nous ne aurions protester si les Chinois se déclarent prêts à payer 450 millions.

M. de Giers : Ils reconnaissent le principe qu'ils sont obligés de payer le chiffre que le Corps Diplomatique leur indiquera.

M. Beau : Ils disent que le payement de la somme les gênera, ce qui est assez naturel, mais non qu'il y a pour eux impossibilité à la payer.

Sir Ernest Satow: Dans notre note, nous avons indiqué le chiffre de 450 milloins comme montant approximatif de l'indemnité au 1er juillet. Il faudrait fixer une limite de temps pour les dépenses militaires, le 1er juillet. On ne peut les faire compter jusqu'au jour où le dernier soldat du dernier détachement serait rentré dans son pays.

M. de Giers est personnellement partisan de fixer une limite, mais il ne saurait encore en indiquer la date.

M. de Mumm ne saurait répondre à la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow sans en référer à son Gouvernement, mais fait observer que même si l'ordre d'évacuation immédiate arrivait, le terme du 1er juillet serait trop rapproché. Son Gouvernement a établi le bilan de ses dépenses jusqu'au 1er mai, comme le Gouvernement Russe avait établi le sien jusqu'au 1er mars. La Commission des Indemnités a sur ces bases, calculé les frais subséquents jusqu'au 1er juillet, mais en tous les cas, en ce qui concerne le Gouvernement Allemand, il a prévu dans les dépenses d'Etat les frais de rapatriement des troupes et a fixé le total des dépenses supplémentaires mensuelles postérieurement au 1er juillet. Ce n'est pas nous qui sommes responsables de l'expédition, et si la Chine peut payer, il n'y a pas de raison pour l'en dispenser.

M. le Baron Czickann dit que la question soulevée par Sir Ernest Satow est résolue pour lui. Il a reçu de son Gouvernement l'ordre de demander le paiement des dépenses militaires jusqu'à la fin de l'occupation.

M. le Marquis Salvago ayant reçu l'ordre de demander une somme fixe comme remboursement des dépenses militaires avec l'indication que cette somme augmenterait pour chaque mois d'occupation, il ne pourrait indiquer une date pour arrêter les frais militaires sans demander auparavant de nouvelles instructions.

Sir Ernest Satow : Personne n'a encore donné de définition du mot fin de l'occupation.

M. Beau : La seule sanction efficace de l'occupation actuelle est la menace d'obliger la Chine à payer.

M. de Giers déclare que son Gouvernement est pour la modération et par conséquent qu'il acceptera sans doute une limitation de date, mais il ne sait pas laquelle.

Sir Ernest Satow.—Puisque le Gouvernement Russe est pour la modération, il acceptera peut être la date du 1er juillet Les Chinois se déclarent prêts à payer de l'argent, car ils croient que le seul objet auquel visent les étrangers est l'argent. Mais ils désirent vivement voir cesser l'occupation. Quant à nous, il nous serait plus commode d'avoir une somme fixe pour notre demande d'indemnité.

Le Gouvernement Russe, dit **M. de Giers,** n'a pas lié la question de l'occupation à celle de l'argent mais à celle du désordre à faire cesser.

M. Komura a l'impression que la discussion de la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow est prématurée.

Deux questions lui semblent devoir être envisagées tout d'abord.

1° celle du mode de paiement (bons, emprunt non garanti ou garanti) qui affecte le chiffre total de l'indemnité.

2° celle des ressources à employer pour la garantie des paiements.

Sir Ernest Satow : Il paraît, en somme, que pour la plupart de nos Collègues, le chiffre de 450 millions est hypothétique.

M. le Marquis Salvago : C'est le chiffre approximatif de nos dépenses et pertes jusqu'an 1er juillet.

M. Joostens : Il a été majoré depuis.

M. de Mumm : Certains chiffres peuvent être réduits, d'autres majorés. Le total ne variera guère.

M. le Marquis Salvago, quoique ayant reçu encore des demandes d'indemnités qu'il n'avait pas comprises dans sa demande, croit néanmoins à une réduction des réclamations privées, d'autant plus que d'aucunes peuvent avoir été présentées à plusieurs Légations. Il en a eu un exemple.

Sir Ernest Satow : On peut admettre que le chiffre de 450 millions est approximatif.

M. de Giers a montré l'impossibilité d'émettre un emprunt sans garantie parceque cela coûterait trop cher. La démonstration de M. de Giers nous a amenés à mi-chemin. Il nous a montré qu'un emprunt garauti par toutes les Puissances coûterait moins cher, que la Chine obtiendrait ainsi 93 pour cent, soit environ une commission de 7%. Ainsi pour obtenir 450 millions, il faudrait emprunter 484 millions de Taëls. Le Gouvernement Anglais attache une importance spéciale à trois points :

1° Il veut éviter que la Chine, après avoir adopté notre chiffre, ne puisse payer et fasse faillite.

2° Il n'est pas d'opinion d'admettre une élévation des droits au delà des 5% stipulés par les traités; il admettra le 5% sur les marchandises du tarif spécifique, ou en résumé le 5% effectif sur les importations, à l'exclusion de l'opium et du riz.

3° Il ne désire pas prendre part à une garantie internationale, de peur de difficultés et de complications, mais serait disposé à accueillir les propositions ayant pour effet d'alléger les conditions du paiement de l'indemnité.

Il propose un plan qui réaliserait des économies pour la Chine au delà de celles réalisées par celles de l'emprunt garanti : 7%, en sus de 16% (différence entre l'emprunt ordinaire et l'emprunt garanti).

La Chine délivrerait aux Puissances des obligations au pair, portant intérêts à 4% avec ½% d'amortissement. Dans la Commission du paiement des indemnités, M. Komura avait fait cette proposition, sous la forme d'une opinion, et un des financiers consultés l'avait approuvée. Quant à l'amortissement proposé, suivant une information qui lui a été donnée, Sir Ernest Satow croit que la Chine désire amortir sa dette en trente ans. Si nous acceptons les obligations au pair, l'économie réalisable pour la Chine est de 34 millions.

Pour le service de la dette, on pourrait se contenter des revenus proposés, à l'exclusion des 2 millions des likins, car tout le moude est opposé aux likins; savoir—

La Gabelle. Les Chinois offrent 10 millions de taëls. Il faudrait exiger que *tout* le produit de la Gabelle supérieur à 10 millions soit affecté au service des obligations.

Même remarque pour les *Douanes Indigènes* qui peuvent donner 5 et non 3 millions de taëls.

Le surcroit de recettes des Douanes Maritimes, après le relèvement des droits effectifs sur les importations par mer et par terre. Il n'a pas été tenu compte dans le calcul de l'augmentation graduelle du produit de la Douane car le revenu, calculé en monnaie d'or, n'a pas augmenté.

Les Chinois nous ont proposé de payer 4 taëls au lieu de 3. Cela est sans inconvénient pour les importations mais il est de l'intérêt même de la Chine de ne pas accroître les droits d'exportation, l'augmentation des droits d'importation ne saurait s'appliquer ni au riz ni à l'opium ni au tonnage. En maintenant la franchise sur certaines marchandises qu'on a désignées, il y aurait à peine une perte de 250,000 taëls. D'après la proposition des Chinois, le paiement d'une surtaxe d'un tiers sur les droits d'importation actuellement perçus donnerait une disponibilité de 2 millions ¼ de taëls. Soit comme total, 16 millions ¼ de taëls.

Reste le *reliquat sur les revenus gagés.* La Hongkong & Shanghai Bank a imprimé un "Diary of Due in Europe Payments" indiquant les paiements annuels à faire à l'étranger, dont quelques uns ne sont pas gagés sur le produit des Douanes. Tel est le cas des intérêts payés pour les Chemins de fer du Lou Han et du Nord-Chinois.

L'Administration des Douanes, personnel, phares, etc., payés, il y a actuellement un reliquat disponible de 1 million et tant, soit en tout 17 millions ½ de taëls.

Les Chinois eux-mêmes ont proposé que les revenus soient payés à des banquiers autorisés agissant comme Commission mixte et chargée de faire la répartition entre les Puissances. Les paiements seraient mensuels,—ce qui, dit Sir Ernest Satow, conviendrait à tout le monde, des paiements plus rapprochés étant inutiles.

Chaque Puissance aurait le droit de mettre ses obligations sur le marché, ou de garantir le capital et les intérêts aux acheteurs d'obligations. Quant à la Commission de Réception des Paiements, le Ministre d'Angleterre est d'avis qu'on pourrait en approuver la constitution; car même dans le cas d'un emprunt garanti, elle serait nécessaire.

Si la Chine demandait un délai de paiements on pourrait le lui accorder. Pour qu'elle paye l'indemnité, avec un intétêt de 4% et avec l'amortissement en 30 ars, il faudrait qu'elle verse annuellement 26.000.000 de taëls ou environ.

A propos du reliquat sur les recettes de la Douane Maritime, **M. le Baron Czickann** fait observer qu'on avait prévu la suppression des frais d'entretien du Peking College et des Légations de Chine à l'étranger, ce qui augmentait les disponibilités.

M. de Mumm: En en tenant compte, la Commission était arrivée à un total de 2 millions ½ de taëls.

M. Beau: Il serait nécessaire de faire état des sommes sur lesquelles nous pouvons compter dores et déjà. Il y a des chiffres sur lesquels tout le monde est d'accord. Il faudrait les arrêter une fois pour toutes.

M. de Mumm: On n'aurait qu'à accepter les points que la Commission a admis à l'unanimité, comme le reliquat des Douanes Maritimes, et le produit des Douanes Indigènes. Pour les autres points, tels que l'augmentation du produit des Douanes par le relèvement des droits à 5% effectif, les chiffres sont moins surs.

M. Beau: Sur ce point, en effet, nous n'avons que des approximations. Le Consul Général de France à Shanghai qui a étudié les statistiques des Douanes, est arrivé à une somme supérieure à celle indiquée tout d'abord au Corps Diplomatique. Il a l'imprenion qu'il faudrait se liver à un travail de dépouillement approfondi sur cette question.

M. de Giers: Il y a des restrictions sur la question des 5% effectifs.

M. Beau: Il est avant tout nécessaire de tabler sur des chiffres sûrs.

M. de Giers: Sir Ernest Satow a dit que la Chine comptait payer en trente ans, mais il n'était question que du payement du capital par portions; les Plénipotentiaires n'ont pas parlé du payement des intérêts.

M. Rockhill.—Le Gouvernement des Etats Unis accepterait le principe du paiement par obligations au pair avec 3% intérêts. Il n'a pas fait connaître ses intentions relatives à l'amortissement. Quant à l'élevation des droits à 5% effectifs, il ne l'acceptera pas sans des compensations commerciales. Il est opposé à un emprunt garanti. Il accepterait pour la Commission de Réception des Paiements une proposition analogue à celle qu'a faite Sir Ernest Satow.

M. de Mumm.—Le Gouvernement des Etats Unis a proposé de réduire le total des indemnités à 40 millions de £. La Chine s'est déclarée prête à payer 450 millions de taëls en 30 ans c'est-à-dire 15 millions de taëls par an. Tchang Tche-tong a offert de payer 400 millions de taëls, à raison de 40 millions par an. Sir Ernest Satow, très-pessimiste, a évalué les ressources de garantie à 17 millions ½ de taëls par an. Il ne semble pas qu'il y ait d'impossibilité financière à demander le paiement total de l'indemnité à la Chine. LeMinistre d'Allemague voudrait que le Corps Diplomatique se prononçât sur la proposition de M. Rockhill.

Quant à la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow, d'arrêter les réclamations des dépenses d'Etat au 1er juillet, il faudra pour y répondre demander des instructions aux Gouvernements.

M. de Giers dit que son Gouvernement admet la possibilité de deux paiements. Il admet ou que la Chine paye la somme demandée, ou, si elle ne peut s'acquitter, qu'on partage proportionnellement à ses ressources et au prorata des pertes effectives des Puissances le total disponible. Il faudrait que l'unanimité se fit entre les Puissances sur l'un ou l'autre de ces systèmes

M. de Mumm demande que tous ses Collègues expriment leur opinion, ce qui pourrait donner des indications aux Gouvernements.

Sir Ernest Satow voudrait qu'on se prononçât sur le chiffre des dépenses et des pertes jusqu'au 1er juillet, évalué approximativement à 450 millions.

M. Rockhill: On devrait d'abord voter sur le principe de la réduction, qui est un amendement et par conséquent a la priorité dans le vote.

M. Beau: Tous nos Collègues ont-ils reçu des instructions sur ce point? Sans cela, le vote serait impossible.

M. Komura désirerait qu'on ne se prononçât sur le projet de réduction, qu'après s'être entendu sur le mode de paiement et sur la question des revenus. Le Gouvernement Japonais ne peut *a priori* prendre de décision pour la réduction.

M. de Mumm libelle ainsi sa proposition:

"M. de Mumm demande à ses Collègues de se prononcer sur la question de savoir s'il faut demander à la Chine comme indemnité les dépenses effectivement encourues par les Gouvernements et les pertes des sociétés et particuliers, sauf à se prononcer sur l'opportunité d'arrêter le chiffre d'indemnité à demander à la Chine au 1er juillet, c'est à dire à la somme approximative de 450 millions de taëls suivant la proposition de Sir E. Satow."

M. le Baron Czickann sait que son Gouvernement dont les frais ont été très rigoureusement et très modestement calculés, ne veut pas accepter de réduction. Il a reçu aujourd'hui même un télégramme lui enjoignant d'inscrire dans la réclamation de l'Autriche-Hongrie l'indemnité mensuelle de 520.000 couronnes jusqu'au terme de l'occupation. Il approuve donc la proposition de M. de Mumm et référera à son Gouvernement relativement à celle de Sir Ernest Satow.

M. Rockhill.—Si les Etats-Unis ont demandé de réduire le total de l'indemnité à 40 millions de £, ils avaient des raisons pour cela, quoique en puisse penser M. de Mumm. La Commission de Payement a abondamment reconnu la difficulté de la Chine à s'acquitter, les Plénipotentiaires Chinois y ont fait allusion, les propositions de Tchang Tche-tong qui parle d'augmenter du double les droits de douane et les likins ne sont par sérieuses. En tous les cas, M. Rockhill s'abstiendra de voter sur la motion de M. de Mumm.

M. Joostens ne pense pas avoir besoin d'instructions pour se prononcerr en faveur de la proposition de M. de Mumm. Ses demandes d'indemnités sont presque toutes des demandes de société et de particuliers. Elles seront toutes comptées au plus juste prix et ne peuvent pas équitablement être réduites encore.

M. de Mumm, M. le Marquis Salvago, Sir Ernest Satow, MM. Komura, Knobel et Beau se prononcent tous pour la proposition de M. de Mumm.

M. de Giers se rallie à la majorité.

Le Doyen constate qu'à l'exception de M. Rockhill tous les Ministres ont adopté la motion de M. de Mumm.

M. de Giers demande à présenter quelques observations concernant les propositions faites par Sir E. Satow.

Le Ministre d'Angleterre s'est prononcé contre l'élévation des droits d'importation au dessus de 5% "à moins que les questions indiquées dans l'article XI de la note soient réglées d'une manière satisfaisante." S'agit. il de toutes ces questions?

Sir Ernest Satow répond affirmativement.

M. de Giers poursuit. Son Gouvernement considère que le système des Bons ne constitue qu'une promesse ncertaine de paiement, qui laisse l'avenir indécis. C'est pour cela qu'il a proposé l'emprunt garanti, qui est une mesure d'indulgence à l'égard de la Chine et lui donne un bénéfice de 16%. Pour le moment, M. de Giers ne peut s'associer à la demande de paiement par Bons. Quant aux revenus, s'il a indiqué les 10% *ad valorem*, c'est pour avoir un paiement aussi bien garanti que possible et la Douane Maritime est une administration qui offrirait la garantie désirée. En recourant à elle, on évite de toucher aux autres revenus dont on n'est pas sûr de pouvoir laisser la gestion à la Chine. Si les 10% *ad valorem* ne suffisaient pas, il serait loisible de revenir à la Gabelle dans une certaine mesure. Mais faire état des revenus totaux de la Gabelle entraînerait une immixtion dans l'administration de toutes les provinces, car pour avoir 10 millions, il faudra surveiller la rentrée des 30 millions de l'impôt sur le sel. Or, l'opinion générale du Corps Diplomatique a été de toucher aussi peu que possible à l'encaissement des revenus purement Chinois. Au besoin, on pourrait arriver à une transaction sur la question des 10%, et admettre une élévation de droit de 7,8 ou 9%. M. de Giers accepte le recours aux Douanes Indigènes et au reliquat du produit des Douanes Maritimes.

Il partage l'avis de Sir Ernest Satow que l'élévation des droits ne s'applique qu'aux importations. Mais en ce qui concerne l'application des nouveaux tarifs aux frontières terrestres, il devra en référer à son Gouvernement. Il prévoit qu'elle ne pourra se faire que dans les limites des traités existants.

Sir Ernest Satow. Nous allons peut-être avoir à signer une nouvelle convention qui remplacera les traités existants. D'ailleurs, l'augmentation des droits à 10% constitue aussi une dérogation aux traités existants.

M. de Giers ne croit pas que les nouvelles conventions, si même il y a lieu d'en signer, annulent les anciens traités.

M. Beau fait les mêmes déclarations.

M. de Giers ajoute que l'augmentation à 10% ne se fera que dans les limites des traités existants.

M. de Mumm fait remarquer que Sir Ernest Satow n'a pas proposé un contrôle étranger pour la Gabelle. Il ajoute qu'en ce qui concerne les "Salt likins", deux stations sont affectées, conjointement avec trois stations de likins pour les marchandises diverses, à la garantie de l'emprunt Anglo-allemand.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que son idée est que les revenus déjà affectés au paiement d'intérêts d'emprunts ne doivent pas être détournés de leur destination. Il n'a pas songé à un contrôle direct de la Gabelle.

Il est d'avis au contraire de faire administrer les Douanes Indigènes par la Douane Maritime.

M. de Giers dit qu'en somme le Ministre d'Angleterre se borne à proposer le versement aux Banques et aux États des revenus des Gabelles; personnellement il aurait voulu qu'on ne recourût pas à la Commission de Réception des Paiements.

M. de Mumm dit que, comme l'a demandé le Ministre de France, on pourrait se prononcer sur les disponibilités. On est d'accord sur le produit des Douanes Indigènes et sur le reliquat des fonds de garantie disponibles; le total, en y ajoutant les économies réalisées par la suppression des allocations au Peking College et aux Légations Chinoises, s'élève à 6 ou 8 millions de taëls. Il n'y a que M. Rockhill qui soit opposé au rélèvement des droits à 5% effectifs *ad valorem*.

M. le Baron Czickann observe que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ont, dans leur lettre, fait allusion à des contributions possibles sur la Caisse Métropolitaine. On pourrait examiner la question.

M. de Giers est d'avis qu'il est assez difficile de faire fonds sur le revenu de la Caisse Impériale qui est inconnu. Le Ministre de Russie demande si l'on répondra à la note Chinoise.

M. Beau est pour la négative.

M. de Mumm voudrait qu'on répondit au moins pour faire remarquer aux Chinois qu'ils n'ont pas tenu co pte de la question des intérêts des indemnités. On pourrait leur dire que les Gouvernements ne sauraient se prononcer sur leurs propositions avant d'être fixés sur ce point. Cela avancerait les travaux du Corps Diplomatique. M. de Mumm est d'ailleurs sous l'impression que les Plénipotentiaires s'attendent à une nouvelle communication.

M. Beau conseille de libeller la lettre dans des termes vagues, ne donnant pas à la Chine l'espoir d'une réduction possible des indemnités. Il faudrait se borner à mentionner l'omission concernant les intérêts.

Il est décidé que la Commission de rédaction se réunira pour préparer le projet de note aux Chinois et le fera circuler immédiatement.

Avant que le Corps Diplomatique ne se sépare, **Sir Ernest Satow** rappelle qu'un certain nombre de questions restent à examiner dans la prochaine séance.

1°, Celle de la Suppression des Examens,

2°, Celle du Quartier Diplomatique.

3°, Celle des Troupes (à propos d'une lettre du Gouverneur-Général qui parle d'une lettre du Général von Gayl).

Le Doyen: Le Corps Consulaire à Tientsin a répondu à propos des velléités d'imposition du sel par le Gouvernement Provisoire.

Sir Ernest Satow: La réponse est tout à fait insuffisante.

M de Giers voudrait aussi revenir sur la question de la Suppression des Examens.

M de Mumm désirerait connaître l'avis de ses Collègues relativement au système des bons préconisés par Sir Ernest Satow.

La prochaine réunion est fixée au mercredi 24 mai à 10 heures du matin.

Le séance est levée à midi et demi

Le Secrétaire

Signé: A. D'ANTHOUARD

Le Doyen

Signé: B. J. DE COLOGAN

CINQUANTE-SEPTIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 28 Juin 1901.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas et de Russie.

M. d'Anthouard donne lecture des rectifications au procès-verbal de la 56e séance, qui est adopté.

Avant qu'on ne passe à l'ordre du jour, **M. Joostens** prévient ses Collègues qu'il résulte d'un télégramme que vient de lui communiquer Li Hong-tchang que la nouvelle du massacre des missionnaires de Siao Kiaopan par les soldats de Tong-fou-siang ne serait pas confirmée ; — mais qu'un chef de bandes, du nom de Ma Kieulang aurait passé le fleuve Jaune le 26 juin, se dirigeant vers l'ouest. Les autorités du Chansi enverraient des troupes pour le combattre. A Taiyuen-fou, la tranquillité serait assurée.

Le Marquis Salvago tient à ajouter que la nouvelle, donnée par lui à la dernière séance, de la destruction d'une mission au Chansi serait controuvée et aurait été causée par une erreur d'interprétation d'un télégramme.

Le Doyen rappelle que la réunion a été convoquée à la demande de **M. de Mumm** qui désirerait que le Corps Diplomatique prît une décision à l'égard de plusieurs questions restées en suspens.

1° **M. de Mumm** dit qu'en ce qui concerne les travaux d'amélioration du Peiho, l'entente s'est faite à Tientsin. Elle s'est étendue à la question financière, le consentement est acquis pour une nouvelle élévation de 1 °/₀ des droits d' 1 °/₀ déjà fixée, il y a 2 ans, ce qui portera les dits droits (wharfage dues) à 2 °/₀. Le Ministre d'Allemagne est prêt à approuver l'accord, d'autant plus que le Gouvernement Provisoire a mis à la disposition du Comité des travaux des ressources dont il faut profiter. Les Ministres ne doivent pas retarder la solution de la question.

M. de Giers remarque que la taxe, consentie par les intéressés, est une taxe locale, prélevée en dehors des stipulations des traités. Il ne s'agit pas en réalité de « wharfage dues » puisque certaines redevances sont payées, non d'après le tonnage des navires, mais d'après le poids des marchandises transportées. Le Ministre de Russie demandera des renseignements à son Consul.

Le Doyen donne lecture de la lettre du Doyen du Corps Consulaire M. Hopkins, relative à la question.

M. de Giers fera circuler le rapport autographié concernant les travaux d'amélioration du Peiho. Il dit qu'en résumé, on se borne aujourd'hui à accepter de doubler les droits déjà consentis.

On passé au vote : **MM. le Baron Czikann, de Mumm, Sir Ernest Satow, Rockhill, le Marquis Salvago, Beau, Knobel, Komura** accepte sans réserve la proposition de **M. de Mumm**.

M. Joostens est sans instructions, mais il pense que son Gouvernement n'aura pas d'objection à se rallier au vote de la majorité.

M. de Giers l'accepte ad referendum. Quand il aura reçu une réponse satisfaisante de son Consul et de son Gouvernement, on priera **M. de Cologan** d'écrire au Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Tientsin et de terminer l'affaire.

Le Doyen dit qu'il a examiné la réclamation d'indemnité de la Commission du Peiho et qu'il lui a reconnu les droits à une indemnité de 82000 taels.

2°. **M. de Mumm** rappelle qu'aucune réponse officielle n'a été faite par les Plénipotentiaires Chinois relativement à la question de Koulangsou. Ils se sont bornés à dire verbalement que le Gouverneur du Fokien avait été autorisé à la traiter. La Commission de Rédaction pourra préparer une lettre de rappel et faire valoir un argument mis en avant par le Consul d'Allemagne à Amoy : qu'on ne peut prendre de mesures définitives pour enrayer la peste, tant que la question de Koulangsou n'est pas réglée.

Adopté.

3°. **MM. Rockhill** et **Komura** sont priés de donner leur avis sur la question du cérémonial. Les Plénipotentiaires Chinois se sont plaints qu'aucune réponse n'ait été faite à leur lettre du 12 mai.

M. Rockhill dit qu'il y a trois manières de répondre : insister sur les demandes précédentes, différer la solution jusqu'à la première audience, ou transiger.

MM. de Mumm et **de Giers** se prononcent contre l'ajournement, il vaut mieux que la difficulté soit tranchée par le Corps Diplomatique tout entier.

M. Rockhill propose comme transaction que les Ministres soient invités à aller en chaise jusqu'au Tsientsing-men, d'où ils se rendront à pied à la salle d'audience. Le précédent de la visite du Prince Henri qu'ont invoqué les Chinois pour demander que les Ministres descendent de chaise au Tsing-yun-men n'a pas de raison d'être, puisque, comme l'observe **M. de Mumm**, le Prince Henri a été reçu non dans la ville interdite mais au Palais d'Hiver et au Palais d'Eté.

Quant à la chaise, les Ministres pourraient accepter le modèle dont s'est servi le Prince Henri dans ses visites, savoir une chaise officielle verte avec glands et ganses jaunes.

Ces considérations sont adoptées.

La Commission de Rédaction écrira dans leur sens aux Plénipotentiaires, après avoir encore pris l'avis de **MM. Rockhill** et **Komura**.

4° En ce qui concerne la question des examens, on convient de répondre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois que les propositions contenues dans leur lettre du 13 juin sont acceptées. La Commission de Rédaction préparera la lettre et, suivant la demande de **Sir Ernest Satow**, elle réclamera la publication et l'affichage d'un décret de constatation, conformément à l'article X de la Note.

5° **M. de Mumm** a entendu dire que les Plénipotentiaires étaient prêts à céder sur la question du Tsongli-yamen. Il serait d'avis que la Commission de Rédaction leur adressât une lettre de rappel.

Adopté.

Le Doyen a reçu la visite de M. Lienfang qui est venu lui demander l'autorisation de faire afficher une proclamation (dont il lui a soumis le texte en quatre exemplaires) destinée à calmer les appréhensions de la population de Pékin qu'a effrayée l'annonce de la venue des troupes de Yuan Che Kai.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que l'affichage a été déjà commencé, croit-il, sans l'autorisation des Ministres. De plus, les proclamations sont au nom de Li Hong-tchang, qui est Gouverneur Général du Tcheli, mais qui n'a pas autorité pour faire apposer des placards à Pekin. L'affiche eût, dans tous les cas, dû être libellée au nom des deux Plénipotentiaires.

Après un échange d'observations, il est décidé que privément le **Doyen** répondra à M. Lienfang qu'il n'y a pas d'objection à l'affichage de la proclamation, mais qu'elle devrait être écrite au nom du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang et qu'à l'avenir aucune proclamation ne pourra être plus affichée, sans l'assentiment des Ministres, tant que l'évacuation complète de Pékin ne sera pas terminée.

Le Doyen répondra également conformément à l'autorisation donnée par **Sir Ernest Satow**, qu'il n'y a pas d'objection à ce que les Chinois reprennent possession du Ministère de l'Intérieur (Li Pou) à l'ouest de Gazelee Road.

Les différents commandants des troupes alliées ont répondu au questionnaire de **Sir Ernest Satow** concernant l'exécution des articles VIII et IX de la Note. Le tableau ci-joint (et les documents qui le complètent) font connaître les décisions ou les opinions qu'ils ont émises. (Voir annexes.)

Sir Ernest Satow serait d'avis d'inviter les généraux à se concerter.

M. de Giers préfère leur laisser l'initiative des réunions.

M. Beau dit qu'on leur communiquera le tableau énonçants les différentes décisions prises en particulier par chacun d'eux et qu'il leur appartiendra de prendre les mesures pour se mettre d'accord.

M. le Baron Czikann donne lecture de la dernière des Plénipotentiaires Chinois concernant la question du quartier Diplomatique ainsi que de la réponse préparée par la Commission. Le texte de cette réponse est adopté après diverses modifications introduites à la demande de **M. de Giers** et de **Sir Ernest Satow**. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

M. de Mumm désire que la copie de cette lettre soit mise en circulation après qu'elle aura été envoyée aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

M. Joostens voudrait qu'on spécifiât bien, comme on a l'air de l'indiquer dans la lettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois, que les glacis resteront sans constructions. Dans ce cas, il réclamera un terrain pour M. Splingard, et sinon, il l'autorisera à demeurer sur le glacis.

M. le Baron Czickann dit que la Commission s'occupera de lui trouver un terrain.

M. Beau, comme M. Joostens, désire qu'une décision soit prise à l'égard des constructions des glacis. Car la France y est intéressée, puisqu'elle a un hôpital américain sur son glacis. Si l'on autorise les constructions, le glacis est supprimé de fait.

M. Rockhill répète ses observations, faites dans une séance précédente, qu'il ne peut discuter la question du glacis qui forme une partie intégrante du Rapport de la Commission militaire qui n'a pas encore reçu l'approbation de son Gouvernement. Il estime qu'avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois il n'y a lieu que de discuter les limites du Quartier Diplomatique.

M. de Giers ajoute que c'est parce qu'on avait décidé qu'il n'y aurait pas de constructions sur le glacis qu'il a délogé la Banque Russo-Chinoise. Mais le jour où d'autres installations y seront tolérées, il autorisera ses compatriotes à reprendre le terrain, dont ils restent d'ailleurs propriétaires, et à y bâtir.

M. Beau. — Quand nous jugerons le glacis inutile, nous pourrons y autoriser les constructions.

M. le Marquis Salvago fait remarquer qu'on a déjà déclaré aux Chinois que c'était nécessaire pour la défense du quartier d'avoir un glacis et qu'on a ajouté que ni d'un côté ni de l'autre on ne pourra y construire : il croit par conséquent que la question de l'autorisation ou de la défense de bâtir sur le glacis doit être traitée avec les Chinois.

M. le Baron Czickann observe qu'en effet nous aurions mauvaise grâce à leur défendre de bâtir sur le terrain qui fait face à notre glacis nord, si nous autorisons nous-mêmes, les constructions sur nos glacis.

Sir Ernest Satow désirerait avoir l'appui de ses Collègues dans une question qui intéresse tout le monde, celle de la future gare du chemin de fer de Tientsin. Les Chinois ont demandé qu'il ne soit pas touché à la muraille. Or, l'Administration militaire des chemins de fer du Nord de la Chine, conformément au plan dressé par par la Commission Militaire du Quartier Diplomatique, d'après lequel les gares des chemins de fer Luhan et de Tientsin devraient être établies près du Chien-mèn, a fait un plan pour construire une gare du côté du mur gardé par la Légation d'Amérique. Elle désirerait détruire le petit bastion qui est près de la porte du Canal et percer une porte haute de dix pieds et large de huit pieds derrière les casernes américaines. Sans le terrain du bastion, il n'y aurait pas assez de place pour le nettoyage des locomotives et les prises

d'eau ; et on devrait alors reporter la gare près de Tong pien men, c'est-à-dire à 3 kilomètres du Quartier des Légations. La question de la situation de la gare est liée à celle des communications entre Pékin et la Mer. C'est pour cela que l'Administration Militaire a gardé entre ses mains l'exploitation de la ligne, confiée à trois directeurs militaires, un officier anglais, un officier allemand, un officier japonais.

M. de Giers. — Vous demandez à garder le chemin de fer ? — C'est un point que nous n'avons pas discuté et que je ne saurais résoudre sans instructions. Je ne saurais également pas me prononcer sur la question de la gare d'un chemin de fer chinois. Cela sort des limites de la Note Collective.

Sir Ernest Satow répond que c'est seulement à propos du bastion et de la petite porte dont il vient de parler, qu'il demande l'appui de ses honorables collègues, dans l'intérêt général. Il ne se propose pas de discuter d'autres questions que celle-là

M. le Baron Czickann dit qu'il est essentiel que la gare soit accessible au Corps Diplomatique. Si elle était trop loin, les conditions des libre communications entre Pékin et la mer ne seraient plus remplies.

M. Beau se demande si les militaire n'auraient pas à se prononcer sur la question de l'emplacement de la gare, qui rentre dans le cadre de l'article IX.

M. de Giers observe que le chemin de fer de Tientsin à Pékin est un chemin de fer chinois et que la question soulevée est d'ordre purement gouvernemental.

M. de Mumm, sans avoir d'indication spréciale croit personnellement que l'e pace entre le Hata men et le Chien men, destiné déjà actuellement pour ce chemin de fer, pourrait suffire pour la gare de voyageurs tandis que la gare de marchandises ainsi que les voies destinées aux manœuvres de trains pourraient rester à Tong pien menn.

Pour la communication entre le Quartier Diplomatique et la gare M. de Mumm estime que la porte du canal après adaptation et élargissement nécessaires serait tout indiquée àcet effet et que cela épargnerait la construction d'une nouvelle ouverture dans le mur qu'il serait préférable d'éviter aussi de point de vue militaire.

La séance est levée à une heure.

M. Joostens demande que la question des constructions sur le glacis soit mise à l'ordre du jour à la prochaine réunion.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,
B.-J. de Cologan.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WANGPOO.

N° 5.

La Commission s'est réunie le 16 juillet 1901 à 9 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne sous la présidence de Son Excellence M. de Mumm.

Sont présents : MM. les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France et des Pays-Bas.

M. Knobel cite les derniers chiffres fournis par M. Hewett. Si les évaluations de la Chambre de Commerce sont exactes, les frais annuels seraient de 400.000 taels, comprenant les 50.000 taels de travaux faits actuellement par la Douane. En déduisant ces 50.000 taels, la moitié de la somme restante : 205.000, plus les 50.000 taels mentionnés ci-dessus seraient un total de 255.500 taels comme part contributive du Gouvernement Chinois.

M. de Mumm remarque à ce propos qu'il y a une différence de 80.000 taels en plus par rapport aux chiffres antérieurement fournis par la Chambre de Commerce. Il fait également observer qu'entre le chiffre de 55.000 taels pour l'année 1898 et celui de 172.000, qui se rapportent à l'année 1900 pour les taxes sur les marchandises (n° 4), l'écart est tellement grand, qu'il serait désirable que des éclaircissements à ce sujet soient fournis à la Commission. Monsieur le Ministre d'Allemagne ajoute qu'il est également nécessaire de séparer nettement les sommes devant servir à l'emprunt proprement dit (intérêt et amortissement) et les sommes nécessaires annuellement pour l'entretien. Ne pourrait-on pas également décider que les 50.000 taels, représentant les travaux du capitaine de port etc. seraient remis au Conseil, et que les 60.000 taels nécessaires aux travaux d'entretien devraient être fournis par Shanghai et non pas par le Gouvernement Chinois.

Sir Ernest Satow réitère la réserve qu'il a faite précédemment sur les droits de tonnage.

M. Rockhill demande si l'on ne pourrait donner au Gouvernement Chinois, dans un avenir plus ou moins prochain la direction du travail d'amélioration.

MM. Beau et **Knobel** sont d'avis que cela n'est pas possible. L'expérience que l'on a de tout service dans les mains des Chinois, exclue toute idée de mise à exécution pratique d'un plan aussi vaste et aussi couteux.

M. Rockhill est d'avis que, si à un moment donné, la part contributive de Shanghai se trouve diminuée par rapport à celle de la Chine (qui sera sans doute fixé), il faudrait qu'à ce moment là, la compositiou du Conseil soit modifiée dans le sens d'une représentation plus complète de l'élément chinois.

Sir Ernest Satow. — On a prévu dès aujourd'hui que le Conseil comprendrait deux membres représentant le Gouvernement Chinois.

M. Knobel indique l'article 31 de l'annexe, d'après lequel il sera possible de modifier, au bout de trois ans, la composition du Conseil.

Sir Ernest Satow revenant sur la question financière, dit que Shanghai demande naturellement une somme aussi élevée que possible, et qu'on doit considérer les évaluations fournies par la Chambre de Commerce comme des maxima. Il est d'avis que si l'on fixait à 200.000 taels (comprenant les 50.000 taels relatifs au service des Douanes) la part contributive du Gouvernement Chinois, la ville de Shanghai devait se considérer comme satisfaite. Le Corps Diplomatique ne peut actuellement fixer que la part qu'aura à fournir la Chine ; c'est à la ville de Shanghai qu'il incombe de fixer elle-même sa part dans le but d'arriver au total nécessaire.

M. de Mumm pense que la motion de Sir Ernest Satow permettra d'arriver à égaliser á peu près les charges entre Shanghai et le Gouvernement Chinois.

M. Knobel remarque que Shanghai a attendu quarante ans l'amélioration du Wangpoo, et qu'il serait à la rigueur, assez juste que le Gouvernement Chinois ait à supporter aujourd'hui une part même plus élevée que celle de la ville. Il considère néanmoins que l'égalisation de charges que semble poursuivre M. de Mumm, est dans les circonstances actuelles parfaitement raisonnable.

M. Beau exprime la même opinion.

M. de Mumm. — D'après les anciens projets de la Chambre de Commerce on évaluait à 380.000 taels par an les sommes nécessaires. Les nouveaux projets mentionnent les chiffres de 460.000 puis de 522.000 taels. Il y a là à mon avis une majoration visible, que je considère comme inutile, étant donné que les municipalités de Shanghai auront la faculté d'élever les taxes prévues dans la proposition voulue.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque à ce propos que la convention donnera aux Municipalités et pour un temps déterminé les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette élévation des taxes.

A dix heures Sir Robert Hart est introduit. M. de Mumm le prie de vouloir bien faire connaître à la Commission ses vues sur la question du Wangpoo. Les observations de Sir Robert Hart se résument de la façon suivante :

Il craint que les personnes prévues comme devant faire partie du Conseil n'aient ni le temps ni la connaissance voulus pour s'occuper activement des services qui incomberont au Conseil. En ce qui concerne les attributions du Conseil il croit qu'il y aura des difficultés dans la pratique avec les autorités déjà existantes, et qu'il y a danger à enlever certains services à la Douane, qui les connaît bien pour les remettre à un

nouvel organe qui, surtout au commencement, manquera de l'expérience voulue. Il est notamment d'avis qu'il sera difficile d'enlever l'ensemble du service du Capitaine de port à la Douane ou de mettre ce fonctionnaire sous les ordres du Conseil. A cette dernière solution il préférerait encore que le Conseil ait un Capitrine de port à lui. Sir Sobert Hart pense également que les services du pilotage et des phares devraient rester à la Douane.

M. de Mumm. — Que pensez-vous de la suggestion d'après laquelle le Taotai ferait partie du Conseil?

Sir Robert Hart — Si la souveraineté de la Chine continue à être reconnue dans les eaux de Shanghai, il est absolument nécessaire que l'autorité chinoise soit représentée dans le Conseil.

M. de Mumm. — Pensez-vous qu'il vaut mieux confier l'entreprise à un Conseil mixte comme celui qui est prévu, qu'au Gouvernement chinois?

Sir Robert Hart. — En ce qui me concerne je prefère le système du Conseil mixte, car étant donné les très grandes difficultés que rencontrera l'exécution du travail d'amélioration du Wangpoo, il me paraît plus équitable que ces difficultés et leo responsabilités qui en découleront, reposent pour la plus grande partie sur les auteurs de l'idée. Il déclare qu'à sa connaissance tous les navires, qui pouvaient remonter jusqu'à Shanghai il y a trente ans, peuvenl encore y arriver actuellement; c'est le tonnage des navires qui a augmenté et non pas la rivière qvi s'est ensablée; celle-ci n'est ni plus ni moins inaccessible aujourd'hui qu'alors. Il est donc bien possible que l'on va faire un travail inutile.

Sir Robert Hart termine son exposé en faisant savoir qu'il remettra incessamment à la Commission un travail sur la question de la composition du Conseil et de ses attributions éventuelles.

Le Président remercie Sir Robert Hart d'avoir bien voulu fournir à la Commission les indications qui précèdent. Sir Robert Hart se retire à 11 heures.

M. Knobel ayant fait savoir que le départ de M. Hewett est fixé à demain, la Commission considère qu'il n'y a pas lieu de demander au délégué de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai de prolonger son séjour à Pékin.

On passe ensuite à la lccture de l'annexe de la Commissiou et on en adopte la rédaction jusqu'au chapitre III, sauf quelques modifications portant notamment sur la rédaction de l'artiele 22 qui sera définitivement arrêtée à la prochaine séance.

Celle-ci est fixée au vendredi le 12 courant à neuf heures et quart du matin.

La séance est levée à midi et quart.

Le Secrétaire,
F. M. KNOBEL.

Le Président,
A. VON MUMM.

COMMISSION CHARGÉE D'ÉTUDIER LA QUESTION DU PAYEMENT DES INDEMNITÉS.

Quatorzième séance du 27 Juillet 1901.

M. de Mumm en ouvrant la séance rappelle que la Commission a reçu mandat du Corps Diplomatique de préparer un projet de protocole final et surtout un projet de protocole pour le règlement de la question de l'indemnité avec les Chinois, qui, au besoin, pourrait être incorporé dans le premier.

Mais avant de s'occuper de cette question, M. de Mumm croit devoir faire remarquer qu'en décidant d'annexer un tableau d'amortissement à la Note aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois rédigée hier par le Corps Diplomatique, on a préjugé la question de la date á laquelle commenceront à courir les Intérêts. Il résulterait, en effet, du tableau d'amortissement que l'intérêt commencerait au 1er janvier 1902, tandis que plusieurs Gouvernements ont exprimé le désir que cette date fut fixée au 1er juillet 1901, époque à partir de laquelle ils ont renoncé à demander le remboursement de leurs dépenses.

Pour concilier les intérêts en cause on a le choix entre trois solutions : 1° Considérer les dates portées dans la colonne des années comme se rapportant à des exercices financiers, dont le premier, celui de 1902, commencerait au 1er juillet 1901 ; 2° laisser la tableau d'amortissement telle qu'il est, mais stipuler que la période de six mois du 1er juillet au 31 décembre 1901, donnera lieu à des intérêts sur la somme totale de 450 millions Hai kouan taels; 3° tenir compte de ce que les nouveaux revenus qui sont attribués à l'indemnité ne commenceront à être administrés que dans un délai de deux ou trois mois, et en conséquence ne demander les intérêts qu'à partir de ce moment.

La Commission considérant qu'elle n'a pas qualité pour statuer sur ce point, décide de convoquer le Corps Diplomatique aujourd'hui à 3 heures de l'après-midi et de le consulter. Elle arrête trois projets de formule répondant aux solutions ci-dessus entre lesquelles le Corps Diplomatique aura à choisir.

La Commission, décide également de consulter le Corps Diplomatique sur la date à laquelle sera augmenté le tarif á l'importation ; à la majorité elle est pour que la date soit le plus rapproché possible.

M. de Mumm remarque qu'il n'a encore été fait aucune notification officielle aux Chinois des garanties que les Puissances ont choisies pour les affecter au service des Bons. Il propose en conséquence d'ajouter à la Note sus indiquée un paragraphe reproduisant les décisions du Corps Diplomatique à ce sujet.

Passant à la question des protocoles, la Commission décide de s'occuper en premier lieu de celui qui concerne l'indemnité.

M. de Mumm dit qu'il y a plusieurs notes qui ont été préparés par MM. Komura, Beau, Rockhill et Sir Ernest Satow. Il en donne communication.

La Commission prie M. Beau de fondre ces quatre projets en un seul qui se composera de deux parties : l'une contenant les clauses à faire accepter par les Chinois, l'autre renfermant ce qui se rapporte aux accords entre les Puissances.

Les Secrétaires,
A. D'ANTHOUARD.
VON BOHLEN.

No. 792

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 21 1901
BUREAU.

Book file

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
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1901
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September 10th, 1901.

Archives Nov. 23

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming telegram of the 9th instant. Signing of the Protocol.

ENCLOSURE SHEETS NO. 1 TO 9

No. 721

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 9th instant, as follows:

"Secstate,

Washington.

Protocol signed 7th. Rockhill left 8th.

Conger."

and to enclose translation of the Protocol which was signed by the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 7th instant. The Committee of Interpreters have not yet prepared and affixed all of the Annexes, but as soon as this is done I will send the original officially signed document.

You will note that paragraphs b and c of Article VI provide for a Commission of Bankers and prescribe their functions, upon which each Power shall be represented by a Delegate. I have requested Consul General Goodnow to recommend some Bank or Banker to you for this purpose.

I have already in Despatch No. 726 called your attention to Subdivision 1 of paragraph 3, of Article VI, concerning the conversion of duties from ad valorem to specific.

I also enclose you translation of the minutes of the meeting at which the signatures were affixed, which includes the speeches made by the Spanish Minister and Prince Ching on the occasion. Printed copies will be forwarded as soon as prepared.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures,

Translation of Protocol,

" " minutes of meeting at which Protocol was signed.

(Translation)

Copy

F I N A L P R O T O C O L

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The Plenipotentiaries of

Germany, His Excellency M. A. Mumm von Schwarzenstein;

of Austro-Hungary, His Excellency M. M. Czikann von Wahlbo;

of Belgium, His Excellency M. Joostens;

of Spain, His Excellency M.B.J.de Colegan;

of the United States, His Excellency M. W. W. Rockhill;

of France, His Excellency M. Paul Beau;

of Great Britain, His Excellency Sir Ernest Satow;

of Italy, His Excellency Marquis Salvago Raggi;

of Japan, His Excellency M. Jutaro Komura;

of the Netherlands, His Excellency, M. F. M. Knobel,

of Russia, His Excellency M. M. de Giers:

and

of China, His Highness Yi-Kuang Prince K'ing of the first rank, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, Earl of Su-i of the first rank, Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of the Wenhua Throne Hall, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of Northern Trade, Governor General of Chihli,

have met for the purpose of declaring that China has complied to the satisfaction of the Powers with the conditions laid down in the Note of the 22nd of December, 1900, and which were accepted in their entirety by His Majesty the Emperor of China in a Decree dated the 27th of December, 1900. (Annex No. 1)

A R T I C L E I-a.

By an Imperial Edict of the 9th of June, last, (Annex No. 2), Tsai-feng, Prince Chun, was appointed Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of China, and directed in that capacity to convey to His Majesty the German Emperor the expression of the

(Translation)

Copy

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of the United States, His Excellency M. W. W. Rockhill;

of France, His Excellency M. Paul Beau;

of Great Britain, His Excellency Sir Ernest Satow;

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regrets of His Majesty, the Emperor of China and of the Chinese Government for the assassination of His Excellency, the late Baron Von Ketteler, German Minister.

Prince Chun left Peking on the 12th of July last to carry out the orders which had been given him.

A R T I C L E I-b

The Chinese Government has stated that it will erect on the spot of the assassination of H. E. late Baron von Ketteler, a commemorative monument, worthy of the rank of the deceased, and bearing an inscription in the Latin, German and Chinese languages, which shall express the regrets of His Majesty, the Emperor of China for the murder committed.

Their Excellencies, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have informed His Excellency, the German Plenipotentiary, in a letter dated the 22nd of July, last, (Annex No. 3) that an arch of the whole width of the street would be erected on the said spot, and that work on it was begun the 25th of June, last.

A R T I C L E II-a.

Imperial Edicts of the 13th and 21st of February, 1901, (Annexes Nos. 4, 5 and 6), inflicted the following punishments on the principal authors of the outrages and crimes committed against the Foreign Governments and their nationals:

Tsai-I, Prince Tuan, and Tsai Lan, Duke Fu-kuo, were sentenced to be brought before the Autumnal Court of Assize for execution, and it was agreed that if the Emperor saw fit to grant them their lives, they should be exiled to Turkestan and there imprisoned for life, without the possibility of commutation of these punishments.

Tsai Hsun, Prince Chuang, Ying-Nien, President of the Court of Censors, and Chao Shu-Chiao, President of the Board of Punishments, were condemned to commit suicide.

Yu Hsien, Governor of Shanhsi, Chi Hsiu, President of the Board of Rites, and Hsu Cheng-yu, formerly Senior Vice Pres-

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dent of the Board of Punishments, were condemned to death.

Posthumous degradation was inflicted on Kang Yi, Assistant Grand Secretary, President of the Board of Works, Hsu Tung, Grand Secretary, and Li Ping-heng, former Governor General of Hsu-ch'uan.

An Imperial Edict of February 13th, 1901 (Annex No. 7) rehabilitated the memories of Hsu Yung-yi, President of the Board of War, Li Shan, President of the Board of Works, Hsu Ching-cheng, Senior Vice President of the Board of Works, Lien Yuan, Vice Chancellor of the Grand Council, and Yuang Chang, Vice President of the Court of Sacrifices, who had been put to death for having protested against the outrageous breaches of International law of last year.

Prince Chuang commited suicide the 21st of February, 1901, Ying Nien and Chao Shu-chiao the 24th, Yu Hsien was executed the 22nd, Chi Hsiu and Hsu Cheng-yu on the 26th, Tung Fu-hsiang, General in Kan-su has been deprived of his office by Imperial Edict of the 13th of February, 1901, pending the determination of the final punishment to be inflicted on him.

Imperial Edicts dated the 29th of April and the 19th of August, 1901, have inflicted various punishments on the provincial officials convicted of the crimes and outrages of last Summer.

ARTICLE II-b

An Imperial Edict promulgated the 19th of August, 1901, (Annex No. 8), ordered the suspension of official examinations for five years in all cities where foreigners were massacred or submitted to cruel treatment.

ARTICLE III.

So as to make honorable reparation for the assassination of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, His Majesty the Emperor of China by an Imperial Edict of the 18th of June, 1901, (Annex No. 9), appointed Na Tung, Vice President of the Board of Finances, to be his Envoy Extraordinary and specially directed him to convey to His Majesty, the Emperor

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ARTICLE IV.

The Chinese Government has agreed to erect an expiatory monument in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which were desecrated and in which the tombs were destroyed.

It has been agreed with the Representatives of the Powers that the Legations interested shall settle the details for the erection of these monuments, China bearing all the expenses thereof, estimated at ten thousand taels for the cemeteries at Peking and in its neighborhood, and at five thousand taels for the cemeteries in the provinces. The amounts have been paid and the list of these cemeteries is enclosed herewith. (Annex No. 10)

ARTICLE V.--

China has agreed to prohibit the importation into its territory of arms and ammunition, as well as of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

An Imperial Edict has been issued on the 25th of August, 1901, (Annex No. 11), forbidding said importation for a term of two years. New Edicts may be issued subsequently extending this by other successive terms of two years in case of necessity recognized by the Powers.

ARTICLE VI.

By an Imperial Edict dated the 29th of May, 1901, (Annex No.12), His Majesty the Emperor of China agreed to pay the Powers an indemnity of Four hundred and fifty millions of Haikwan taels.

This sum represents the total amount of the indemnities for States, Companies or Societies, private individuals and Chinese referred to in Article VI of the Note of December 22nd, 1900.

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This sum represents the total amount of the indemnities for States, Companies or Societies, private individuals and Chinese referred to in Article VI of the Note of December 22nd, 1900.

(a) The Four hundred and fifty millions constute a gold debt calculated at the rate of the Haikwan Tael to the gold currency of each country, as indicated below.

Haikwan Tael	= marks,	3.055
	= Austro-Hungary crown,	3.595
	= gold dollar,	0.742
	= francs,	3.750
	= pound sterling,	0.3s 0d
	= yen	1.407
	= Netherlands florin,	1.796
	= gold rouble, (17.424 dolias fine),	1.412.

This sum in gold shall bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, and the capital shall be reimbursed by China in thirty-nine years, in the manner indicated in the annexed plan of amortization. (Annex No. 13). Capital and interest shall be payable in gold or at the rates of exchange corresponding to the dates at which the different payments fall due.

The amortization shall commence the 1st of January, 1902, and shall finish at the end of the year 1940. The amortizations are payable annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of January, 1903.

Interest shall run from the first of July, 1901, but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off within the term of three years beginning January 1902, the arrears of the first six months ending the 31st of December, 1901, on condition, however, that it pays compound interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on the sums the payments of which shall have thus been deferred.

Interest shall be payable semi-annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of July, 1902.

(b) The service of the debt shall take place in Shanghai in the following manner:

(a) The four hundred and fifty millions constitute a gold debt calculated at the rate of the Haikwan Tael to the gold currency of each country, as indicated below.

Haikwan Tael = marks,	3.033
= Austro-Hungary crown,	3.388
= gold dollar,	0.742
= francs,	3.750
= pound sterling,	0.3a 0d
= yen	1.407
= Netherlands florin,	1.786
= gold rouble, (17.434 doitas time),	1.412.

This sum in gold shall bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, and the capital shall be reimbursed by China in thirty-one years, in the manner indicated in the annexed plan of amortization. (Annex No. 13). Capital and interest shall be payable in gold or at the rates of exchange corresponding to the dates on which the different payments fall due.

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Interest shall be payable semi-annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of July, 1902.

(b) The service of the debt shall take place in Shanghai in the following manner:

Each Power shall be represented by a delegate on a commission of bankers authorized to receive the amount of interest and amortization which shall be paid it by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide it among the interested parties and to give a receipt for the same.

(c) The Chinese Government shall deliver to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signature of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the above mentioned commission, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates.

(d) The proceeds of the revenues assigned to the payment of the bonds shall be paid monthly to the commission.

(e) The revenues assigned as security for the bonds are the following:

1. The balance of the revenue of the Imperial Maritime Customs after the payment of the interest and amortization of preceding loans secured on these revenues, plus the proceeds of the raising to five per cent effective of the present tariff or maritime imports, including articles until now on the free list, but exempting rice, cereals, and flour from abroad, gold and silver bullion and coin.

2. The revenues of the Native Customs, administered in the open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs;

3. The total revenues of the salt gabelle, exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

The raising of the present tariff on imports to five per cent effective is agreed to on the conditions mentioned below. It shall be put in force two months after the signing of the present protocol, and no exceptions shall be made except for merchandise shipped not more than ten days after the said signing.

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1. All duties levied on imports ad valorem shall be converted as far as possible and as soon as may be into specific duties.

This conversion shall be made in the following manner: The average value of merchandise at the time of their landing during the three years 1897, 1898 and 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses, shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise.

Pending the result of the work of conversion, duties shall be levied ad valorem.

2. The beds of the Rivers Peiho and Whangpoo shall be improved with the financial participation of China.

ARTICLE VII.

The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the Legations shall be considered as one specially reserved for their use and placed under their exclusive control, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside and which may be made defensible.

The limits of this quarter have been fixed as follows on the annexed plan: (Annex No. 14.)

On the West, the line 1,2,3,4,5.

On the North, the line 5,6,7,8,9,10.

On the East, Ketteler Street (10, 11, 12.)

On the South the line 12 . 1 drawn along the exterior base of the Tartar Wall and following the line of the bastions.

In the Protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, China recognized the right of each Power to maintain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defense of its Legation.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Chinese Government has consented to raze the forts of Taku and those which might impede free communication between

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Peking and the sea; steps have been taken for carrying this out.

ARTICLE IX

The Chinese Government has conceded the right to the Powers in the Protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, to occupy certain points, to be determined by an agreement between them for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea. The points occupied by the Powers are:

Huang-tsun, Lang-fang, Yang-tsun, Tien-tsin, Chun-liang Cheng, Tong-ku, Lu-tai, Tong-shan, Lan-chou, Chang-li, Ch'in-wang Tao, Shan-hai-Kuan.

ARTICLE X.

The Chinese Government has agreed to post and to have published during two years in all district cities the following Imperial Edicts:

(a) Edict of the 1st of February, 1901 (Annex No. 15), prohibiting forever, under pain of death, membership in any anti-foreign society.

(b) Edicts of the 13th and 25th of February, 29th of April and the 19th of August, enumerating the punishments inflicted on the guilty:

(c) Edict of the 19th of August prohibiting examinations in all cities where foreigners were massacred or subjected to cruel treatment.

(d) Edict of the 1st of February, 1901, (Annex No. 16), declaring all Governors-General, Governors and Provincial or local officials responsible for order in their respective districts, and that in case of new anti-foreign troubles or other infractions of the treaties which shall not be immediately repressed and the authors of which shall not have been punished, these officials shall be immediately dismissed without possibility of being given new functions or new honors.

The posting of these Edicts is being carried on throughout

Peking and the sea; steps have been taken for carrying this out.

ARTICLE IX

The Chinese Government has conceded the right to the Powers in the Protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, to occupy certain points, to be determined by an agreement between them for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea. The points occupied by the Powers are:

Huang-tsun, Lang-fang, Yang-tsun, Tien-tsin, Chun-liang Cheng, Tong-ku, Lu-tai, Tong-ahan, Lan-chou, Chang-li, Ch'in-wang Tao, Shan-hai-Kuan.

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The Chinese Government has agreed to post and to have published during two years in all district cities the following Imperial Edicts:

(a) Edict of the 1st of February, 1901 (Annex No. 13), prohibiting forever, under pain of death, membership in any anti-Foreign society.

(b) Edicts of the 13th and 25th of February, 29th of April and the 19th of August, enumerating the punishments inflicted on the guilty:

(c) Edict of the 19th of August prohibiting examinations in all cities where foreigners were massacred or subjected to cruel treatment.

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The posting of these Edicts is being carried on throughout

the Empire.

ARTICLE XI.

The Chinese Government has agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the Foreign Governments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and the other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them.

At present, and as a result of the stipulation contained in Article VI concerning the indemnity, the Chinese Government agrees to assist in the improvement of the courses of the Rivers Peiho and Whangpoo, as stated below.

(a) The works for the improvement of the navigability of the Peiho, begun in 1898 with the co-operation of the Chinese Government, have been resumed under the direction of the International Commission. As soon as the administration of Tientsin shall have been handed back to the Chinese Government it will be in a position to be represented on this Commission, and will pay each year a sum of sixty thousand Haikwan taels for maintaining the works.

(b) A Conservancy Board, charged with the management and control of the works for straightening the Whangpoo and the improvement of the courses of that river is hereby created.

This Board shall consist of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of foreigners in the shipping trade of Shanghai.

The expenses incurred for the works and the general management of the undertaking are estimated at the annual sum of four hundred and sixty thousand Haikwan taels for the first twenty years. This sum shall be supplied in equal proportions by the Chinese Government and the foreign interests concerned. Detailed stipulations concerning the composition, duties and revenues of the Conservancy Board are embodied in Annex No. 17.

ARTICLE XII.

An Imperial Edict of the 24th of July, 1901, (Annex No.18),

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ARTICLE XII.

An Imperial Edict of the 24th of July, 1901, (Annex No.18),

reformed the Office of Foreign Affairs, Tsung-li Yamen, on the lines indicated by the Powers, that is to say, transformed it into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wai Wu Pu), which takes precedence over the six other Ministries of State; the same Edict appointed the principal members of this Ministry.

An agreement has also been reached concerning the modification of Court ceremonial as regards the reception of Foreign Representatives and has been the subject of several notes from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, the substance of which is embodied in a memorandum herewith annexed. (Annex No. 19.

Finally, it is expressly understood that as regards the declarations specified above and the annexed documents originating with the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, the French text only is authoritative.

The Chinese Government having thus complied to the satisfation of the Powers with the conditions laid down in the above mentioned Note of December 22nd, 1900, the Powers have agreed to accede to the wish of China to terminate the situation created by the disorders of the Summer of 1900. In consequence thereof the Foreign Plenipotentiaries are authorized to declare in the names of their Governments that, with the exception of the Legation Guards mentioned in Article VII, the International troops will completely evacuate the City of Peking on the 17yh of September, 1901, and, with the exception of the localities mentioned in Article IX, will withdraw from the Province of Chihli on the 22nd of September, 1901.

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The present Final Protocol has been drawn up in twelve identic copies and signed by all the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting countries. One copy shall be given to each of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, and one copy shall be given to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, September 7th, 1901.

The present Final Protocol has been drawn up in twelve
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[illegible] the contracting countries. One copy shall be given to each
[illegible] of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, and one copy shall be given
[illegible] the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

[illegible], September 7th, 1901.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

-o-o-o-o-

Minutes of the Third Conference with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, held September 7th, 1901.

The Diplomatic Corps, comprising the Ministers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Holland, Russia, and the Plenipotentiary of the United States meet at eleven o'clock at the Spanish Legation, under the Presidence of Mr. de Cologan, Doyen, and with them affix their names to the Final Protocol of the negotiations.

The Representatives of the Powers are nearly all accompanied by the First Secretaries and Interpreters of their Legations.

Prince CHing and Li Hung-chang, Chinese Plenipotentiaries, are accompanied by M. Lien Fang, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Marquis Tseng, Secretary of the Governor General, Li Hung-chang, who act as Interpreters.

After the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have affixed their names and seals to the twelve copies of the Protocol, the Foreign Ministers also sign these documents. This done, the Doyen rises and reads the following discourse:

Highness & Excellency:

We have just signed a document of the greatest importance, which establishes the normal relations of amity between the Foreign Nations and the Chinese Empire.

This act is the consequence of extraordinary events which are not pleasant to repeat here. It is the earnest wish of

TRANSLATION.

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His Excellency Excellency:

We have just signed a document of the greatest importance, which establishes the normal relations of amity between the Foreign Nations and the Chinese Empire.

This act is the consequence of extraordinary events which are not pleasant to repeat here. It is the earnest wish of

my Honorable Colleagues and myself that in the lapse of time these events will be more and more enveloped with those of the past. Thanks to the faithful accomplishment of the different clauses of this Protocol. It is in this manner that China will demonstrate its sincere intention to cultivate the best international relations, and it is also in this manner that the Protocol will produce its fruits of good and cordial amity in the future. Such is the earnest desire of the Governments and their Representatives here present who, during the lengthy negotiations which they have pursued with you as Chinese Plenipotentiaries, have exercised their best efforts to prove to you their good will by making you all possible concessions.

We congratulate ourselves for having contributed to this desirable result, and I have the honor to address to your Highness and to your Excellency the most sincere wishes which we cherish for the peace and happiness of the Empire.

M. Morisse translates the discourse of M. de Cologan, to which Prince Ching responds in Chinese, S. E. M. Lien Fang acting as Interpreter.

Messrs. Ministers :

It becomes my pleasure to thank you in the name of my Colleague and mine, for the words which your Doyen has seen fit to pronounce on the occasion of the signing of the important document which reestablishes the normal relations of amity

between the Foreign Powers and the Chinese Government.

This document has a most important function to perform; it must efface the consequences of the criminal and unprecedented events of last year and preserve our friendly relations.

We give you our formal assurance that such events as these will never again occur.

We thank the Representatives of the Powers for the good will which they have shown and for the concessions which they have made us in the course of these lengthy negotiations, we entertain the most sincere wishes for the Sovereigns and Rulers of the Powers, we earnestly wish that a constant peace and a perpetual amity shall reign between our respective Governments, and that Your Excellencies shall enjoy happiness and good health in the future.

After these addresses Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang retired.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30.

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No. 732.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 19 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT
19
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

September 10th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegram of the 7th instant and Legation's telegram of today. The attempted assassination of the President. Messages of sympathy from Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li.

No. 782.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, Department's telegram of the 7th instant, conveying the shocking intelligence of the attempted assassination of the President.

As instructed I immediately repeated it to the United States Minister at Tokio.

I at once communicated the sad news to my colleagues, most of whom have called to express in person their sympathy and their hopes for the President's speedy recovery.

I also notified the Chinese Government through the Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li. I confirm my telegram of this date transmitting message of sympathy from Earl Li, and enclose herewith translations of notes received from both of the Plenipotentiaries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

As above.

Telegram Received.

Washington, September 7, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

President gravely wounded at Buffalo at f
today by presumed anarchist. Two shots fired while shaking
hands; one striking breast bone, the other perforating stom
Former extracted at seven thirty. President conscious and t
quil. Wounds not necessarily fatal. Assassin arrested, give
name Fred. Neumann, probably fictitious. Not yet identified.
Repeat to Buck, Tokio.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

.....

Telegram Sent.

Peking, September 10, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Earl Li on behalf of himself and Gover
ment sends sympathy and prayers for President's recovery.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 732.

Earl Li to Mr. Conger. (Translation)

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 26th instant (September 8th) conveying the startling news that the President of your honorable country had been suddenly assassinated on the afternoon of the previous day by an anarchist, and had received two gun-shot wounds of a very serious character.

How could I bear the shock which the opening and reading of Your Excellency's letter gave me?

We can only hope that a man so favored of Heaven may speedily recover from his wounds. This will not only fulfill the hopes of the people of your honorable country, but it is the united prayer of all friendly nations the whole world round.

Besides sending a telegram to the Government at Si-an, requesting them to prepare an official telegraphic message of inquiry, I have the honor to beg that Your Excellency will

telegraph

telegraph to your honorable Government the horror and grief which fill my breast.

In writing this reply to Your Excellency, I have the honor to wish you all prosperity.

Seventh Moon, 27th Day, (September 9th, 1901.

To His Excellency

E. H. Conger,

etc/, etc., etc.

mands

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In writing this reply to Your Excellency, I have the honor to wish you all prosperity.

Seventh Moon, 27th Day, (September 9th, 1901.

To His Excellency

H. H. Conger,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 732.

.....

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger. (Translation).

.....

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your letter informing me that the President of your honorable country, while attending the Exposition at Buffalo, was shot twice, receiving very serious wounds, and that the assassin had been arrested, etc.

On reading your letter I was very greatly shocked. Considering that the President of your honorable country is well known to be a man of kindly disposition and highly respected both at home and abroad, that he should met with this sudden violence is certainly an event that could never have been expected. I trust that he may speedily receive the blessing of Heaven, and by the aid of careful nursing be gradually restored to health.

Besides sending a telegram to the Court requesting com-

mands

telegraph to your honorable Government the horror and grief which fill my breast.

In writing this reply to Your Excellency, I have the honor to wish you all prosperity.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 734.

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Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger. (Translation).

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Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your letter informing me that the President of your honorable country, while attending the Exposition at Buffalo, was shot twice, receiving very serious wounds, and that the assassin had been arrested, etc.

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Besides sending a telegram to the Court requesting com-

commands to be issued directing sympathetic inquiries to be made, and telegraphing Minister Wu requesting him to go and express our sorrow, I have the honor to send this reply to Your Excellency's letter as an evidence of my own sincere sympathy.

In writing this note I have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card enclosed.

(Sept. 10th, 1901).

telegraph to your honorable Government the horror and grief which fill my breast.

In writing this reply to Your Excellency, I have the honor

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack. by Number and File.

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No. 785.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 19 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 19 1901 ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECEIVED OCT 19 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

September 11th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's telegram of 10th instant.

Thanks to Earl Li and Chinese Government.

No. 732

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm Department's telegram of the 10th instant as follows:

"Conger,

Peking.

Cordial thanks Li and Government. Condition very hopeful.

(Signed) Adee."

I have communicated the above to Earl Li and through him to the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

NO.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

OCT 15 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

REC'D. OCT 14 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

Draft & Corresp. rel. to Conroy & Co. Oct 30

SEOUL, KOREA, September 11, 1901.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of June 28, in regard to the claim against Mr.Pak Yong Kiu, presented to you by T.F.Conroy and Company, I am glad to be able to hand you enclosed a draft #A0374 on the Yokohama Specie Bank of New York, for $80,90, the amount of the bill without interest, which latter I could not get.

Mr.Pak is irresponsible and has no assets. I succeeded in collecting a bill of similar nature for Moore & Ledding, which Mr.Cridler had sent me, and as a result of getting the Korean Government to take over that claim, I was able to get this one paid without such a long delay. Pak has admitted having left three other debts in Washington, which, I think I can collect if the parties will send itemized accounts.

I could not have collected these claims, but for the assistance of Mr.McLeavy Brown, who paid the amounts from the customs revenues.

I am,

Respectfully yours,

Hon.David J.Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Horace N Allen

No. 734.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 19 1901
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
OCT
19
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Copy to Treasury
for information
Ack
ack

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECEIVED
OCT
19
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

September 12th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknowledged
Oct. 21 and
To Treas. Oct. 23.
C.

Subject: Silver coinage in China. Translation of Imperial Edict on the subject.

No. 734

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith translation of an edict published in the Peking Gazette of the 8th instant.

The following interesting notes, explanatory of the subject matter of this edict, have been furnished me by Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary of the Legation:

1.The various mints of China are provincial not national undertakings, but the Imperial sanction must be obtained. These mints are at Canton in Kuangtung, Fuchau in Fukien, Nankin in Kiangsu, Wuchang in Hupeh, Chungking in Szechuan, Tientsin in Chihli, Moukden and Kirin in Manchuria.

2. The Chinese are very conservative and although a silver coinage is needed as shown by the large and constant importation of Mexicans, it is difficult to get a new coin into circulation. The old U. S. Trade Dollar, although superior to the Mexican, failed for this reason. Custom is all but ommipotent. Though Mexicans circulate in many places along the sea-board and in

the

the Yangtze Valley, in other places (Nganhui) only old Spanish dollars (Carolus) will be taken, while in the interior in the North nothing but sycee is acceptable. In many cases confidence has been destroyed by coinage of varying fineness or weight due to dishonesty of mint officials, in other cases by attempts to force the coin into circulation at an artificial value.

3. The Treasury or Government Tael, called Ku-ping Tael, is one of 25 or 30 different varieties of the tael or Chinese ounce, nominally one and one-third ounces Av. and varies from 520 to 283 grains. There is no coined tael and a tael of silver is a variable quantity depending upon weight and fineness of the silver.

4. The attempt to fix a definite rate of exchange will probably fail as all such attempts have done, since the value of the dollar in taels depends upon the supply of dollars or bullion and the demand for either. At certain seasons in Shanghai the dollar being scarce has risen to Taels 0.78 (Hai-kuan) and in 1899 its value in Customs statistics was given as 0.65 3)10ths. Mexican dollars are continually being imported and affect the ratio of exchange. One port (Shanghai) alone imported $7,549,890 Mexicans in 1899,- the net import of silver for all China for that year being valued at Hai-kuan Taels 1,271,444.

5. Small subsidiary coins have been minted in large quantities

quantities in recent years. The mints at Tientsin, Wuchang, Fuchau and Canton in 1897 coined the following number of pieces:

50¢	214,796
20¢	31,852,571
10¢	17,892,931
5¢	66,921

The demand for these has been increased by scarcity of cash ascribed to various causes,-increase in population, melting to obtain copper, illicit export etc.. The cash is greatly debased which leads to hoarding or melting of best pieces.

6. The reluctance of people in many sections to receive the dollar makes it necessary to introduce it gradually. Familiarity and confidence will no doubt lead to its unrestricted acceptance for all debts public and private.

7. Another instance of attempt by legislation to compel people to accept at same rate coins of unequal intrinsic value. But the guaranty of the Government that all will be received at the same rate by Treasuries may lessen discrimination perhaps.

There is no national coin but the cash. There is need of a good coin and a more rational coinage system generally. The present is the worst possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Translation of Imperial Edict published in Peking Gazette, September 8th, 1901.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 734.

Silver Coinage.

(Translated from the Peking Gazette of Sept. 8th, 1901.)

The following Edict was received on the 13th. of the Seventh Moon(August 26th).

In coining silver dollars there should be general agreement[1] among the mints which are doing the work. This is much more advantageous than working independently. We ought to decide clearly upon certain regulations. It remains first for the various Treasuries, both in the Capital and in the provinces, in collecting revenue and making payments, to settle what percentage may be paid in dollars. This will promote confidence[2] and secure a freer circulation.

Of the Provincial mints which have been coining dollars during the past year only two, those of Kuangtung and Hupeh, have maintained an unvarying standard of fineness, and their coins have found an easy circulation along the Yangtze and the sea-board. These two provinces, therefore, should increase their purchases of silver and make further coinage of dollars uninterruptedly. It is also permitted that the payments due from these provinces to Peking be appropriated for this purpose, the value of each dollar being fixed at seventy-two[3] Treasury Tael cents (Tls. 0.72)[4]. They should also continue their minting of small silver pieces[5], which are still more convenient for the use of the people.

On every occasion of transmitting money to Peking it is

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 734

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ing of small silver pieces, which are still more convenient
for the use of the people.

On every occasion of transmitting money to Peking it is

permitted to pay three-tenths of it in dollars. The whole amount of the seigniorage belongs to the Government.

Besides this every province may send its silver to be minted (by the two mints above mentioned), and need not establish their own mints. The money payments which they owe to Peking they may appropriate for this purpose. In the collection of provincial taxes, Customs and Likin dues it is also permitted to pay three-tenths in dollars. The various Departments and Districts in transmitting money to the Provincial and Taotai's Treasuries, and the various provinces in their payments to the Board of Revenue, may all make their payments in accordance with this rule, i.e., three-tenths in silver dollars. The appropriations for the various salaries and wages have already been made upon this plan of three-tenths. It is strictly forbidden to the Yamen clerks to create difficulty by picking and choosing (the dollars of one mint in preference to those of the other), and such like abuses. The same rule must be observed in collecting and in paying out, and on no account must any prejudice be shown in favor of one mint against the other. Thus the circulation will gradually become easy, and with the lapse of time it will become possible to increase the proportion in which dollars may be used in public payments, and we may look forward to a time when there will be no obstacle to their use. Let the Board of Revenue and the various provincial authorities join together in the ob-

permitted to pay three-tenths of it in dollars. The whole amount of the seigniorage belongs to the Government.

Besides this every province may send its silver to be minted (by the two mints above mentioned), and need not establish their own mints. The money payments which they owe to Peking they may appropriate for this purpose. In the collection of provincial taxes, Customs and Likin dues it is also permitted to pay three-tenths in dollars. The various Departments and Districts in transmitting money to the Provincial and Taotai's Treasuries, and the various provinces in their payments to the Board of Revenue, may all make their payments in accordance with this rule, i.e., three-tenths in silver dollars. The appropriations for the various salaries and wages have already been made upon this plan of three-tenths. It is strictly forbidden to the Yamen clerks to create difficulty by picking and choosing (the dollars of one mint in preference to those of the other), and such like abuses. The same rule must be observed in collecting and in paying out, and on no account must any prejudice be shown in favor of one mint against the other. Thus the circulation will gradually become easy, and with the lapse of time it will become possible to increase the proportion in which dollars may be used in public payments, and we may look forward to a time when there will be no obstacle to their use. Let the Board of Revenue and the various provincial authorities join together in the ob-

servance of these commands, and let the Viceroys and Governors of Kuangtung and Hupeh issue strict orders to the officers of their mints to increase the number of efficient workmen and give greater care to the process of minting. Every effort must be made to prevent the slightest difference in the fineness of the dollars and excellence of workmanship should be sought after. Should any irregularities or lack of uniformity appear, the officers responsible will be impeached and severely punished, but those who conscientiously attend to their duties and whose work is successful and without faults will be rewarded as an encouragement.

As to the amounts of silver to be purchased and coined, and the number of dollars to be minted each month, these items must be reported quarterly to the Board of Revenue for its consideration, so that great carefulness may be maintained. Respect this.

servance of these commands, and let the Viceroys and Governors of Kuangtung and Hupeh issue strict orders to the officers of their mints to increase the number of efficient workmen and give greater care to the process of minting. Every effort must be made to prevent the slightest difference in the fineness of the dollars and excellence of workmanship should be sought after. Should any irregularities or lack of uniformity appear, the officers responsible will be impeached and severely punished, but those who conscientiously attend to their duties and whose work is successful and without faults will be rewarded as an encouragement.

As to the amounts of silver to be purchased and coined, and the number of dollars to be minted each month, these items must be reported quarterly to the Board of Revenue for its consideration, so that great carefulness may be maintained. Respect this.

No. 714

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 19 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
OCT 19
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

September 12th, 1901.

Act serially, and enclosures sent to Bur. of Commerce, for Oct. 21 J.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting, under separate cover, duplicate copies of Customs Gazette, No. CXXX-April-June, 1901.

(Despatch No.654, June 19th, 1901).

No. 736.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to despatch No. 654 of the 19th June last,- I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, duplicate copies of Customs Gazette, No. CXXX-April-June, 1901, Statistical Series No. 2, published by order of the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 5 1901

DEPT OF STATE
NOV 4
2ND ASST SECRETARY

To Navy Dept. for information. asg

No. 736.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

September 12th, 1901.

copy to Navy Dept. Nov. 7

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The three tugs seized by U. S. Forces during the troubles of 1900 have been returned to the Chinese Government. Correspondence on the subject.

No. 736.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that the three tugs taken from the Chinese Government by the United States forces during the troubles of last year were returned to the Chinese Government on the 9th instant.

I enclose herewith copies of correspondence relating to and explaining this transaction.

It is a pleasure to transmit at the request of His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, and in his own words, an expression of "China's deep felt indebtedness and thanks, and our still deeper appreciation of the sentiments of friendship of the American Government in her relations with China, of which this action is only one token."

This is the first return of property made by any of the Governments to China, and the Chinese officials seem greatly

pleased

pleased therewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures,

1. Mr. Tseng to Mr. Rockhill, July 16, 1901.

2. Mr. Rockhill to Commander Wise, July 17, 1901.

3. Commander Wise to Mr. Rockhill, July 20, 1901.

4. Commander Roller to Mr. Conger, August 30, 1901.

5. Mr. Conger to Earl Li, September 3, 1901.

6. Earl Li to Mr. Conger, September 3, 1901.

7. Mr. Conger to Commander Roller, September 4, 1901.

8. Commander Roller to Mr. Conger, September 9, 1901.

9. Mr. Conger to Commander Roller, September 12, 1901.

(Copy)

Enclosure No. 1 in Desptch No. 736.

Mr. Tseng to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, July 16th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

Earl Li Hung-chang presents his compliments to Your Ex) cellency, and begs to state that there are three steam launches belonging to the Chinese Government which are being requisitioned by the American Naval Authorities in the North of China.

If Your Excellency can see your way to consult with Commander Wise with a view to the handing back of these steamers to the Chinese Government, it would be deeply appreciated.

If so Earl Li will appoint Mr. G. Baldwin of Tongku to take them over. It is hoped Your Excellency will give a letter for us to forward to Mr. Baldwin.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) K. Tseng.

To

H. E. Mr. Rockhill,

etc., etc., etc.

(Copy)

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No: 736.

Mr. Tsang to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, July 16th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

Earl Li Hung-chang presents his compliments to Your Excellency, and begs to state that there are three steam launches belonging to the Chinese Government which are being requisitioned by the American Naval Authorities in the North of China.

If Your Excellency can see your way to consult with Commander Wise with a view to the handing back of these steamers to the Chinese Government, it would be deeply appreciated.

If so Earl Li will appoint Mr. C. Baldwin of Tongku to take them over. It is hoped Your Excellency will give a letter for us to forward to Mr. Baldwin.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) K. Tsang.

To

H. E. Mr. Rockhill,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 736.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Wise.

Commissioner of the United States to China,

Peking, China, July 17th, 1901.

Commander F. M. Wise, U. S. N.,

Commanding U. S. S. Monocacy,

Tongku, China.

Sir :

I have to enclose herewith for your consideration, and such action as you may deem proper to take in the premises, copy of a communication received last evening from Mr. K. Tseng, Secretary to His Excellency Li Hung-chang, asking that the Chinese tugs which were taken possession of by the United States forces last summer be returned to the Chinese Government.

I think that the time has now arrived when the vessels should be turned over to the Chinese authorities and hope you can see your way clear to comply with the request of Viceroy Li at an early date.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. Rockhill,

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure,

as above.

(Copy)

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 736.

Mr. Tsang to Mr. Rockhill.

Peking, July 16th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

Earl Li Hung-chang presents his compliments to Your Ex)

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 736.

Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Wise.

Commissioner of the United States to China,

Peking, China, July 17th, 1901.

Commander F. M. Wise, U. S. N.,

Commanding U. S. S. Monocacy,

Tongku, China.

Sir:

I have to enclose herewith for your consideration, and such action as you may deem proper to take in the premises, copy of a communication received last evening from Mr. K. Tsang, Secretary to His Excellency Li Hung-chang, asking that the Chinese tugs which were taken possession of by the United States forces last summer be returned to the Chinese Government.

I think that the time has now arrived when the vessels should be turned over to the Chinese authorities and hope you can see your way clear to comply with the request of Viceroy Li at an early date.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. Rockhill,

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure,

as above.

(Copy)

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 736.

(40)

U. S. S. MONOCACY,

Tongku, China, July 20, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 17th, enclosing a copy of a letter from H.E. Earl Li Hung-chang in regard to the launches captured by me last summer.

I have sent copies of these documents to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Asiatic Station and await his orders or action in the premises, I having no authority to dispose of these boats.

The capture was reported at the time to the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. M. Wise,

Commander, U.S.Navy,

Commanding.

To,

Hon. W. W. Rockhill,

United States Commisioner,

Peking, China.

Enclosure No.3 in Despatch No. 735.

(Copy)

U. S. S. MONOCACY,

(40) Tongku, China, July 20, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 17th, enclosing a copy of a letter from H.E. Tsai Li Hung-chang in regard to the Japanese captured by me last summer.

I have sent copies of these documents to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the Asiatic Station and await his orders or action in the premises, I having no authority to dispose of these boats.

The capture was reported at the time to the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. E. Wise,

Commander, U.S.Navy,

Commanding.

To,

Hon. W. W. Rockhill,

United States Commissioner,

Peking, China.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. Rockhill,

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure,

as above.

(Copy) Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 736.

Lieut-Commander J. E. Roller to Mr. Conger.

U.S.S.MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,

Taku, China, August 30th, 1901.

Sir:

1. Enclosed herewith please find copy of a telegram received yesterday evening at half past six o'clock from the Commander-in-Chief of this station, embodied in a letter to that Officer.

2. I have the honor to request that you will kindly designate the authority to whom the tugs in question are to be delivered, in order that the Admiral's instructions may be carried out.

3. These tugs, when they came under our control, had been abandoned and were practically stripped of everything portable. Since then they have been thoroughly repaired and kept in good order, so that they are now in excellent condition.

4. I shall, of course, be obliged to remove all the U.S.Government property that was placed on board the tugs from time to time to render them serviceable, when they are delivered to the authority designated by yourself.

Very respectfully,

His Excellency, J. E. Roller,

The U.S.Minister to China,— Lieut Commander U.S.Navy,

Legation of the U.S. of America,-Commanding.

Peking, China.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 736.

(Copy)

U. S. S. MONOCACY,

Tongku, China, July 20, 1901.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 736.

(Copy)

Lieut-Commander W. M. Roller to Mr. Conger.

U.S.S.MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,

Taku, China, August 30th, 1901.

Sir:

1. Enclosed herewith please find copy of a telegram received yesterday evening at half past six o'clock from the Commander-in-Chief of this station, embodied in a letter to that Officer.

2. I have the honor to request that you will kindly designate the authority to whom the tugs in question are to be delivered, in order that the Admiral's instructions may be carried out.

3. These tugs, when they came under our control, had been abandoned and were practically stripped of everything portable. Since then they have been thoroughly repaired and kept in good order, so that they are now in excellent condition.

4. I shall, of course, be obliged to remove all the U.S.Government property that was placed on board the tugs from time to time to render them serviceable, when they are delivered to the authority designated by yourself.

Very respectfully,

His Excellency, W.M. Roller,

The U.S.Minister to China, Lieut Commander U.S.Navy,

Legation of the U.S. of America, Commanding.

Peking, China.

py)

U. S. S. MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,

Taku, China, August 30,1901.

r:

1. The receipt of the following telegram at half past
x last evening is respectfully acknowledged; viz:-

"Cavite. 29/ 8. 11:33 a.m.- Monocacy, Taku. Communicate
th Minister and deliver to authority designated by him
hinese Government tugs seized last Summer. Remey."

2. Have already written to the Minister, and the in-
tructions relating to delivery of tugs will be complied with
soon as the authority designated by him is ascertained.

Very respectfully,

I. G. Roller,

Lieut Commander U.S.Navy,

Commanding.

e Commander-in-Chief,

U.S.Naval Forces on Asiatic Station,

Cavite, P.I.

(Copy)

U. S. S. MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,

Taku, China, August 30, 1901.

Sir:

1. The receipt of the following telegram sent half past six last evening is respectfully acknowledged; viz:-

"Cavite. 29\ 8. 11:33 a.m.- Monocacy, Taku. Communicate with Minister and deliver to authority designated by him Chinese Government tugs seized last Summer. Rodney."

2. Have already written to the Minister, and the instructions relating to delivery of tugs will be complied with as soon as the authority designated by him is ascertained.

Very respectfully,

I. O. Noller,

Lieut Commander U.S.Navy,

Commanding.

The Commander-in-Chief,

U.S.Naval Forces on Asiatic Station,

Cavite, P.I.

Very respectfully,

His Excellency, J..K.. Noller,

The U.S.Minister to China,- Lieut Commander U.S.Navy,

Legation of the U.S. of America,- Commanding.

Peking, China.

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 736.

Mr. Conger to H.E. Earl Li.

September 3rd, 1901.

Your Excellency:

Referring to the request made through Mr. Rockhill, U.S. Commissioner, that the Chinese tugs, which were taken possession of by the United States forces, at Taku last year, be returned to the Chinese Government, I take pleasure in informing Your Excellency that Commander Roller of the "Monocacy" has been instructed to deliver them back to the Chinese Government as soon as someone is appointed to receive and receipt for them.

Will not Your Excellency therefore kindly inform me who is designated for this purpose, and I will at once communicate with Commander Roller and have the tugs delivered.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States.

To His Excellency, Earl Li,

Minister Plenipotentiary,

Grand Secretary,

Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

U. S. S. MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,

Taku, China, August 30, 1901.

Mr. Conger to H.E. Earl Li.

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 176.

September 3rd, 1901.

Your Excellency:

Referring to the request made through Mr. Rockhill, U.S. Commissioner, that the Chinese tugs, which were taken possession of by the United States forces, at Taku last year, be returned to the Chinese Government, I take pleasure in informing Your Excellency that Commander Roller of the "Monocacy" has been instructed to deliver them back to the Chinese Government as soon as someone is appointed to receive and receipt for them.

Will not Your Excellency therefore kindly inform me who is designated for this purpose, and I will at once communicate with Commander Roller and have the tugs delivered.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. H. Conger,

To His Excellency, Earl Li,
Minister Plenipotentiary,
and Secretary,
Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 736.

(Copy)

H. E. Earl Li to Mr. Conger.-----

Peking, September 3rd, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day's date, in which you inform me that Commander Roller of the "Monocacy" has been instructed to deliver back to the Chinese Government the Chinese tugs which were taken possession of by the United States forces at Taku last year, as soon as one is appointed to receive them.

In reply I beg to inform Your Excellency that I request that these tugs be delivered to Mr. Detring, our Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, to whom I have already given instructions to take them over.

Your Excellency is requested to transmit to your honorable Government China's deep felt indebtedness and thanks, and our still deeper appreciation of the sentiments of friendship of the American Government in her relations with China of which this action is only one token.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Li Hung-chang, (章鴻李)

To His Excellency,

Mr. E. H. Conger,

American Minister, etc.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 736.

(Copy)

H. E. Mr. Wu Ting Fang to Mr. Conger.

Peking, September 3rd, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day's date, in which you inform me that Commander Roller of the "Monocacy" has been instructed to deliver back to the Chinese Government the Chinese tugs which were taken possession of by the United States forces at Taku last year, as soon as one is appointed to receive them.

In reply I beg to inform Your Excellency that I request that these tugs be delivered to Mr. Detring, our Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, to whom I have already given instructions to take them over.

Your Excellency is requested to transmit to your honorable Government China's deep felt indebtedness and thanks, and our still deeper appreciation of the sentiments of friendship of the American Government in her relations with China of which this action is only one token.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Li Hung-chang, (seal)

To His Excellency,

Mr. E. H. Conger,

American Minister, etc.

Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

Enclosure No. 7 in Depstch No. 736.

(Copy)

Mr. Conger to Lieut-Commander I. G. Roller.

Peking, September 4th, 1901.

Lieutenant-Commander I. G. Roller,

Commanding U. S. S. Monocacy,

Tongku, China.

Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 30th ultimo, in which you inform me that you have been instructed by the Admiral to turn over to the Chinese Government the tugs seized by our troops during the troubles of last year, I beg to inform you that Mr. G. Detring, Cpmmissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs at Tientsin, has been designated by the Xhinese Government to receive and receipt for them. Please send me a copy of the receipt which you take.

I am glad to add, and beg you to communicate the fact to Admiral Remey, that the Chinese Government expresses its high appreciation for this courtesy and its profound gratitude for the uniform/ kind and generous treatment received from the United States Navy.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 736.

(Copy)

H. M. Navy Yd to Mr. Conger.-----

Peking, September 3rd, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your commun-

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 736.

(Copy)

Mr. Conger to Lieut-Commander I. G. Roller.

Peking, September 4th, 1901.

Lieutenant-Commander I. G. Roller,

Commanding U. S. S. Monocacy,

Tongku, China.

Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 30th ultimo, in which you inform me that you have been instructed by the Admiral to turn over to the Chinese Government the tugs seized by our troops during the troubles of last year, I beg to inform you that Mr. G. Detring, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs at Tientsin, has been designated by the Chinese Government to receive and receipt for them. Please send me a copy of the receipt which you take.

I am glad to add, and beg you to communicate the fact to Admiral Remey, that the Chinese Government expresses its high appreciation for this courtesy and its profound gratitude for the uniform kind and generous treatment received from the United States Navy.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) H. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 736.

Mr. Roller to Mr. Conger.

U. S. S. MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,
Tongku, China,
Sept. 9th, 1901.

Sir:

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication "Mis. No. 897" dated the 4th instant, and to inform you that in compliance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief I have this day delivered to Mr. Detring, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs at Tientsin, the authority designated by you, the Chinese Government tugs seized last summer.

2. They were turned over to Mr. Strangeman, Tide Surveyor at Tongku, in accordance with the request of Mr. Detring in his letter of the 6th instant, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

3. Mr. Detring kindly signed receipts in triplicate at my verbal request, one of which is likewise enclosed herewith in compliance with your request to that effect contained in your communication quoted in paragraph 1.

4. It will afford me great pleasure to communicate, in compliance with your wish, the fact to Admiral Remey that the Chinese Government expresses its high appreciation for this

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 716.

Mr. Roller to Mr. Conger.

U. S. S. MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,

Tongku, China,

Sept. 9th, 1901.

Sir:

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication "Mtg. No. 897" dated the 4th instant, and to inform you that in compliance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief I have this day delivered to Mr. Detring, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs at Tientsin, the authority designated by you, the Chinese Government tugs seized last summer.

2. They were turned over to Mr. Strangeman, Tide Surveyor at Tongku, in accordance with the request of Mr. Detring in his letter of the 6th instant, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

3. Mr. Detring kindly signed receipts in triplicate at my verbal request, one of which is likewise enclosed herewith in compliance with your request to that effect contained in your communication quoted in paragraph 1.

4. It will afford me great pleasure to communicate, in compliance with your wish, the fact to Admiral Remey that the Chinese Government expresses its high appreciation for this

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

courtesy and its profound gratitude for the uniform, kind and generous treatment received from the United States Navy.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J.E.Roller,

His Excellency,
The U.S.Minister to China,
Legation of the U.S. of America,
Peking, China.

Lieut.Commander U.S.Navy,
Commanding.

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 716.

Mr. Roller to Mr. Conger.

U. S. S. MONOCACY, 3rd Rate,

Tongku, China,

-2-

courtesy and its profound gratitude for the uniform, kind and generous treatment received from the United States Navy.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J.K.Roller,

His Excellency, Lieut.Commander U.S.Navy,

The U.S.Minister to China, Commanding.

Legation of the U.S. of America,

Peking, China.

(C O P Y)

Custom House,

Tientsin, C. September, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you in continuation of our conversation of this morning, that I have appointed Mr. Strangeman, Tide Surveyor at Tongku, to take over on my behalf the launches, "Fei-lung," "Kwei Shun" and "Fie-lung," gracefully returned by the United States Government to the Government of China.

Mr. Strangeman will hand to you in triplicate the receipt for the launches returned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. Detring,

Commissioner of Customs.

To

Captain Roller,

Commanding the U.S.S."Monocacy,"

Tongku.

(C O P Y)

Custom House,

Tientsin, 6. September, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you in continuation of our conversation of this morning, that I have appointed Mr. Strangeman, Tide Surveyor at Tongku, to take over on my behalf the launches "Hsi-lung," "West Sun" and "Pie-lung," graciously returned by the United States Government to the Government of China.

Mr. Strangeman will hand to you in triplicate the receipt for the launches returned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. Detring,

Commissioner of Customs.

To

Captain Roller,

Commanding the U.S.S."Monocacy,"

Tongku.

(C O P Y)

This is to certify that in conformity with instructions received from H. E. Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial Commissioner, I have this day taken over from Captain Roller, commanding the U. S. S. "Monocacy" at Taku, the steam launches "Feilung," "Kwei- Shun" and "Fie-lung" which as far as hull and machinery are concerned are in good condition, and which having been returned by the graceful act of the U. S. Government will be held by me at the disposal of the Imperial Government of China.

(Signed) G. Detring,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Tientsin, 7 September, 1901.

(C O P Y)

Customs House,

Tientsin, 6. September, 1901.

(C O P Y)

This is to certify that in conformity with instructions received from H. E. Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial Commissioner, I have this day taken over from Captain Koller, commanding the U. S. S. "Monocacy" at Taku, the steam launches "Teilung," "Kwei- Shun" and "Pie-lung" which as far as hull and machinery are concerned are in good condition, and which having been returned by the graceful act of the U. S. Government will be held by me at the disposal of the Imperial Government of China.

(Signed) G. Detring,

Commissioner of Customs.

Customs House,

Tientsin, 7 September, 1901.

Enclosure No. 9 in Despatch No. 736.

Mr. Conger to Commander Roller.

Mis. No. 910. Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, September 12th, 1901.

J. E. Roller,

Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

Commanding U. S. S. "Monocacy",

Tongku.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, stating that in compliance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief you had that day delivered to Mr. Fetring, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs, the Chinese Government tugs seized last Summer, and enclosing a copy of Mr. Detring's receipt therefor.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 9 in Despatch No. 736.

Mr. Conger to Commander Rolfer.

No. 910. Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, September 18th, 1901.

E. Rolfer,

Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

Commanding U. S. S. "Monocacy",

Tongku.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, stating that in compliance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief you had that day delivered to Mr. Detring, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs, the Chinese Government tugs seized last Summer, and enclosing a copy of Mr. Detring's receipt therefor.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 737.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 7 1901

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
7
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Copy to Interior for Commissioner of Education, who is at liberty to give publicity to these interesting particulars.
aag

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
NOV.
4
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 13th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Copy and Trans. to Interior Dept. Nov. 6

Copy to U.S. Commr. to China Nov. 9

Subject: Proposed educational reforms in China. Translation of Imperial Edict on the subject. Important changes decreed in system of examinations. Study of industrial sciences and political economy required for the examinations.

737

No. 737.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose for your perusal the translations of two Imperial Edicts of recent date, decreeing certain important reforms in the prevailing system of Civil and Military examinations.

These Edicts, if properly carried out, cannot but effect great changes in the intellectual, political and industrial life of the Chinese, and result in the removal of much prejudice and the promotion of more cordial relations between China and the West.

The interest of the Chinese Government in educational matters is confined almost wholly to the securing of the most intelligent and efficient men for the service of the State.

The present system of examinations devised for this purpose dates from 600 A.D. Its chief defect has been the exclusive attention to classical and historical studies which it

has

early observations.

has developed. The determining factor in the selection of candidates has been their ability to write the stilted "eight-legged" essay, so called from its treatment of its theme under eight divisions. A careful balance and parallelism have to be maintained between sentences and paragraphs which make free expression impossible, and the result is a highly artificial composition. This has been condemned many times by various Chinese Statesmen, notably by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, and is now definitely abandoned.

The attention to mere phrase making has made plagiarism very easy, and the introduction of photo-engraving has led to the production of miniature editions of the classics and other noted works prepared especially to be smuggled into the examination halls and used there in the preparation of the thesis.

The study of the physical sciences and of political economy demanded by the new scheme will correct the present one-sided culture and prepare the way for the proper development of the wonderful resources of this great Empire.

The classics spoken of in the first Edict are variously enumerated. According to the most commonly received canon they are five:

1. "The Books of History," containing more or less reliable

reliable traditions of the early history of the Chinese from 2300 B.C. to 619 B.C.

2. "The Book of Odes," a collection of ancient poetry.

3. "The Book of Changes," a book of divination.

4. "The Book of Rites," a Chinese Leviticus.

5. "The Spring and Autumn Annals," a bare chronicle of the most important events in the history of Lu, the native state of Confucius, from 722 B.C. to 481 B.C.

The "Four Books," referred to in the first Edict, are books of four great philosophers;

1. The Analects of Confucius,

2. The Works of Mencius,

3. "The Great Learning," by Tseng-tzu, and

4. "The Doctrine of the Mean," by Tzu-tzu, grandson of Confucius.

The various examinations to be passed by the student begin with those of his own district or county which admit him to the prefectural and those to the provincial. Once in three years, usually at the provincial capital, examinations are held for the degree of "Siu-tsai," commonly called B. A., and for the degree of "Chu-jen," or M. A; and at Peking once in

the

the same period an examination of the Masters which leads to the Doctors' degree. These pass through two examinations in the Imperial Palace which result in the selection of a number for the Han-lin Academy where further tests are held for the selection of those who are to be retained there for literary work, the remainder being sent to the provinces to take office.

Each district has its fixed quota of students admissible to the provincial examinations, and each province a definite number, determined by population or otherwise, who may appear at the Metropolitan examinations. The number who may pass at any examination is also a definite one.

Literary qualifications have never been greatly insisted upon at the Military Examinations, but the students are required to compete in archery, horsemanship, sword practice, lifting weights and other athletic exercises, once very useful accomplishments in the soldier, but now found to be obsolete.

Military and naval academies have already been established in several places and a few regiments of troops have been organized after Western methods, but for the first time, save for the ill-starred attempt in 1898, the old system is entirely discarded.

The

The demands of the Allied Powers for the suppression of the examinations in districts where foreign lives and property were injured in the disturbances of last year, have given the Chinese Government the opportunity to introduce these very necessary and praiseworthy reforms. If they are really in earnest and will continue along these lines, great good may be hoped for, but it will be a happy surprise to us all if they do so continue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures,

Translations of two Imperial Edicts, as above.

Inclosure No. ~ in Despatch, No. 737.

Educational Reforms.

(Translated from the Sin Wan Pao of Shanghai, of Sept. 2nd. 1901.)

The following Edict was received by the Grand Council on Aug. 29th. and was telegraphed to this paper yesterday from Si-an;-

The Examinations form that important system by which men of talent are selected (for official employment). Our Dynasty has continued the ancient regulations of the Mings, who preceded Us and who used the "eight-legged" essay (as a test by which) to choose students (for office). Famous statesmen and eminent scholars came from among these selected in large numbers. During that period the students all stored their minds with the classics and histories, and mere elegance of composition was purposely relegated to a subordinate place. But (these regulations), having been in operation for more than two hundred years, many abuses have grown up which have become more serious day by day. Students have regarded the system merely as a means of securing literary honors; plagiarism has been practiced to excess, and there has been no clear exposition of the classics or the histories. It thus becomes urgently necessary to get out of the old ruts and make a search for real learning.

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(Educational Reforms.)

Moreover during recent years all nations have been brought into commercial relations with each other, and the wisdom and skill of the foreigner have increased from day to day, so that it becomes more than ever important that there should be intelectual intercourse between China and the West, in order to the development of useful talents. The various examinations conducted by the Government can not but be changed, therefore, to suit the times, if they are to be depended upon for the accomplishment of the work needed.

Beginning with next year, thenceforth, at the Triennial Examinations for the Master's and the Doctor's degrees, let the candidates be required at the first session to prepare five essays on Chinese Government and Chinese History. At the second session let them be examined in the political economy and industrial sciences of foreign nations, the discussion of five themes being required. At the third session let them prepare one essay expounding a theme from the Four Books and one in expesition of a text from the Classics.

The Examiners, in passing upon the papers, must compare the results of all three sessions and thus determine upon the rejection or acceptance of candidates, and they must not give more importance to the themes of one session than to those of another.

Candidates for the Bachelor's degree, and the Bachelors at the Triennial Test Examinations, and at the Examinations Preliminary to

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Candidates for the Bachelor's degree and the Bachelors at the Triennial Test Examinations, and at the Examinations Preliminary to

those for the Master's degree, will be allowed according to custom one extra session before the regular examinations begin, but, instead of being examined in the ancient Classics, will be especially tested in Chinese Government and Chinese History and in the Political Economy and Industrial Sciences of other countries. At the regular examinations they will be required to prepare an essay on the exposition of a theme from the Four Books and another on a theme from the Five Classics.

At the examinations for the selection of official examiners, and at those of the Hanlin Bachelors which are held to determine who are to be retained in the College and who are to be released from study and sent on official employment, one essay and one paper will be required; and, at the Palace Examinations of the Doctors one essay shall be prepared, and, at the Examinations for Admission to the Hanlin College, one paper, all the essays being upon Chinese Government and History and the papers upon themes connected with foreign Political Economy and the Industrial Sciences.

In any exposition of themes from the Four Books or the Five Classics in the above-mentioned examinations it will not be permitted to use the "eight-legged" arrangement , but the essays and papers must be practical and logical. There must be none of the verbosity and useless padding, nor of the plagiarism that have obtained heretofore

(Examinational Reforms.)

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Educational Reforms.)

Henceforth, after the issue of this Edict, all must strive to id themselves of these faults. Let them use the Four Books and the ive Classics for a foundation and apply their minds to the study f Political Economy. Let them take special care to avoid empty hraseology and to attain to a thorough understanding of the sub- ects studied and their practical applications, so that they may repare themselves to become useful instruments in fulfillment of he desire of the Court to find men worthy to be intrusted with ffice.

As to the details of the regulations to be adopted for the onduct of the various regular examinations, together with all mat- ers not yet determined relating to any further examinations, the oard of Ceremonies will consult with the Board of National Admin- stration and make satisfactory arrangements, after which they will eport in a memorial to Us.

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On the same day the following Edict was received;-

In the custom of holding Military Examinations we have followed he regulations of the Ming Dynasty, which preceded Us. But as the ustom has obtained for a long time there have grown up a great many vils. The exercises with the stiff bow, with the sword and with eavy weights, together with the archery exercises, both on horse- ack and afoot, have none of them really any relation to a soldier's

(Educational Reforms.)

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Educational Reforms.)

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Hereafter the Examinations for the degree of Military B.A. and he Test Examinations of the Military Bachelors, together with those or the Military M.A. and Doctor's degrees, are all forever discontinued. The present Military Masters and Doctors are all required o enter the army and thoroughly learn their profession. As to the outhful, athletic Bachelors and these who have heretofore been prearing themselves as candidates for the Military Bacheler's degree, hey may all be enrolled simply by enlistment, (i.e. without examination.) Hereafter each province will establish a Military School, nd a set of regulations will be adapted later prescribing the examinations to be held for the selection of officers, that thus we ay be able to secure the military talents which are needed.

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(Educational Reforms.)

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 738.

DIPLOMATIC, NOV 5 1901

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 4 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

To Navy Dept for information and consideration. So ack. ABA

INDEXED BUREAU REC'D NOV 4 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.
BUREAU.

September 13th, 1901.

Acker and Navy Dept. Nov. 6 J.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: United States Naval Station on the China coast.

No. 738.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

While passing through San Francisco in July, on my return to my post, I was called upon by Mr. F. Ukiah, a Chinese, who said he was a citizen of the United States residing at Sacramento, and that he was preparing a map of a port in China which he thought would be most desirable for a United States coaling or Naval Station. I suggested that when his map was finished I should be glad to have him send me a copy with description of the Bay, its surroundings, etc. I have just received it and transmit it herewith for such use as you may think best. He does not give sufficiently definite information as to depth of water, but I presume this can be obtained from the Navy Department. This place seems to me too far south to be of the most value, but its nearness to Manila may be an advantage which I do not understand or appreciate.

In this connection I respectfully recall attention to your confidential telegram of November 19th, 1900, and my reply

of

of November 23rd, 1900. The present time would appear to be opportune for making such a demand upon the Chinese Government, but since it is well understood that China has agreed with Japan that she will alienate no part of the Province of Fukien to any other Foreign Power, it occurs to me that it would be best to arrive at some understanding with Japan first. It is probable, however, that Japan would have less objection to occupancy by the United States than any other Power. There is a Chinese Junk port called Hai Chou in the northern part of Kiangsu which might possibly answer the purpose, but I am unable to secure definite and reliable information. I presume, however, that the charts in the Navy Department will furnish what is desired. I shall await further telegraphic or written instructions, and trust that my reasons for delay will meet with your approval.

I am creditably informed that Italy will again demand the cession of San Mun Bay and certain Railroad and mining concessions in the adjacent interior, and that England will lend her moral support.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure,

As above.

No. 739.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 4 1901
BUREAU.

DIPL. BUREAU
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NOV
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1901
DEPT. OF STATE

September 20th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions No. 359, of August 9th, 1901. United States diplomatic officers in the Orient may travel to and from their posts on Government transports.

No. 739.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 20th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's instructions No 359, of the 9th ultimo, informing me that arrangements had been made with the War Department to permit diplomatic officers of the United States in the Orient (China, Japan and Korea), their wives and children, to travel to and from their posts on Government transports, and that applications for transportation are to be made directly to the Quartermaster at Nagasaki.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,

NOV 5 1901

DEPT OF STATE NOV 4 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Copy to War Dept to close the correspondence on the subject, to which refer.

Ack.

No. 740.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU REC'D. NOV 4 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

September 20th, 1901.

Army and War Dept. to Nov. 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions No. 35 (358 ?), of August 7th, 1901. Expenses of trips by Military Attache to be borne by the Department of State. Not to be undertaken without authority previously obtained.

No. 740.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 20th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's instructions No. ~~35 (358 ?~~ (357)), of August 7th last, enclosing copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War, together with a copy of one from the War Department to Captain James H. Reeves, Military Attaché of this Legation, concerning his request for authority to expend $500 on a journey to Manchuria.

I note that attention is specially invited to the statement made by the Adjutant General's Office that expenses of journeys, made at the instance or under the instructions of the Minister or the Charge d'Affaires must be borne by the Department of State.

As reported in Mr. Squiers' despatch No. 586, of March 26th last, Captain Reeves made a trip to Paoting-fu and vicinity under instructions from the Charge d'Affaires. I have not been informed by whom the expenses of this trip have been paid.

On

On March 23rd last, Mr. Squiers wired the Department that it was important that the War Department should authorize the Military Attache to make a trip through Manchuria. This telegram was confirmed in his despatch No. 596, of April 3rd, 1901. I understand that Captain Reeves did not make the Manchurian trip. He is now in Japan by permission, I believe, of the War Department.

No instructions have ever been or will be issued by me to the Military Attache, involving the expenses of a trip, without the previously obtained authority of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

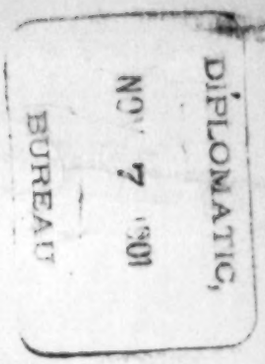
E. H. Conger

See W.R.

No. 746.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.





September 21st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackn and
To the Press
Nov. 8

Subject : Formal Delivery of the Forbidden City to the Chinese Authorities, Tuesday, September 17th, 1901.

No. 741.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that at 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 17th instant, the American and Japanese commanders formally delivered to Prince Ch'ing and the Ministers of the Imperial Household the various gates of the Forbidden City, lately in their keeping.

I enclose to you herewith a copy of the pre-arranged ceremonial, which was substantially followed; copies of the address of Prince Ch'ing and Major Robertson's reply thereto; copy of Prince Ch'ing's note of thanks and copy of my reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Pre-arranged Ceremonial of Delivery of Palace.
2. Prince Ch'ing's Address to Major Robertson.
3. Major Robertson's Reply to Prince Ch'ing.

Enclosures: continued.

4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 19, 1901.

5. Mr. Conger to Major Robertson, September 21, 1901.

6. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, September 21, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 741

.....

CEREMONY TO BE OBSERVED UPON DELIVERY OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY TO THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

1. The American, the Japanese and the Chinese troops will range themselves at 9 o'clock on the ground in front of Wu-Men, as shown in the sketch.

The Americans will present about 100 men; the Japanese about 300 and a Military Music Band; and the Chinese about 300.

2. In order to make the delivery solemn and polite, it is requested that the Chinese authorities have at least one for each of the Princes, Ministers of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of the Imperial Household, as well as the highest Chinese Commanding officer in Peking, present themselves at the place.

3. When the troops of the three countries have got to the position shown in the sketch, they will by a signal of trumpet present their arms, the Band will play a tune, after which arms will be stacked.

4. The troops having taken the position of rest, the Commanders of both the American and Japanese Forces and also their Staff Officers, in company with the Chinese Officials present, will enter the Forbidden City and deliver it over to the latter.

At the same time one American Officer and three Japanese Officers, taking the Chinese soldiers who are hence-forward to be the Guard of the gates, shall each go to the gate which guard they have been in charge of respectively, and make them over to them.

5.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 741

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CEREMONY TO BE OBSERVED UPON DELIVERY OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY TO THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

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5.

5. The soldiers of the foreign countries who have been on guard shall come to the ground in front of Wu-Men, and take positions at the left wings of the troops of their own countries respectively. Soon after the alternation of the Guards has been completed, and address will be delivered by a Chinese Minister and both the American and Japanese Commanders will answer him.

6. After the speeches the troops will by a signal of trumpet present their arms again, the Band will play another tune and the then they will all march back to their quarters.

7. The two gates south of Wu-Men, Ten-An-Men and Tuan-Men, are to be kept open by the Chinese authorities, until the American troops have vacated their quarters near Wu-Men. This move to begin immediately after the close of the ceremonies.

NOTE. The ceremony is to be held on September 17th, unless certain circumstances make it preferable to have it later.

The Japanese Forces shall hold conference with the Chinese authorities on the matter.

.....

United States Legation Guard.

Peking, China, Sept. 9, 1901.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Legation, Peking, China.

E. B. Robertson,

Major 9th Infantry,

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 741

.....

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2.

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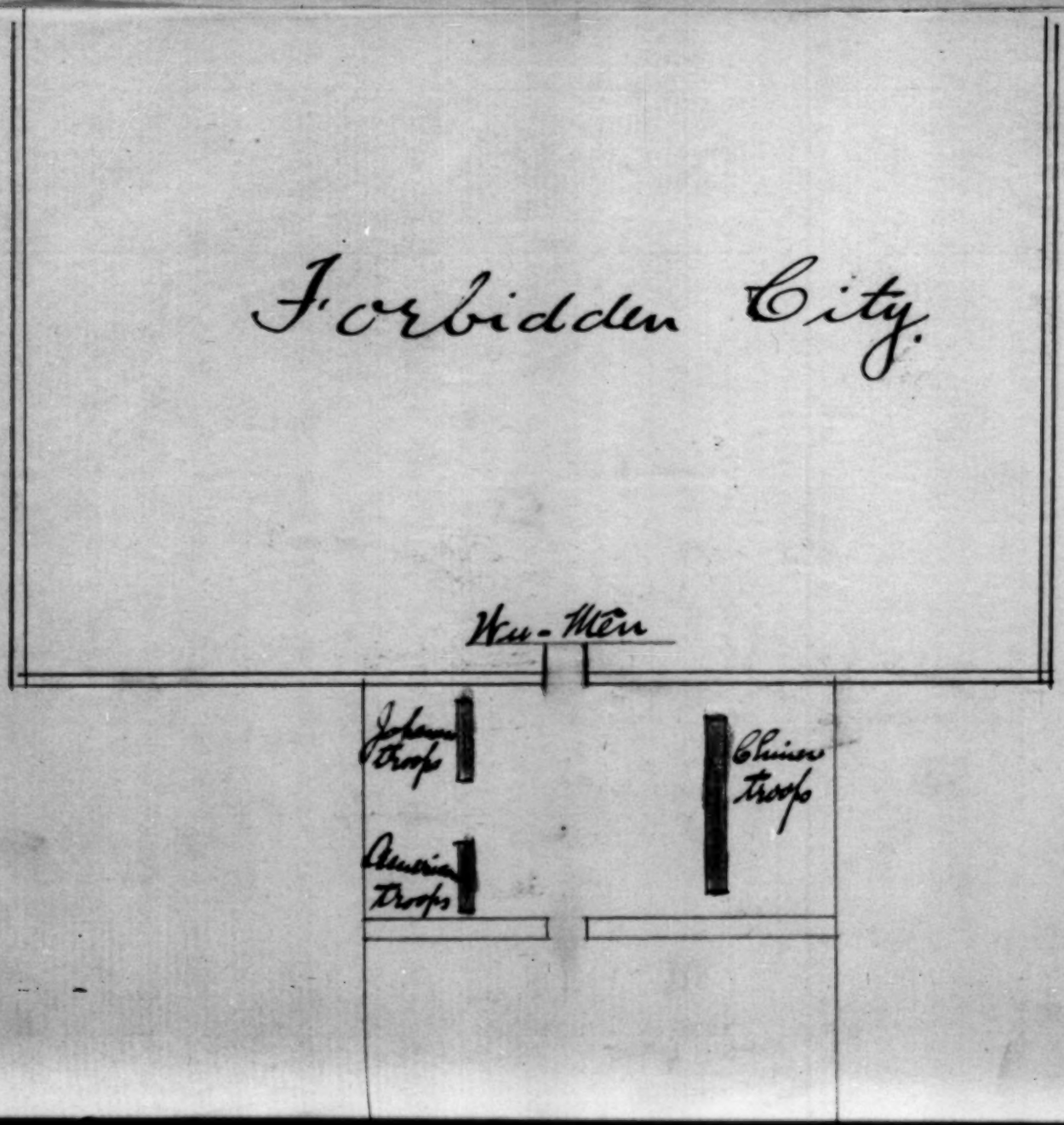
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Peking, China, Sept. 9, 1901.

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E. B. Roberts,

Major 9th Infantry,


Forbidden City.
Wu-Men
Japanese troops
Chinese troops
Russian troops

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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United States Legation Guard.

Peking, China, Sept. 9, 1901.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to Hon. E. H. Conger,
United States Legation, Peking, China.

E. B. Robertson,

Major 9th Infantry,

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

ADDRESS OF PRINCE CH'ING TO MAJOR ROBERTSON.

.....

Today I come in person to see the American guards evacuating the Forbidden City in order to show my gratitude to you American generals and other officers for your favorable protection afforded-as to have put guards at the Wu gate with result that the inner part of the Palace has been kept in such good order as it was before. From this it is evident that you American generals do care for the friendship between your country and China, and that you possess in your minds sincere intention of preserving harmony by so doing.

I will, therefore, bring your kindness to the Imperial notice as soon as the Imperial Family shall have arrived at Peking.

Now I come in person to receive the Palace so as to show my gratitude towards you American generals and other officers, and my desire to advance the intimacy of our friendship, in order to enable all the people of this empire to enjoy peace.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

ADDRESS OF PRINCE CH'ING TO MAJOR ROBERTSON.

.....

Today I come in person to see the American guards evacuating the Forbidden City in order to show my gratitude to you American generals and other officers for your favorable protection afforded-as to have put guards at the Wu gate with result that the inner part of the Palace has been kept in such good order as it was before. From this it is evident that you American generals do care for the friendship between your country and China, and that you possess in your minds sincere intention of preserving harmony by so doing.

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.....

United States Legation Guard.

Peking, China, Sept. 9, 1901.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Legation, Peking, China.

E. B. Robertson,

Major 9th Infantry,

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

MAJOR ROBERTSON'S REPLY TO PRINCE CH'ING.

.....

Your Highness:

I thank you in behalf of the American troops for the kindly expressions you have used regarding them. The American officers and soldiers have used their best endeavors to fulfill the duty imposed upon them, of protecting the Forbidden Forbidden City and other Imperial property placed in their charge.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 741.

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ADDRESS OF PRINCE CH'ING TO MAJOR ROBERTSON.

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surrounding the Forbidden City in order to show my gratitude to

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 741.

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Your Highness:

I thank you in behalf of the American troops for the kindly expressions you have used regarding them. The American officers and soldiers have used their best endeavors to fulfill the duty imposed upon them, of protecting the Forbidden City and other Imperial property placed in their charge.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 19, 1901.

Your Excellency :

On the 5th day of the Eighth Moon of the XXVII Year of Kuanghsu, (September 17th, 1901) in company with the Ministers of the Imperial Household I met the military officers of your honorable country, who delivered over to us entirely the various gates of the Forbidden City (in their charge). An examination of the Palace showed every thing to be in good condition, and I have to thank your honorable country for the protection afforded for more than a year past, and which gives abundant proof of a friendly disposition.

As in duty bound, I send this despatch to Your Excellency and beg that you will convey the substance of it to the Commander of the American troops.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 19, 1901.

Your Excellency :

On the 8th day of the Eighth Moon of the XXVII Year of Kuangsu, (September 17th, 1901) in company with the Ministers of the Imperial Household I met the Military officers of your honorable country, who delivered over entirely the various gates of the Forbidden City (in their charge). An examination of the Palace showed every thing to be in good condition, and I have to thank your honorable country for the protection afforded for more than a year past, and which gives abundant proof of a friendly disposition.

As in duty bound, I send this despatch to Your Excellency and beg that you will convey the substance of it to the Commander of the American troops.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

Mr. Conger to Major Robertson.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 21st, 1901.

Mis. No. 938.

Major E. B. Robertson,
Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,
Peking.

Sir:-

I beg to hand you herewith a copy of a communication received from Prince Ch'ing in regard to the delivery to the Chinese authorities of the various gates of the Forbidden City by the military officers of the United States, and stating that an examination of the Palace showed everything in good condition.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 19, 1901.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 19, 1901.

Your Excellency :

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

Mr. Conger to Major Robertson.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 21st, 1901.

No. 958.

Major E. H. Robertson,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir:-

I beg to hand you herewith a copy of a communication received from Prince Ch'ing in regard to the delivery to the Chinese authorities of the various gates of the Forbidden City by the military officers of the United States, and stating that an examination of the Palace showed everything in good condition.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 19, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 741.

.....

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 21st, 1901.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception the 19th instant of Your Highness' despatch informing me that on the 17th of the present month Your Highness had met the Commander of the United States troops and received from him the entire charge of the gates of the Forbidden City, lately in his care, that an examination of the Palace had been made and everything found in perfect order, for which Your Highness was pleased to express your thanks. Your Highness also requested me to convey to the Commander of the American troops the contents of your despatch.

On receipt of Your Highness' despatch I at once communicated its contents to the American Commander as Your Highness desired, and have the honor to send this despatch for Your Highness' information.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'ing,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 741.

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Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

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Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 21st, 1901.

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(Signed) W. H. Conger.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'ing,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 19, 1901.

No. 742.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV.
4
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd Nov. 9

September 21st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from Shanghai. Letter of His Excellency Liu Kun-yi on the subject.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Adee:

The presence of the British, German, Japanese and French troops in Shanghai is a result of the lack of confidence in the ulterior good intention of one of the other. No one of them will withdraw unless the others agree to it; each one is suspicious of the intentions of the other.

I quite agree with Mr. Conger that it would be to the general interest if the good offices of our Government could be used to effect an early withdrawal. The presence of these troops is certainly not needed for the safety of foreign life and interests in that part of China.

W. W. Rockhill

November 6, 1901.

No. 742.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith translation of a letter from His Excellency Liu Kun-yi addressed to Consul General Goodnow in regard to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Shanghai.

The continued presence of the foreign soldiers at Shanghai will undoubtedly prove a menace and an irritation to the Chinese. If the good offices of our Government could be used to effect the early withdrawal of these troops, I am quite sure that it would be greatly appreciated by the Chinese authorities, and would assist in accomplishing an end desirable in itself.

The admirable work of Viceroy Liu during the troubles of 1900 entitles his request to respectful consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure: Viceroy Liu to Mr. Goodnow, Sept 4th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 742.

.....

Viceroy Liu Kun-yi to Mr. Goodnow. (Translation).

.....

Last year while the "Boxer" disturbances were taking place in the North, Shanghai was perfectly quiet, but the various Powers landed troops and the merchants could not rid themselves of apprehension. Now peace has been made and the allied armies are withdrawing in succession from Peking, and Shanghai is absolutely quiet. If the foreign troops stationed there delay to withdraw, the suspicions of the people will be more than ever aroused. As in duty bound, I therefore address this despatch to the Honorable Consul-General and Senior Consul, requesting you to consult with the Consuls of the various Powers as to the entire withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed (at Shanghai) in order to relieve the hearts of the people and improve the prospects of trade.

Seventh Moon, 22nd Day. (Sept. 4th, 1901).

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 742.

.....

Viceroy Liu Kun-yi to Mr. Goodnow. (Translation).

.....

Last year while the "Boxer" disturbances were taking place in the North, Shanghai was perfectly quiet, but the various Powers landed troops and the merchants could not rid themselves of apprehension. Now peace has been made and the allied armies are withdrawing in succession from Peking, and Shanghai is absolutely quiet. If the foreign troops stationed there delay to withdraw, the suspicions of the people will be more than ever aroused. As in duty bound, I therefore address this despatch to the Honorable Consul-General and Senior Consul, requesting you to consult with the Consuls of the various Powers as to the entire withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed (at Shanghai) in order to relieve the hearts of the people and improve the prospects of trade.

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No. 743.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

September 23rd, 1901.

Secretary of State.
JUN 24 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's Proposed Rules for Control of Missionaries and their Converts. Comments thereon of Rev. G. Owen, an English Missionary, and of Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, of the American Board Mission. Views of the Catholic Missionaries.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Secretary:

This despatch, and especially the enclosures, are extremely interesting, as they disclose the hopeless tangle in which the missionary question is in China.

The Viceroy in his instruction to the Chinese Minister in London says that "the foreign missionaries (Catholics) have no official rank". The Catholic bishops in their letter (enclosure 3) refer to the Imperial edict of March 15, 1899, by which they were given official rank by the Emperor of China. The Chinese object, and rightly, to the interference of missionaries, Catholics and Protestants, with the native authorities in favor of their Christians. The Catholics insist upon this right; the Protestants exercise it, but

No. 743.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of the Eleven Rules proposed by His Excellency Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, for the control of missionaries and their converts in China, with some observations made thereon by Rev. G. Owen, an English Missionary, and Dr. D. Z. Sheffield of the American Board Mission in this city. These rules were telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in London some time ago and have been published there, and probably in the United States as well, but I transmit them now so that rules and observations may go together.

I also enclose copy and translation of a document prepared and signed by the leading Catholic Missionaries, and by them placed in the hands of the French Minister in November last.

It will be observed from these enclosures that the Chinese desire, as far as possible, to limit the scope and influence of missionary work, and that the missionaries on the other hand,

would

insist on being considered less meddlesome than the Catholics. On every point they are at loggerheads, and that something must be done and done shortly to bring order into the missionary question seems to me to be inevitable. That our Protestant missionaries require restraining in their ardour there can be no doubt. How is it going to be done? The Lord only knows.

W. W. Rockhill

November 9, 1901.

would extend their operations to great lengths in the opposite direction. Particularly is this evidenced in the suggestions made by the Catholic Missionaries. In my judgment it will be unwise to greatly agitate this question in the proposed revision of the Treaties. If we can retain substantially the present clauses as to religious toleration and missionary work, we should be satisfied. Nothing should be subtracted and nothing need be added.

There is a growing disposition in Chinese Officialdom to discriminate between Chinese Christians and non-Christians, and every reference to them as distinct classes gives recognition to their separation.

The power demanded and exercised by Catholic priests tends greatly to disorder and trouble. It ought to be curtailed instead of increased. Protestant Missionaries ought to be prohibited from interfering in Chinese lawsuits upon penalty of losing Consular or Diplomatic protection for their work, and should in some way make their converts understand that although Christians, they are still Chinese subjects and subject to Chinese law and procedure.

The Chinese officials, on the other hand, must learn that the Chinese converts are still Chinese, as well to receive the protection

protection of the law as to yield obedience to it; and in no discussion of the question should the Chinese Government be permitted to shift to the Missionaries and their converts the responsibility of last year's troubles, since they have already acknowledged them to be their own. I will be glad to receive your views upon the question and consequent instructions.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Copy Eleven Proposed Rules Viceroy Chang Chih-tung,
" Observations on said Rules by Rev. G. Owen.
" " " " " by Rev. D.Z.Sheffield,
French copy with translation, of letter of Catholic Priests to the French Minister.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 743

Viceroy Chang to Chinese Minister in London. (Telegraphic)

The present troubles in the North have been equally injurious to China and the foreign powers. There is not one nation but wishes to devise a method of restoring lasting peace and our own country especially longs for this end. The present crisis has arisen mainly from the mutual ill-will existing between the people and the converts, and if the opportunity is not seized to arrange satisfactorily rules for keeping missionaries and their converts within bounds, I greatly fear that the trouble will never be settled. I would hope that you will inform the foreign Office of the facts of the case and ask that a speedy consultation be held with the other foreign powers, and at the same time to get the representatives in Peking instructed by telegraph to devise satisfactory rules for the reconciliation of people and converts and for the consolidation of international relations. This will be most fortunate. Now, as far as my limited experiences enable me ~~to~~ I have drawn up a series of clauses to be submitted to the scrutiny of the foreign powers.

(I) When foreign missionaries exchange calls and carry on correspondence with local officials, the local officials should treat them with the etiquette due guests in order to show marked deference and to maintain friendly intercourse between Chinese and foreigners. But foreign missionaries not being of official rank must not use an official form in their communications, and in personal interviews should not mention public business,

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 743

Viceroy Chang to Chinese Minister in London. (Telegraphic)

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nor should they in lawsuits write private requests to the official. If in private interviews they mention public matters connected with lawsuits the official may reprimand them. If they write privately making requests in such matters, then the original letters should be sent to the Consul to be dealt with. If the matter is trifling the missionary should be rebuked; if serious, he should be expelled from the district.

(2) Converts must according to the law make their complaints to the officials and attend the courts to obtain a judgment. They must not complain direct to the missionary whose action is to request his Consul to move the high authorities. If any convert who does not as the law directs appeal to the local officials when he has a lawsuit, but directly petitions the missionary to request his Consul to move in the matter, shall be punished under the statute against appealing over the proper court. If the prosecuting convert does not appear in court, the case will be closed and cannot be re-opened.

(3) Before a mission receives a convert the missionary should first ascertain whether the man has hitherto been a law-abiding citizen, or has broken the law or otherwise misbehaved, or is involved in lawsuits with other people. If the officer discovers that the man is not a law-abiding good character, they should at once inform the missionary, who should expel him from the mission.

(4) Foreign missionaries should be conversant with Chinese speech and letters and should wear Chinese dress before being authorized to proceed to the interior to proselytize.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 743

Viceroy Chang to Chinese Minister in London. (Telegraphic)

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(4) Foreign missionaries should be conversant with Chinese speech and letters and should wear Chinese dress before being authorized to proceed to the interior to proselytize.

(5) If any convert owing to the fact of his being a convert, is ill-treated by any of the common people, or if a local official treats him oppressively, all the missionary has to do is to complain to his Consul, who will communicate officially with the proper authorities and request that a deputy be sent to make a thorough investigation and deal with the case always provided that the missionaries shall not be permitted to report to the Consul or interfere except in case where converts suffer on account of their religion.

(6) Converts mustbe treated in the same way as the ordinary people. No distinction shall be made bwteeen them. If the local officials do not treat converts differently from ordinary people, they must not be accused of oppression towards converts.

(7) Converts are still Chinese subjects and except for subscriptions for sacrifices and religious festivals which are not collected from them, they shall not be exempted from the payment of their share of Imperial and municipal taxes. In these respects they shall remain on the same footing as the ordinary people.

(8) Native pastors not being of the gentry class and not holding official rank are ordinary Chinese subjects and must not presumptuously call upon officials or address letters to them. In their interviews with officials they must observe the same rules of etiquette as the common people.

(9) If a missionary conceals a criminal and refuses to give him up to the officials, the Consul shall be communicated

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with and shall expel the missionary from the district.

(10) Missions shall not conceal criminals, and if an escaped criminal takes refuge on mission premises the officers of the law may pursue him and effect his arrest.

(11) The erection of mission premises in foreign style should be reported to the local authorities that they may make an inspection and estimate the value for purposes of record. The erection of hapels and preaching places built in foreign style should also be reported beforehand to the officials who will make an examination to assess the value. If at ordinary times these particulars are not reported to the officials and the chapels are afterwards injured, they shall simply be treated as ordinary Chinese houses.

In the rules above laid down, my object is to enable the people and converts to live together in peace. In this I provide not only for the common people, but also for the converts. After the arrival of the allied troops at Pao-ting Fu the converts began to oppress and persecute the common people. With a view to redressing wrongs Field Marshal Waldersee issued proclamations inviting complaints, and the whole country side was full of his praises. If permanent and satisfactory regulations are now agreed upon there will be assuredly be permanent peace between the people and the converts. Or perhaps the foreign powers might be asked to send officers to China to hold a preliminary investigation for the control of missions.

(9) If any convert owing to the fact of his being a convert, is ill-treated by any of the common people, or if a local official treats him oppressively, all the missionary has to do is to complain to his Consul, who will communicate officially

with and shall expel the missionary from the district.

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I hope you will communicate this without delay to the Foreign office and telegraph me a reply.

(Signed) Chang Chih Tung.

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(Signed) Chang Chih Tung.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 743.

A few Observations on the Eleven Rules proposed by His Excellency, the Viceroy of the Hu Kuang for the regulation of missionaries and converts in China, by the Rev. G. Owen, of the London Mission, Peking.

The Preamble;

The Viceroy starts with the statement that "the present crisis has arisen mainly from the mutual ill-will existing between the people and converts."

The Government and officials of China have neither courage nor the honesty to own that it was fear and hatred of the foreigners that led to the Boxer Movement, and are anxious to make out that it was the ill-will between the converts and people which provoked that murderous attack on civilization. But such facts as the following prove conclusively that the missions were, at the worst, only one element in the provocative causes and that their destruction was only a small part of the Boxer programme:

1. The siege of all the foreign Legations in Peking for several weeks by order of the Chinese Government.

2. The prolonged attacks on the foreign settlements in Tientsin, not only by the Boxers but by the Imperial troops.

3. The indiscriminate murder of all foreigners in North China of whatsoever class or calling.

4. The destruction of railways, telegraphs, machinery and everything foreign, whatsoever and wheresoever.

5. The murder of Chinese servants of foreigners, of Chin-

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 743

A few Observations on the Eleven Rules proposed by His Excellency, the Viceroy of the Nan Kuang for the regulation of missionaries and converts in China, by the Rev. G. Owen, of the London Mission, Peking.

The Preamble;

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The Government and officials of China have neither courage nor honesty to own that it was fear and hatred of the foreigners that led to the Boxer Movement, and are anxious to make out that it was the ill-will between the converts and people which provoked that murderous attack on civilization. But such facts as the following prove conclusively that the missions were, at the worst, only one element in the provocative causes and that their destruction was only a small part of the Boxer programme:

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5. The murder of Chinese servants of foreigners, of Chin-

ese who spoke foreign languages, or who had been to the foreign countries, dealt in foreign goods or were friendly to foreigners.

6 . The motto on the Boxer banner was not Uphold Buddhism and down with Christianity, but "Support the Dynasty and destroy the foreigner"--Pao Ch'ing Mieh Yang.

The statement about the ill-will between the people and converts is misleading in another way. The ill-will so far as it exists is all on one side. The converts certainly bear no ill-will to their heathen friends, the neighbors and fellow-countrymen. Generally speaking they are so few and so poor that they are only too glad to escape persecution and to be allowed to live in peace.

Nor do the common people usually bear ill-will, either to the converts or the missionaries; when such ill-will exists it is almost always stirred up by local scholars, officials or gentry.

Rule 1. The first rule restricts the intercourse between officials and missionaries within the narrowest possible limits and prohibits discussion of business and judicial matters.

For the most part Protestant missionaries rarely visit Chinese Officials except when the official happens to be a progressive man and seeks their society. The rule would therefore make little practical difference to missionaries.

But it is surely undesirable to restrict by law the intercourse between the missionary and the Magistrate to an occasional visit of ceremony, and to prohibit the discussion of import-

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 743

A few Observations on the Eleven Rules proposed by His Excellency, the Viceroy of the Nan Kuang for the regulation of missionaries and converts in China, by the Rev. G. Owen, of the London Mission, Peking.

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Rule 1. The first rule restricts the intercourse between officials and missionaries within the narrowest possible limits and prohibits discussion of business and judicial matters.

For the most part Protestant missionaries rarely visit Chinese Officials except when the official happens to be a progressive man and seeks their society. The rule would therefore make little practical difference to missionaries.

But it is surely undesirable to restrict by law the intercourse between the missionary and the Magistrate to an occasional visit of ceremony, and to prohibit the discussion of import-

and local matters. Such matters are bound to arise, and the best way to settle them would often be a free and friendly talk between the missionary and the official. Much of the misunderstanding and friction of the past might have been avoided had there been more freedom of intercourse. More intercourse between missionaries and officials would also be the best corrective for the grave apprehensions of missionary work now prevailing in Chinese official circles.

Protestant missionaries avoid as far as possible all interference with lawsuits, and would rejoice if a just and equitable administration of the laws rendered interference altogether unnecessary. But native Christians often suffer grievous oppression and wrong. They are few, mostly poor, and are disliked by the upper classes as "followers of the foreigners" so that cases usually go against them; and it is certain that if all interference on their behalf were prohibited, they would be the helpless victims of any one who wished to cheat, injure or oppress them. Let even approximate justice be done to Christians, and missionary interference will at once cease.

As a missionary has no magisterial authority or local jurisdiction of any sort, his "interference" can only mean that he presents to the local official or to the foreign Consul a statement of the case as he understands it. He has no other means of interference.

Rule II The second rule requires that converts shall make their complaints to the officials and not to the missionary, on pain of being non-suited and punished.

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If carried out in good faith, there would be little to object to in this rule; but one who knows China cannot but fear that it would often be used to exclude Christians from the protection of the law altogether. This might be done in two ways.

1. At some Yamens the petitions of Christians on one pretence or another would never be received at all; at others they would be received but at once cast aside as wastepaper; while at others they would be put at the bottom of petitions on the magistrate's desk and kept there, and thus never come on for hearing.

2. Or by neglecting to give due notice when his case would be considered, or by giving the wrong day, a Christian could at any time be non-suited and punished. Against this gross injustice the poor man would have no redress whatever, for an appeal to the only man likely to help him, the missionary, would be a punishable offence.

It is this lack of good faith which vitiates so many apparently fair and reasonable things in China.

Rule III The third rule requires that before receiving a convert the missionary shall be careful to ascertain whether he is a law-abiding citizen, or is engaged in lawsuits, and that should the local magistrate discover that the man is a bad character he shall be expelled from the church.

All Protestant missions require every adult applicant for church membership to undergo at least six months probation before admission to the church, and some missions require a year

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or more. During this period of probation the candidate is required to attend regularly the Sunday services, to pass a weekly or monthly examination in certain manuals of Christian instruction, and in certain portions of the bible. His conduct is closely watched, and his public, family and private life inquired into, and only when his knowledge and conduct are considered satisfactory is he admitted to the church.

But the church believes in and allows of repentance and reformation. No man can be shut out of the church because of his past; but he must have a clear present.

Every missionary will welcome and carefully investigate any information regarding converts; but it would not be possible for any Christian church, without ceasing to be a church, to allow anyone however high in rank to control its actions in the reception and exclusion of members.

So far as Protestants are concerned persons having lawsuits soon learn that no help is to be expected from the missions and either give up their lawsuits or cease attendance.

Rule IV Most missionaries do study the Chinese spoken and written language before going into the interior and also wear the Chinese dress.

It is worthy of note, however, that during the troubles of last year those who wore the Chinese dress fared no better than those who did not. All who fell into Boxer hands were treated with equal barbarity and were all alike killed.

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Rule V. The fifth rule stipulates that when a convert is ill-treated on account of his religion, the missionary may report the matter to his Consul and the Consul to the Chinese authorities, and that then inquiry shall be made.

Does not this rule amount to an abdication on the part of the Chinese of the functions of government towards their Christian subjects?

Is it not also an abrogation of Treaty obligations entered into with other countries?

And does it not establish a foreign Protectorate over native Christians?

It is also grossly unjust. A convert is ill-treated, beaten, robbed or murdered because of his faith but no appeal for protection or redress can be made to the Chinese authorities on his behalf; complaint can only be made to the Foreign Consul. But as many mission stations are hundreds of miles from the nearest Consul this would involve a delay of several weeks, possibly months, and meanwhile the persecution with its bitter entail of suffering would still be going on.

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Rule VII The rule requires payment by Christians of all taxes not directly for heathen purposes. From the latter they have been exempted by Imperial favor.

Chinese Christians do not object to paying Imperial and Municipal taxes. They are carefully instructed in their duties as subjects and citizens, and if justly treated the Empire would have no more loyal and patriotic subjects.

But Christians are often compelled to contribute to Heathen temples, processions and such like under threat of deprivation of common rights and privileges; or what is remitted from these heathen levies is reimposed with interest in some other form. To this some of the more stalwart object and are then charged with refusing to pay taxes.

Rule VIII The eighth rule provides that native pastors not being of the gentry class and not holding official rank shall be regarded as ordinary Chinese and shall behave as such.

Whatever may be the professed object of H.E. Chang Chih-tung in framing this rule, its manifest aim is the social degradation of the class referred to.

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The Confucian scholar without distinction of birth, is highly honored and enjoys many privileges; but the Chinese scholar is to have neither honor nor privilege. The equal treatment promised in a previous rule is already violated in this.

Rule IX A rule forbidding the concealment and protection of criminals by missionaries shows such ignorance of their character and aims as to be astonishing even in a high Chinese mandarin. A little intercourse with missionaries, and a little study of missionary literature would have rendered such a mistake impossible. No Protestant missionary ever has or ever will conceal a criminal knowingly.

Rule X The right of search belongs to the magistrate, and if exercised in a friendly spirit would be unobjectionable; but it may be, and often assuredly would be so used as to insult and injure the missionaries and bring upon them the attacks of the mob.

The rule, therefore, if adopted should be accompanied by strictly defined conditions and methods of procedure, and officials should be held responsible for any breach of them in form or spirit.

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supplying information of the cost of such buildings so long as these are not used to hinder the work or fleece the builders.

But the best protection against excessive or any other claims would be the honest protection of mission property. This would be easy; for the force behind the mob is always the gentry or officials.

Conclusion:

The object of the foregoing rules is stated to be, "that converts and people may live together in peace."

Converts and people have always lived together in peace where the literati, officials and gentry have not stirred up strife. What is needed, therefore, to assure the end aimed at by H. E. Chang Chih-tung is that the upper classes should cease to persecute, slander and harry their inoffensive Christian neighbors.

If the Viceroy be really desirous of securing peace, let him promulgate and honestly enforce such rules as the following and there will be no more ill-feeling between Christians and non-Christians, no more attacks on mission property, and no more needs of missionary interference in lawsuits:

1. That all classes be exhorted to cultivate friendly relations with their Christian fellow-countrymen.

2. That officials be enjoined to administer the law purely and impartially without respect of rank or religion.

3. That officials be commanded to regard all law-abiding Christians as children of the State, and to protect them in the

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4. That Christians, being few in number and being, as the experience of the past has shown, particularly liable to misrepresentation and false accusation, the officials must exercise extra care in receiving and investigating charges against them.

5. That the Literati, Gentry and Officials be forbidden to misrepresent the aims of missionaries as being political, traitorous and immoral, thereby stirring up suspicion and strife.

6. That it be further forbidden to call Christians by the approbious names now commonly applied to them, such as "Followers of the Devils," "Foreign Slaves," Ehr Maotzu," "Rebels," "Traitors," etc., etc.

7. That it be also forbidden under severe penalties to utter, print, publish or disseminate libellous charges against foreigners or native Christians.

8. That all placards, pamphlets and books containing filthy, obscene and other libellous charges against native Christians, missionaries and foreigners in general shall be destroyed, together with the books from which they were printed; the possession of such books or blocks shall be held to be criminal.

If the proposed Committee of Inquiry should ever be constituted these eight rules should be incorporated in their recommendations.

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Observations on Chang Chih Tung's proposed Eleven Rules for the Regulation of Mission Work in China.

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In the Preamble the statement is made; "The present crisis has arisen mainly from the mutual ill-will existing between the people and the converts." This statement is an echo of the account given to the public by the Chinese Government as to the cause of the upheaval of last year. It is essentially untrue to the facts of the case, but it serves an important purpose to the Government in directing attention away from itself in its committal of a great crime against humanity, by fixing attention upon missionaries and Christian converts, and charging them with stirring up trouble with the people. The Viceroy desires that, "Rules" be made "for keeping missionaries and their converts within bounds," as the only ground of security for peace in the future. There is an assumption in this sentence that missionaries and converts are seriously at fault in their relations with the people, while there is no recognition throughout the paper of the persistent wrongs inflicted upon missionaries and converts by officials and people in their general attitude of hostility to innovations from the outside world upon the old order of things in China.

1. According to this first rule as proposed, missionaries may have friendly relations with officials, but public business must not be mentioned, and letters must not be addressed to officials with reference to pending cases at law. Missionaries are more often subject to ill-treatment through their con-

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2. When converts cannot avoid a case at law, Protestants missionaries would agree with this rule that the case must proceed in the usual way before the local official. Such cases are often wrongs against Christians, involving injury to property, because they are Christians, and could usually be prevented in advance, or adjusted later, if the missionary in charge should have free access to the official that he might place him in possession of the facts of the case. During the last months of very unusual confusion Missionaries have had great freedom of access to high officials, and many difficult matters have been happily adjusted by such unrestrained consultation. Chinese law is very unjustly administered, and a man without

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money or influence has usually but little hope of securing justice in a case of litigation. If local foreigners know that intelligent and upright foreigners have supervision over the religious life of native converts, and have a right to extend to them counsel and assistance, the actions of such officials will be influenced by these relations, and many wrongs against native Christians will be averted or corrected.

3. Missionaries are most anxious to build up a pure church, and to exclude from membership all evil men, and to that end are glad to be put in possession of facts as to the character of their converts, coming from whatever source. But Christianity teaches repentence and forgiveness, and the missionary must have liberty to accept into the Christian fellowship men of past evil record if he be persuaded that repentence is genuine.

4. Missionaries must be allowed liberty of judgment as to the question of manner of dress, and the measure of attainments in Chinese before going to a given station. It often happens that new missionaries are taken to interior stations at once on arrival in China, where they learn the speech and customs of the people among whom they are to labor. If missionaries are wise in dealing with the Chinese there need be no accompanying evils, and indiscreet missionaries are usually unable to learn except in the school of their own experiences.

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The fault of this proposed rule is not in what it includes, but in what it excludes. The missionary in extreme cases of trouble, whether involving himself or his converts, has the right of appeal to his Consul for help against injustice. This rule would cut him off from any direct appeal to a local offi-

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It is Boxerism which needs suppression, not Christianity.

Peking, August 10th, 1901.

G.Owen.

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The Chinese Government in the autumn of 1899 gave to the Roman Catholic foreign clergy a semi-official status, thus adding greatly to their influence in dealing with native officials, and endangering the independence of their judicial action, which is essential to the right discharge of their duties. Such rank and accompanying influence is not in harmony with the general conception of church government, and of the relations of church and state which is prevalent in protestant communities.

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6. Chinese officials constantly oppress the common people, either by their own acts or by permitting their Yamen subordinates to execute upon them their schemes of extortion. The people complain of these things when they can make their voices heard. It is natural for Christians to seek escape from such experiences through the best lines of influence open to them. Missionaries constantly urge upon converts the duties of patience under wrong, but the right of complaint is a natural one, and it will prove an important element in the national moral education if the officials and gentry are made to realize that there is living among them a class of Chinese whom they cannot outrage without an inquiry being made into their conduct.

7. Christians have no wish to avoid just and regular Imperial and municipal taxes, but there is no end of unjust and irregular taxes which are imposed upon the people, and in such a corrupt society there seems to be no other resource for the individual than to act in cases that arise in the light of his best knowledge. With honest official administration there would be no serious evils of this sort about which to complain.

8. The prejudice of the Viceroy against native Christians is strongly revealed in this suggested rule. Chinese scholars are highly honored, and have many special privileges, forming

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Concluding Observations.

My conviction is that the Chinese Government has itself to call to account in large measure for unfortunate relations where they exist between Christians and the people in general. Officials have joined with the literati and people in forcing Christians into a class by themselves as followers of foreigners, and in making many unjust discriminations against them. The spirit that inspires this communication of Chang Chih Tung is one of manifest prejudice against Christinaity. The effect of establishing such rules as proposed, if put into operation by officials of the same spirit as the author, would inevitably be to increase trouble in relation to mission work, since in such work meddlesome official surveillance would be of all things the most unfortunate. It is to be regretted that the Chinese Government is starting out on wrong lines in its present attempts at reconstruction in social matters. What is most urgent is that it cease striving to place embarrassing restrictions upon mission work, and determine from this time forward now to know Christians or non-Christians as such, but only

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Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 743.

(Copie) Shanghai, le 15 Novembre, 1900.

Monsieur le Ministre:

Quelle que puisse être la solution de la crise présente, il n'est pas excessif de prévoir qu'elle pourrait amener le remaniement des traités sous le régime desquels nous vivons en Chine depuis quarante ans. Les soussignés, chefs ou représentants de missions Catholiques de toutes les parties de la Chine, considèrent qu'en pareil cas il leur est impossible de se désintéresser, et ils viennent soumettre à votre Excellence leurs vues sur l'état actuel de la question chinoise, au point de vue spécial des intérêts qui leur sont confiés.

Nous commencons par dénoncer et flétrir, comme un mensonge, un crime et une lâcheté, la campagne par laquelle une partie de la presse cherche à rendre la propagande religieuse responsable des embarras diplomatiques, des expéditions maritimes et militaires, et des sacrifices financiers qu'entraine le désordre actuel en Chine.

C'est un mensonge, parce que l'histoire de Chine pendant des milliers d'années est là pour prouver que l'idée religieuse n'a pas assez de prise sur l'imagination de ce peuple pour le rendre fanatique et persécuteur.

C'est un crime parce que, chez ce meme peuple, rebelle à tous les progrès qu'on lui propose on veut éteindre l'unique lumière qu'il semble avoir entrevue.

C'est une Lacheté, parce que qu'on veut faire abandonner à un sort affreux des certaines de milliers de chrétiens sans sans défense, après les avoir rendus odieux a leurs compatriotes

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A l'encontre de ces accusations, nous affirmons que l'impopularité actuelle des Missions vient uniquement de leur solidarité avec l'étranger; que le bon accord des paiens et des Catholiques jusqu' aux premiers conflits sino-européens est un fait historique; que même aujord'hui le vrai peuple Chinois n'est pas responsable des troubles anti-chretiens, oeuvre surtout des sociétés sécretes; qu'en un mot toutes les difficultiés entre la Chine et l'Europe n'ont pas d'autre source que l'exclusivisme chinois, incarnes dans quelques personnalités puissantes, et dont la crise actuelle n'est qu'une nouvelle Manifestation.

Nous nous declarons prêts a maintenir la vverité de ces assertions contre quiconque, soit ignorance soit mauvaise foi, pretendrait les attaquer.

En second lieu nous nions que la France ait intérêt à se débarrasser du Protectorat catholique et nous déclarons que nos missions, de leur cote, en desirent unanimement le maintien.

La France est intéressée à conserver ce Protectorat parce que le mouvement de pénétration européenne en Chine, quelque opposition qu'il puisse rencontrer, est destiné à faire tôt ou tard, son oeuvre de transformation, ici comme ailleurs; que toutes les Puissances rivalisent d'effort pour en prendre la direction; et que loin d'avoir pour unique objectif le commerce et l'industrie, elles visent aussi à façonner les intelligences d'après les traditions et les procèdés de culture intellectuelle propres à chacune d'elles, s'assurant ainsi une clientèle,

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non seulment commerciale, mais aussi morale.

Dans ce dernier domaine, et sans discuter ce qui dans certains faits, n'est imputable qu'a des circonstances particulières de personnes ou de lieux, it est incontestable que les missions catholiques occupent une situation à part et peuvent faire pour la nation protectrice beaucoup plus qu'aucune autre influence s'exerçant aujord'hui en Chine.

Ce Protectorat, ajoutons nous, nos missions en demandent unanimement le maintien, assurées qu'elles sont, par 40 ans d'expérience, de sa loyauté et de sa direction, car dans l'état arriéré où croupit la Chine, on ne saurait concevoir ~~concevoir~~ d'autre modus vivendi qui leur garantisse le minimum indispensable de liberté et de sécurité.

Comptant sur la sagesse et de la fermeté de votre Excellence pour conserver intacts ces bases de la situation catholiques en Chine nous demandons la permission d'indiquer brièvement ici:

I. Celles des positions acquises qu'il importe de maintenir;

II. Celles qu'il semblerait possible d'acquérir comme complement des précédentes, en cas de révision des Traités ou même en toute autre hypothèse;

III. Les mesures qui, sans viser directement ou exclusivement les Missions Catholiques, mettraient à leurs portée-----des moyens nouveaux et efficaces de développer leur influence, notamment sur les générations qui constitueront un jour les classes dirigeantes en Chine.

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Depuis quarante ans, des centaines de Missionaires, sur tous les points de l'Empire Chinois, ont lutté sans trêve, pour empêcher la mauvaise foi des mandarins de changer en lettre morte, des droits si chèrement achetés. Le Protectorat Francais leur a donné une aide perseverante, souvent efficace, toujours loyale et genereuse. Le fruit de tant de sacrifices doit etre a tout prix sauvegarde; et renoncer a une seule de ces conquetes, equivaudrait aux yeux des Chinois et des Missions a un affaiblissement du Protectorat.

1. Les Traités de 1860 assurent dans tout l'empire la liberté de la propagande et de la profession du culte Catholique puisse veritablement penetrer partout ou est reconnue la souverainte ou la suzerainte de l'Empereur de Chine, c'est a dire, aussi bien dans toutes et chacune des prefectures et sous-prefectures des provinces organisées, que dans les principautés ou royaumes vassaux, et notamment au Thibet, en Mongolie, au Turkestan, etc.

Que tout sujet de l'Empereur de Chine soit assuré de pouvoir librement pratiquer la Religion Catholique en quelque lieu

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Que tout individu, notable ou fonctionnaire, coupable de s'opposer ou de mettre des restrictions arbitraires a l'application de cette clause, soit jugé et puni.

2. La Convention Berthemy de 1865, confirmant et expliquant une clause des précédents traités, autorise les Missions Catholiques acquerir sur le sol Chinois des immeubles et biens fonds de toute nature , et à y exercer, sans autres conditions que celle prévue par la loi chinoise pour les sujets chinois, un plein droit de propriété. Cette Convention que les autorités provinciales se sont toujours efforcées d'abolir ou au moins de restreindre, et qui, sur beaucoup de points, était pratiquement inconnue, a été remise en vigeur, en 1895, à la suite d'une campagne menée par la Légation francaise avec un esprit de suite et une energie dont les Missions ne peuvent lui savoir trop de gré. Neanmoins, il arrive encore souvent que les Missions, dans l'exercice de ce droit, se voient opposer mille pretextes ou exceptions équivalant à une négation formelle, et même parfois ne puissent triompher des resistances locales, aidées plus ou moins ouvertement par les autorités.

Il est donc necessaire d'affirmer une fois de plus, sous des sanctions nouvelles, le droit en question, avec la clause essentielle de l'exclusion du placet mandarinal.

3. Le Decret impérial du 15 mars, 1899, decret dont tous les termes ont été posés par le Ministre de France avant d'être soumis à la signature de l'Empereur, établit un parallèle

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qu'il se trouve de l'Empire ou de ses dépendances.

Que tout individu, notable ou fonctionnaire, coupable de s'opposer ou de mettre des restrictions arbitraires à l'application de cette clause, soit jugé et puni.

3. La Convention Berthemy de 1865, confirmant et explquant une clause des précédents traités, autorise les Missions Catholiques à acquérir sur le sol Chinois des immeubles et biens de toute nature, et à y exercer, sans autres conditions que celle prévue par la loi chinoise pour les sujets chinois, un plein droit de propriété. Cette Convention que les autorités provinciales se sont toujours efforcées d'éluder en niant de restreindre, et que, sur beaucoup de points, était pratiquement inconnue, a été remise en vigeur, en 1899, à la suite d'une campagne menée par la Légation française avec un esprit de suite et une énergie dont les Missions ne peuvent lui savoir trop de gré. Néanmoins, il arrive encore souvent que les Missions, dans l'exercice de ce droit, se voient opposer mille prétextes ou exceptions équivalant à une négation formelle, et nous parlons ne puissent triompher des résistances locales, qu'avec plus ou moins ouvertement par les autorités.

Il est donc nécessaire d'ajouter une fois de plus, aux dernières nouvelles, le droit en question, avec la clause essentielle de l'émanation du placet mandarinal.

3. Le Décret Impérial du 15 mars, 1899, décrète dont tous les termes ont été passés par les Ministres de France avant d'être soumis à la signature de l'Empereur, établit un parallèle

entre la série des dignités ecclésiastiques et la hierarchie ad-ministrative chinoise, indiquant un certain nombre d'equivanences sociales, d'ordinaire ignorées, et jusqu'ici méconnues par les Mandarins. Son but est de diminuer le nombre des appels directs au Protectorat, nombre qui tend sans cesse à croître avec le developpement naturel des Missions; et par là d'enlever aux Chinois un sujet de plaintes trop frequentes, en rendant plus facile le règlement sur place des conflits locaux.

La plus grand obstacle à ce reglement amical est en effet la morgue des fonctionnaires qui croyaient déroger en recevant la visite, ou simplement la requete écrite d'un étranger, ou qui mettaient à cette acceptation des conditions incompatibles avec la dignité d'un Eveque ou d'un prêtre europeen.

Une interpretation absurde et malveillante des termes du Decret, peut seule y decouvrir un encouragement aux empietements des Missions sur le domaine de la politique. Les traités sont inutiles, en Chine surtout, si l'execution n'en est à chaque instant controlée. Or, dans un pays ou un million à peine de Catholiques est disperse parmi 300 millions de paiens, un tel contrôle ne saurait être exercé avec efficacité et dignité par le peu de Consulats francais existants, que si ces derniers admettent et favorisent, pour chaque cas ordinaire, un premier essai de conciliation sur place entre l'autorité locale et les Evêques.

D'ailleurs ce pouvoir de traiter directement avec les mandarins reconnu par le Decret aux Eveques ne fait que ren-

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forcer le Protectorat, puisque c'est lui qui leur a garanti l'exercice de ce droit.

Il est donc à desirer que le Decret de Mars, 1899, reçoive une plus grande publicité, paraisse à la Gazette de Pekin et soit communiqué par tous les Vice-Rois à tous leurs subordonnés, avec des explications qui leur en fassent connaitre le veritable esprit.

4. Le sens général et les consequences les plus immediates des précédentes concessions ont été, en divers lieux et diverses occasions, affirmés et developpés dans des Documents Officiels émanant, soit de l'Empereur même, soit de hautes autorités provinciales. Il est à desirer que le tout recoive une consécration d'ensemble et, si la nature des choses le comporte, une execution immediate.

Telles sont: la recherche et la suppression des textes injurieux au Christianisme conservés dans les archives des divers tribunaux, l'abolition des recents decrets contre les étrangers et les Chretiens; la défense aux diverses societés ou contributions d'exiger de leurs membres catholiques des contributions que leur destination superstitieuse leur fait un devoir de refuser, etc.

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Certaines positions nouvelles semblent pouvoir etre conquises. Elles consistent en un certain nombre de droits decoulant naturellement des précédents, soit par voie de consequence directe soit par voie d'extension légitime. On les refuse pratiquement aux Catholiques, soit d'une facon générale soit en cas de particuliers, ou sous l'empire de circonstances spéciales. Il importerait d'en obtenir la reconnaissance officielle. Nous signalons notamment:

1. Le droit pour les Chretiens de concourir aux Examens litteraires et militaires de tous les degrés. Ce droit n'est pas d'ordinaire ouvertement contesté en theorie, mais il est pratiquement annulé dans la plupart des cas par le fait des candidats paiens heureux d'avoir un pretexte pour éliminer des concurrents.

La sanction la plus propre à couper court à cet abus semble etre celle-ci: la ville ou se sera produit un fait de ce genre perdra, pour le concours qui en a été l'occasion, un quart du chiffre des admissions quxquelles elle a droit normalement.

11. Le droit pour les Chretiens de remplir des charges civiles ou militaires, à tous les degrés de la hierarchie et, par consequent, pour le fonctionnaire catholique, la dispense formelle des cérémonies officielles à la pagode, et la faculté de se faire remplacer dans l'acomplissement de tout rite contraire à sa conscience.

Que toute accusation portée par les notables locaux contre un mandarin catholique sur le chef d'abstention en matière rit-

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Certaines positions nouvelles semblent pouvoir être contestées. Elles constatent en un certain nombre de droits découlant naturellement des précédents, soit par voie de conséquence directe soit par voie d'extension légitime. On les retrouve pratiquement aux Catholiques, soit d'une façon générale soit en cas de particulière, en sorte l'empire de circonstances spéciales. Il importerait d'en obtenir la reconnaissance officielle. Nous signalons notamment:

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Que toute accusation portée par les notables locaux contre un mandarin catholique sur le chef d'abstention en matière rit-

uelle, soit déclarée d'avance nulle et non avenue.

111. Le droit pour les Chretiens, anciens ou nouveaux, de s'abstenir des Cérémonies superstitieuses au Temple des Ancetres (Tse-tang), sans pour cela perdre le titre et les privilèges de membre de la famille, ni, par consequent, la part de revenus, de distributions ou de secours à laquelle il a droit comme tel.

Il est certaines mesures qui, sans viser directement, ni exclusivement les Missions Catholiques, leur donneraient dependant de nouvelles garanties de sécurité et mettraient à leur portee des moyens nouveaux de developper leur influence au plus grand bien des Chinois et à l'honneur de la nation protectrice. Les soussignés croient donc de leur devoir d'en signaler quelques unes:

1. La déclaration très nette qu'au cas de meurtre d'un Europeen par des Chinois, l'affaire ne sera jamais considerée comme reglée par le seul paiement d'une indemnité pécuniare, mais entrainera, toujours et sans nulle exception, comme cela a lieu chez tous les peuples civilises, un procès criminal, c'est à dire, outre la reclamation des dommages et interets, la recherche et le châtiment des coupables.

2. L'établissement d'une procedure nouvelle, aussi simple et pratique que possible, garantissant en cas de pillage ou destruction d'un établissement catholique ou europeen en general, la mise en jugement et la punition des vrai coupables,

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quel que soit leur rang social; c'est là en effet la condition necessaire et suffisante de la securité des Europeens et de leurs enterprises en Chine.

3. Un ensemble de mesures visant à suprimer les societés secrètes dans l'Empire, ou du moins à ruiner leur puissance. Si les Evêques étaient consultés sur celles qu'ils jugent pratiques et efficaces, ils s'entendraient facilement pour en indiquer un certain nombre.

4. La recherche des moyens propres à restreindre l'usage, ou au moins l'abus de l'opium.

5. Un ensemble des mesures propres à mettre les jeunes étudiants dans la necessité de s'initier aux premiers rudiments des connaissances européennes, et à forcer les mandarins locaux à leur en procurer les moyens: un des résultats prevus et souhaités, au point de vue des Missions, devant être pour le missionaire l'occasion de se rendre utile aux uns et aux autres.

6. Enfin l'extension, la plus large possible, du mouvement de pénétration europeenne en Chine, et notamment l'ouverture au commerce, ou au moins à la libre circulation des etrangers de toutes les dépendences de l'Empire Chinois.

Que dans les traités renouvelés ou revisés, ces clauses, ou d'autres semblables soient confirmées ou introduites par l'entremise généreuse de la France, et nul doute que son oeuvre et la nôtre n'en profitent largement en Chine. Toutefois nous sommes loin de nous méprendre de ces clauses diplomatiques

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sachant assez qu'il est moins déficile d'en introduire la lettre dans un Traité, que d'en faire passer l'esprit dans les moeurs d'une nation. Le peuple chinois a besoin de lumière. Les Missions Catholiques la demandent pour lui. Elles s'efforcent de la lui faire accepter: elles font appel à quiconque peut lui en apprêter une part; elles regardent comme un succès de leur cause tout progrès fait dans l'ouverture du pays au commerce, à l'industrie, à la science moderne, toute nouvelle école fondée, tout nouveau port ouvert, tout rapide surmonté, toute l'approche de la locomotive ou du bateau à vapeur. Elles affirment que, dans tout chinois devenu cathèlique, il n'existe plus rien des prejugés qui empêchent la réconciliation de la Chine avec l'Europe.

Bien que les sousignés aient été dans l'impossibilité de consulter tous et chacun des chefs des Missions Catholiques en Chine, ils n'hésitent pas à declarer qu'ils considerent les vues précédemment exposées, comme partagées par l'unanimité de leurs collègues.

A. Coqset, C.M.
Ev., Vic. ap. du Kiangsi meridional.

ALP. Favier, C.M.
Ev. Vic. ap de Pekin.

P.M.Reynaud, C.M.
Ev., Vic. ap du Tchekiang.

P.Paris, S.J.
Ev., Vic. ap du Kiangnan.

Cas. Vic., C.M.
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Bv., Vic. ap. du Kiangsi. Bv. Vic. ap de Pekin.

Mérldional.

P.M.Reymaud, C.M. P.Paris, S.J.

Bv., Vic. ap du Tchekiang. Bv., Vic. ap du Kiangnan.

Ces. Vic., C.M. T. Kaoetlier,

Bv. Vic. ap. du Kiangsi. Bv. Coadj. du Yunnan.

Oriental.

J. de Guebriant,
Prov. du Sutchoen Meridional,

L. Robert,
Proc. des Missions.

Etrangers.

J. B. Martinet, M. Apos.,
Pro. gen. des Missions,

H. Boucher, S.J.
Recteur du College de Zikawei.

Etrangeres,

E. Rouxel, S.J.
Procureur de la Mission du Kiangnan.

L. Boscat,
Visit. Proc, des Lazaristes.

A. de Cook,
Proc des Missions Belges.

M. Fernandez,
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T R A N S L A T I O N.

Shanghai, Nov. 15th, 1901.

Mr. Minister:

Whatever may be the solution of the present crisis, it is not unreasonable to foresee that such a solution would bring about a revision of the treaties to the regime under which we have lived in China for forty years. The undersigned, chiefs or representatives of Catholic Missions in all parts of China, consider that in a case such as this it is impossible to be otherwise than interested, and they beg to submit to Your Excellency their views on the actual state of the Chinese question, with a special regard for the interests which have been confided to them.

We begin by denouncing and branding as false, criminal and cowardly the campaign by which a part of the press seeks to render the religious propaganda responsible for the diplomatic embarrassments, the naval and military expeditions and the financial sacrifices following the disturbances in China.

It is false, because the history of China for thousands of years is there to prove that the religious idea has not enough hold on the imagination of her people to make them fanatics and persecutors.

It is criminal, because among these same people, rebels to all progress which we propose to them, they seek to extinguish the only light which has been perceptible to them.

It is cowardly, because they would have abandoned to a frightful fate, without defence, certain thousands of Christians

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It is cowardly, because they would have abandoned to a frightful fate, without defence, certain thousands of Christians

after having rendered them odious in the eyes of their compatriots and to their Government.

In meeting these accusations, we affirm that the actual unpopularity of Missions comes from their affiliations with foreigners; that the good will between the peasants and the Catholics up to the time of the first anti-European conflicts is an historical fact; that even to-day the real Chinese people are not responsible for the anti-Christian troubles, the works of secret societies; that in a word, all the difficulties between China and Europe have had no other source than purely Chinese, incarnate in a few powerful personalities, and of which the present trouble is but a new manifestation.

We declare ourselves ready to maintain the truth of these assertions against whomsoever, be they attacked by bad faith or by ignorance.

In the second place we deny that France is desirous of ridding itself of the Catholic Protectorate, and we declare that our missions, on their side, unanimously desire its maintenance.

France is interested in preserving this Protectorate, because the movement of European penetration into China, no matter what opposition it may meet, is destined to perform, sooner or later, its work of transformation, here as elsewhere; that all the Powers rival in their efforts to accomplish this end; and that far from having for its sole object

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In this last domain, and without disputing that which in certain cases is attributable only to particular cirsumstances of persons or places, it is incontestable that the Catholic Missions occupy a position by themselves, and can do more for the protecting nation than any other influence exercising itself in China to-day.

Our Missions, let us add, unanimously demand the maintenance of this Protectorate. Forty years experience demonstrate that these Missions have at all times been loyal to and in harmony with it. In the retrogressive orinactivestate of China we could not conceive any other modus vivendi than that which assures to those missions an indisputable minimum of liberty and security.

Counting on the sagacity and firmness of Your Excellency to preserve intact these bases of the Catholic situation in China, we ask the permission to indicate briefly;

1. The positions already acquired and demanding maintenance;

11. The positions possible to acquire as complements to their precedents, in case of the revision of the Treaties, and in all other cases;

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111. The measures which, without pointing out directly or exclusively the Catholic Missions, will place within their reach new and efficacious means of developing their influence, notably on the generations which will one day constitute the active classes of China.

The positions already acquired and which it is important to preserve are those which assure to us, 1st, the Treaties of 1860; 2nd, the Berthemy Convention of 1865, so happily restored to vigor by the Protectorate in 1895; 3rd, the Decree of March, 1899; 4th, in general all the official documents published in favor of Catholicism since the beginning of diplomatic relations between France and China.

For forty years hundreds of Missionaries, in all parts of the Chinese Empire have contested without truce to stop the bad faith of the Mandarins from changing into a dead letter the rights so dearly purchased. The French Protectorate has accorded them a persevering, often efficacious aid, always loyal and generous. The fruits of so many sacrifices should be safeguarded at all cost, and to renounce a single one of these acquisitions would be equivalent in the eyes of the Chinese and of the Missions to an enfeebling of the Protectorate.

1. The Treaties of 1860 assure in all the Empire the liberty of the propaganda and of the profession of the Catholic creed, wherever the sovereignty or the suzerainty of the Chinese Emperor is recognized, that is to say, as well in each

III. The measures which, without pointing out directly or exclusively the Catholic Missions, will place within their reach new and efficacious means of developing their influence, notably on the generations which will one day constitute the active classes of China.

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and all of the prefectures and sub-prefectures as in the principalities or vassal kingdoms, and notably in Thibet, Mongolia, Turkestan, etc.

That all subjects be assured the liberty to practice the Catholic religion in whatever part of the Empire or of its dependencies they may be.

That all individuals, notables or functionaries, guilty of opposing or of placing arbitrary restrictions to the application of this clause, be judged and punished.

2. The Berthemy Convention of 1865, confirming and explaining a clause of the preceding Treaties, authorizes the Catholic Missions to acquire on Chinese soil, property and lands of every nature, and to exercise, without any other conditions than those laid down by the ~~the~~ Chinese law for Chinese subjects, a full right to such properties. This Convention which the provincial authorities have always endeavored to abolish, or at least, restrict, and which, on a great many points was practically unknown, was restored to vigor in 1895, the result of a campaign carried out by the French Legation with a determination and energy of which the Missions cannot express their appreciation in too high terms. Nevertheless, it often arises that the Missions in the exercise of this right, find themselves opposed by a thousand pretexts or exceptions equivalent to a formal negation, and at times cannot triumph over local resistances, which are aided more or less openly by the authorities:

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That all subjects be assured the liberty to practice the Catholic religion in whatever part of the Empire or of its dependencies they may be.

That all individuals, notables or functionaries, guilty of opposing or of placing arbitrary restrictions to the application of this clause, be judged and punished.

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It is then necessary to affirm once more, under new sanctions, the right in question, with the essential clause for the exclusion of the mandarinal petition.

3. The Imperial Decree of March 15th, 1899, a Decree of which all the terms have been weighed by the French Minister before being submitted to the Emperor for signature, establishes a parallel between the series of ecclesiastical dignities and the administrative Chinese hierarchy , indicating a number of social equivalents, , ordinarily ignored, and until now ignored by the Mandarins. Its end is to diminish the direct appeals to the Protectorate, a number which tends to constantly grow with the development of the Missions, and by so doing to eliminate the subject of too frequent complaints on the part of the Chinese by rendering more easy the settlement on the spot, of local conflicts.

The greatest obstacle to this amicable settlement is the haughtiness of the functionaries who fear to stoop in receiving the visit, or simply the written request of a stranger, or who attach to this acceptation conditions incompatible with the dignity of a Bishop or of a European Priest.

An absurd and malignant interpretation of the terms of the Decree can of itself produce an incentive to the encroachment of the Missions on the domain of politics. The Treaties are useless, especially in China, if their execution is not controlled in all cases. For, in a country where scarcely a

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DIPLOMA

million Catholics are dispersed among three hundred millions of pagans, a certain control would not be exercised with enough effect and dignity by the few existing French Consulates, as if these latter admit and favor, for each ordinary case, a first attempt at conciliation on the spot, between the local authority and the Bishops.

Moreover, this power to treat directly with the mandarins recognized by the Decree to the Bishops but reinforces the Protectorate, since it is this Protectorate that has guaranteed to them the exercise of this right.

It is then to be desired that the Decree of March, 1899, should receive a greater publicity, appear in the Pekin Gazette, and communicated by all the Viceroys to all their subordinates, with explanations that they make known its true spirit.

4. The general sentiments and the most immediate consequences of the precedent concessions have been, in different places and on different occasions, affirmed and developed in the official documents, emanating either from the Emperor himself or from high provincial authorities. It is earnestly desired that the whole will receive a collective consecration, and, if the nature of things permits, an immediate execution.

The things to be desired are, the research and suppression of texts injurious to Christianity, preserved in the archives of the different tribunals, the abolition of the recent anti-foreign and anti-Christian Decrees; a restriction on differ-

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3. The Imperial Decree of March 18th, 1899, a Decree

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4. The general sentiments and the most immediate consequences of the precedent concessions have been, in different places and on different occasions, affirmed and developed in the official documents, emanating either from the Emperor him-

self or from high provincial authorities. It is certainly desired that Europeans will preserve a voluntary connection, if the matters of dispute remain, on the whole, [illegible]

The things to be retained are, the reunion and supervision of texts indicated to Christianity, preserved in its primitive purity, the abolition of the recent anti-

ent societies from exacting from their Catholic members contributions which their superstitious destination makes it a duty for them to refuse, etc.

It seems that certain new positions could be obtained. They consist in a certain number of rights emanating naturally from the foregoing, either by way of direct consequence, or by process of legitimate extension. They are refused practically to the Catholics, either in a general way or in particular cases, or under the empire of special circumstances. It is of the utmost importance to obtain their official recognition. We point out notably;

1. The right of the Christians to contest at the literary and military examinations, of all degrees. This right is not ordinarily openly contested in theory, but it is practically annulled in the majority of cases by the fact of the eagerness of heathen candidates for a pretext to eliminate some of the contestants.

The best remedy to this abuse would be as follows: The city from which a case of this sort emanated, should lose, for the meeting or examination productive of such case, one-fourth of the admissions to which it has a normal right.

11. The right for Christians to fill civil or military positions, in all the degrees of the hierarchy, and consequently for the Catholic funtionary to dispense with the formal official ceremonies at the Pagoda, and the right of

It is then necessary to affirm once more, under new sanctions, the right in question, with the essential clauses for the exclusion of the mandarinal petition.

3. The Imperial Decree of March 25th, 1800 a Decree

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substitution in the performance of all rites contrary to his conscience.

That all accusations produced by the local notables, against a Catholic mandarin, to a retiring judge, in ritual matters, be declared null and void.

The right for all Christians to abstain from superstitious ceremonies at the Ancestral Temples(tse-tang), without thereby losing title or privileges as a member of the family, or of revenue, distributions or of aid to which he has a right as such member.

There are certain measures which, without pointing out directly nor exclusively the Catholic Missions, would give them new guarantees of security and would place at their disposal new means of developing their influence to the greatest good of the Chinese and to the honor of the Protectorate nation. The undersigned believe it their duty to anumerate a few of them as follows:

1. The distinct declaration that in the case of a European being murdered by Chinese, the matter shall never be considered as settled by the payment of a pecuniary indemnity, but that always and without a single exception, as is the case with all civilized peoples, exclusive of demands for damages there shall be a criminal trial and the guilty party or parties ascertained and punished.

2. The establishment of a new procedure, as simple and

It is then necessary to affirm once more, under new sanctions, the right in question, with the essential clause for the exclusion of the mandarinal petition.

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That all accusations produced by the local notables, against a Catholic mandarin, to a retiring judge, in ritual matters, be declared null and void.

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2. The establishment of some procedure, as simple and

practical as possible, guaranteeing, in case of the pillage or destruction of a Catholic or general European establishment, the judgment and punishment of those actually guilty, regardless of their social rank; this is in fact the necessary and sufficient condition for the security of Europeans and of their enterprises in China.

3. A compilation of measures aiming at the extinction of secret societies in China, or, at least, the ruination of their power. If the Bishops were consulted on those which they judge practical and efficacious, they could very easily indicate a certain number.

4. The discovery of proper means to restrict the usage, or at least the abuse of opium.

5. A compilation of proper measures rendering it necessary for young students to initiate themselves into the first rudimental principles of European usages, and to enforce the Mandarins to supply such students with the proper means of securing this knowledge; one of the foreseen and desired results on the part of the Missions, would be for the missionary the means of rendering himself more useful to those with whom he finds himself confronted.

6. Lastly, the largest possible extension of European penetration in China, and notably the opening to commerce, or, at least, the free circulation of foreigners in all the dependencies of the Chinese Empire.

It is then necessary to affirm once more, under new sanctions, the right in question, with the essential clauses for the exclusion of the mandarinal petition.

That in the renewed or revised Treaties, these or similar clauses be confirmed or introduced by the generous assistance of France, and there is no doubt that its work and ours would profit largely in China. However, we are far from misunderstanding these diplomatic clauses, knowing that it is far less difficult to introduce the letter of it into a Treaty than the spirit of it into the customs of the people. The Chinese people need enlightenment. The Catholic Missions demand it for them. They endeavor to have them accept it; they appeal to anyone who can render them assistance along these lines; they regard as a success of their cause all progress made in the opening of the country to commerce, to industry, to modern science, all newly founded schools, all newly opened ports, all rapid advancement, all approach of the locomotive or steam vessel. They affirm that , in all Chinese who have become Catholics, there exists none of the prejudices which would impede the reconciliation of China with Europe.

Notwithstanding the fact that the undersigned have found it impossible to consult each and every one of the Chiefs of the Catholic Missions in China, they do not hesitate to say that they consider the views hereinbefore mentioned as having been unanimously participated in by their colleagues.

A. Coqset, C.M.
Ev. Vic. ap du Kiangsi.

ALP.Favier, C.M.
Ev. Vic. ap de Pekin.

Meridional,

P.M.Reynaud, C.M.
Ev. Vic. ap du Tchekiang.

P.Paris,
Ev.Vic.ap du Kiangnan.

It is then necessary to affirm once more, under new sanctions, the right in question, with the essential clauses for the exclusion of the mandarinal petition.

Cas. Vic., C.M.,
Ev. Vic. ap. du Kiangsi.

T. Excoffier,
Ev. Coadj. du Yunnan.

Oriental.

J. de Guebriant,
Prov. du Sutchoen Meridional.

L. Robert,
Proc. des Missions.

Foreign.

J. B. Martinet, M. Apos.,
Pro. gen. des Missions.

H. Boucher, S.J.
Rector of Zikawei College.

Foreign,

E. Rouxel, S. J.,
~~Atty.~~ of Kiangnan Mission,

L. Boscat,
Visit. Proc. of the Lazaristes.

A. de Cook,
~~Atty.~~ of Belges Missions.

M. Fernandez,
~~Atty.~~ Augustiniennes Missions.

It is then necessary to affirm once more, under new sanctions, the right in question, with the essential clause for the exclusion of the mandatorial petition.

Gen. Vic., C.M.,
Ev. Vic. ap. du Kiangsi.

T. Kscoffier,
Ev. Coadj. du Yunnan.

Oriental.

J. de Guebriant,
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No. 744.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 5 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
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1901
DEPT. OF STATE

September 23rd, 1901.

Acknd
To Hon. F. D. W. Coll
To Comm. on Appropriations
Hous & Senate
Dec. 20

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

042
Mem. 91

Subject : Appointment of student interpreters at this Legation.
Necessity of and reasons for re-stated. Objections considered.

(Despatch No. 180, March 28th, 1899).

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No. 744.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

In my number 180 of March 28th, 1899, I recommended the appointment of a small number of student interpreters at this Legation whose sole duty it should be to study the Chinese language with a view of intelligently taking the places of Legation and Consulate Interpreters in China. I desire again to call your attention to this necessity and to repeat with emphasis every reason urged in that despatch.

Mr. Cheshire resigned last March, and it was simply a happy chance that enabled us to secure the valuable services of Mr. Williams in his place, but if Mr. Williams should leave us or even fall temporarily ill, I do not know a single other American in China equipped and available for the position. It would never do to employ a Chinese as Interpreter at the Legation. We are, as you know, obliged to employ them at most of the Consulates, but great risk is being thus taken all the time. Every important Legation here has two or more regular

Interpreters

Interpreters all the time, a number of paid young men in training, and during the late busy negotiations additional experts were called from several southern Consulates. This places us at a constant disadvantage, and if the business of the Legation were only the modicum of an ordinary commercial firm instead of the enormous interests of a great government, the risks mentioned would not be taken for a single moment.

It has been said that if students were sent here that as soon as they became competent such inviting offers would be made to them by commercial firms as would induce their leaving the service, and the Government would thus be simply educating men at public expense for private employment. There is, of course, some danger of this, but I apprehend that a contract might be made with them for a gradual increase of salary or for final entry into the Consulate service in China which would avoid this danger. Certainly no more valuable addition could be made to a Consul's equipment in this country than a thorough knowledge of the language and characteristics of its people. Formerly the business of this Legation was so small in volume and the necessity for rapid work and immediate attention so unimportant that this danger was not then so apparent, but during the last few years the business has increased so rapidly

both

both in volume and in importance that preparation for a future capable interpreting service cannot be safely neglected. I therefore express the hope that a successful recommendation may be made to Congress for the necessary appropriation for this purpose.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.

No. 745.

DIPLOMATIC, NOV 9 1901 BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE NOV 9 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

RECEIVED NOV 4 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 24th, 1901.

Ackd Nov. 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Russian Government has selected and appointed the Russo-Chinese Bank as its Representative on the Commission of Bankers provided for by final Protocol.

No. 745.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Mr. Lessar, the Russian Minister here, has notified his Colleagues that the Russian Government has selected and appointed the Russo-Chinese Bank as its representative on the Commission of Bankers provided for by Paragraph "b" of Article VI of the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 746.

DIPLOMATIC, NOV 7 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 7 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack by subject and file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 24th, 1901.

Ack Nov 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Visit of certain Chinese officials to the United States and Philippines to solicit benevolences, etc.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Adee:

I do not think that this is cause for any instruction. It seems to me that it would be extremely difficult to have the operations of the Chinese officials who expect to visit the United States watched by our Government. At all events, it seems premature to take any steps until they have shown at least their intention or their methods for carrying out the object for which they were sent.

W. W. Rockhill

November 6, 1901.

No. 746.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of a note received from His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, and my reply thereto, concerning passports for certain Chinese officials to visit New York, San Francisco and the Philippines to solicit benevolences, etc. It will be observed that these officials are expected, besides the United States, to visit British, Dutch and Portugese settlements, as well as Japan, where it is known that Kang Yu-wei and other reformers are soliciting aid for their reform or revolutionary movements. It is quite probable, therefore, that the object of the proposed visit of these officials is not only to "solicit benevolences," but to ascertain just what the reformers are doing and to counteract the same.

It is to be feared that should this commission not meet with the success desired in extorting money from prosperous

Chinese

.JHC

Chinese in the localities visited that it will threaten them with the persecution and punishment of their relatives here in China, and if necessary will proceed to any lengths in the execution of its threats. I think it would be advisable to have the operations of these officials discreetly observed upon their arrival in the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures,

1. Earl Li to Mr. Conger, September 20, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Earl Li, September 24th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 746.

Earl Li to Mr. Conger.

Li, Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc., sends this despatch:-

As I have just appointed the Tao-t'ai, Chang Chen-hsun, accompanied by Wu P'ei-ch'iu, Lu Tso-lin, P'an Chao-lin, Shih Pao-lu, and Huan Chin-shou, six persons, with one interpreter and seven servants, and having 56 pieces of baggage, large and small; and the Prefect, Lu En-ch'ang, accompanied by Shih Pao-huan, Chang Ying-chao, and Ma Ming-lun, four persons, with one interpreter and five servants, and having 48 pieces of baggage, large and small; and also appointed the Prefect, Shih Pao-chang, accompanied by Shan Chin-ho, Chang Shao-kuang and Lu Wen-ping, four persons, with one interpreter and five servants, and having 49 pieces of baggage, large and small, to separately visit the British possessions; Singapore, Penang, Sidney, Australia, and "Yang-kuang," (Rangoon); the Dutch possessions; Sumatra, "Ko-lo-pa" (Cheribon ?), Samarang, "Ssu-li-k'o" (Surakerta ?), Kupang in Timor, and "Mou-liang" ( ): the Portuguease port of Dilli in Timor: the French ports in Cochin China (Saigon): the American cities; New York and San Francisco, and the possession of the United States in the Philippines: and the Japanese ports; Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama, to travel and to solicit benevolences: Therefore I ought to request the Representatives of these Powers at Pekin to write out and prepare passports in foreign

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languages, one for each of the three parties, and transmit the same to me to be handed to the said officials that they may be enabled to travel with convenience and speed.

As I am sending a despatch to each Minister concerned, I have the honor to address this to Your Excellency, trusting that Your Excellency will take the trouble to consider the same and to prepare and send the passports as requested.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moo n, 8th Day.

(Sept. 20th, 1901.)

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest c onsideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Excellency, Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc..

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Kuangsu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moon 3, 8th Day.
(Sept. 20th, 1901.)

747.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 746.

Mr. Conger to Earl Li.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 26th. inst., informing me that you had appointed certain officials to visit New York, San Francisco and the Philippines to solicit benevolences, etc.

In reply I have the honor to say that, if Your Excellency will prepare the passports required, in Chinese and send them to me, I will have them translated into English and will vise' them.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Excellency, Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 744.

Mr. Conger to Earl Li.

Your Excellency:-

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(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Excellency, Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

No. 747.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 4 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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DEPT. OF STATE

September 25th, 1901.

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Nov. 11

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Death of the President. Correspondence relating to.

Memorial Service at Legation, Thursday, September 19th, 1901.

No. 747.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, Department's telegrams of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 16th and 17th instant and Legation's telegrams of the 15th, 15th, 17th, and 17th instant, relative to the death of the President.

I enclose herewith copies of my correspondence with Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li; with my colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps; with the United States Consuls, and copies of several miscellaneous messages of condolence. Most of my colleagues called to express their sympathy in person.

A Memorial Service was held at the Legation at half past three o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, September 19th. It was attended by the Americans resident and temporarily in Peking, by tPrince Ch'ing and other Chinese officials, by the members of the Diplomatic Corps in full uniform and by the Commandants of the various legation guards.

The religious services were conducted by the Reverend

Docter

Docter Lewry, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. An admirable memorial address, copy of which I enclose, was delivered by the Reverend Docter D. Z. Sheffield, of the American Board Mission. At its close a few sympathetic words were spoken by the Spanish Minister and Dean on behalf of the Diplomatic Body, to which I made a brief response.

The expressions of sorrow here over the death of President McKinley have been general and sincere. The Chinese officials high and low have shownlspecial feeling and it has been very evident that the President's friendship for China has been widely known and profoundly appreciated by the Chinese Government and people.

I beg to add an expression of my own sincere admiration for the exalted character and eminent public service of this great man, and of my sense of personal bereavement in the loss of an esteemed Congressional colleague and a loved and loving friend.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, Sept. 15, 1901.

Enclosures, continued.

2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Sept. 16, 1901.

3. Mr. Conger to Earl Li, Sept. 15, 1901.

4. Earl Li to Mr. Conger, Sept. 15, 1901.

5. Mr. Conger to his Colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, Sept, 15, 1901.

6. Mr. Conger to all U. S. Consuls, Telegram, Sept. 14, 1901

7. The Dutch Minister to Mr. Conger, Sept. 15, 1901.

8. The German Minister to Mr. Conger, Sept 15, 1901.

9. The Spanish Minister to Mr. Conger, Sept. 15, 1901.

10. The British Minister to Mr. Conger, Sept. 15, 1901.

11. The Austrian Minister to Mr. Conger, Sept. 15, 1901.

12. The Russian Minister to Mr. Conger, Sept. 15, 1901.

13. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Mr. Conger, Sept 16, 1901.

14. The German Commandant to Mr. Conger, Sept. 15, 1901.

15. Mr. Conger to Sir Ernest Satow, Sept. 16, 1901.

16. Mr. Conger to Mr. de Colegan, Sept. 16, 1901.

17. Mr. Conger to Baron Czikann, Sept. 16, 1901.

18. Mr. Conger to Mr. de Giers, Sept. 16, 1901.

19. Mr. Conger to Mr. Hioki, Sept. 16, 1901.

20. Mr. Conger to Graf Montgelas, Sept. 17, 1901.

21. Mr. Conger to Major Robertson, Sept. 15, 1901.

22. Mr. Conger to all U. S. Consuls, Telegram, Sept. 17, 1901

23. Mr. Conger to Mr. Wilcox, Telegram, Sept. 17, 1901.

24. Mr. Conger to Mr. Wilcox, Telegram, Sept. 18, 1901.

25. Earl Li to Mr. Conger, Sept. 18, 1901.

26. Mr. Conger to Major Robertson, Sept. 18, 1901.

27. British Ships at Taku to Mr. Conger and Reply Telegrams.

28. Count von Bohlen to Mr. Conger and Reply, Telegrams.

29. Dr. W. A. P. Martin to Mr. Conger, Sept. 16, 1901.

30. Bishop Jarlin to Mr. Conger, Sept. 18, 1901.

31. Memorial Address by Rev. Dr. Sheffield.

32. Remarks of Mr. de Colegan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

33. Mr. Conger's Response.

Telegrams Received.

Washington, September 14, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

President died two fifteen tonight.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Washington, September 15, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Services here ten Wednesday morning. Final interment in Canton, Thursday.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Washington, September 16, 1901.

Conger, Peking.

Services here changed from Wednesday to Tuesday ten morning. No other change.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Washington, September 16, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

President's funeral at Canton Thursday. Close office that day. Continue usual mourning symbols until circular received. Notify consuls.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Washington, September 17, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Viceroy Chang's sympathy deeply appreciated McKinley was a true friend to China.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegrams Sent.

Peking, September 15, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Present sympathy of entire Legation to President's family and cabinet.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Peking, September 15, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Wire date President's funeral.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Peking, September 17, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Telegram sixteenth received. Have notified consuls. Services in Legation Thursday.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Peking, September 17, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Viceroy Chang Chih Tung sends sincere sympathy.

(Signed) Conger.

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UNITED STATES LEGATION.

Peking China.

.....

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

It becomes my painful duty to inform Your Highness and Your Excellencies that I received last night a cable despatch from the State Department at Washington, notifying me of the death of the President of the United States, at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning. This is the unhappy result of the assassination, reported to Your Highness and Your Excellencies on the 6th instant.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

CORRESPONDENCE

relating to the

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Enclosures with Despatch No. 747.

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

Peking China.

CORRESPONDENCE

relating to the

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Enclosures with Despatch No. 747.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

It becomes my painful duty to inform Your Highness and Your Excellencies that I received last night a cable despatch from the State Department at Washington, notifying me of the death of the President of the United States, at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning. This is the unhappy result of the assassination, reported to Your Highness and Your Excellencies on the 8th instant.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers of the
Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

It becomes my painful duty to inform Your Highness and Your Excellencies that I received last night a cable despatch from the State Department at Washington, notifying me of the death of the President of the United States, at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning. This is the unhappy result of the assassination, reported to Your Highness and Your Excellencies on the 8th instant.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers of the
Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 747

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yesterday of Your Excellency's letter, saying that Your Excellency had to convey to the Board of Foreign Affaires the sad news that you had the night before received a telegram from the State Department at Washington, informing your Excellency that the President of the United States had succumbed to the wounds received a few days previous, and that at a quarter past two o'clock Saturday morning had passed away; that, knowing my deep interest in the affair, you had as in duty bound communicated to me the contents of the telegram, etc.

The reading of Your Excellency's letter occasioned me great distress, and I at once sent a telegraphic memorial to the Government acquainting them with purport of Your Excellencys letter.

As in duty bound, I send this reply and have to beg Your Excellency to convey to the State Department of Your Honorable Government on my behalf the expression of my most sincere sorrow.

In sending this note, I have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 4th day (Sept. 16th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 747

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yesterday of Your Excellency's letter, saying that Your Excellency had to convey to the Board of Foreign Affairs the sad news that you had the night before received a telegram from the State Department at Washington, informing your Excellency that the President of the United States had succumbed to the wounds received a few days previous, and that at a quarter past two o'clock Saturday morning had passed away; that, knowing my deep interest in the affair, you had as in duty bound communicated to me the contents of the telegram, etc.

The reading of Your Excellency's letter occasioned me great distress, and I at once sent a telegraphic memorial to the Government acquainting them with purport of Your Excellency's letter.

As in duty bound, I send this reply and have to beg Your Excellency to convey to the State Department of Your Honorable Government on my behalf the expression of my most sincere sorrow.

In sending this note, I have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 4th day (Sept. 16th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Earl Li Hung-chang.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, Sept. 15th, 1901.

Your Excellency :

It is my painful duty to inform Your Excellency that I received last night a cable despatch from the State Department at Washington, notifying me of the death of the President of the United States, at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning. This is the unhappy result of the assassination, reported to Your Excellency on the 8th inst.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency, Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 747

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yesterday

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Earl Li Hung-chang.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, Sept. 13th, 1901.

Your Excellency :

It is my painful duty to inform Your Excellency that I received last night a cable despatch from the State Department at Washington, notifying me of the death of the President of the United States, at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning. This is the unhappy result of the assassination, reported to Your Excellency on the 8th inst.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency, Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 747

Earl Li to Mr. Conger.

-o-o-o-o-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt just now of Your Excellency's letter, conveying the dreadful news that the injuries received by the President of your honorable country had developed a more serious aspect, resulting yesterday morning in his death.

Hearing this news from afar, how was I overcome with grief! But the President, ever since he entered upon the duties of his high office, has enlarged the boundaries of the State, and gathered glory from distant lands, wielding such an influence, indeed, as has been unknown since the establishment of your honorable country. Long have all the nations on the globe looked up to him with respect.

Last year when China fell into difficulties she depended upon the President's kind offices and friendly feelings, who in every event gave aid.

I, myself, received no slight protection, a favor which is most deeply engraved on my heart. Thus this distressing intelligence now received fills men with inexpressible sorrow.

I hastened at once to telegraph to the Government at Si-an, requesting that an official telegram of condolence might be sent, and, as I lie ill upon my bed, the hearing of this news has moved me to grief, and I venture to hope that Your Excellency will in my behalf transmit this message to the Government

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 747

Sent it to Mr. Conger.

-o-o-o-o-o-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt just now of Your Excellency's letter, conveying the dreadful news that the injuries received by the President of your honorable country had developed a more serious aspect, resulting yesterday morning in his death.

Hearing this news from afar, how was I overcome with grief! But the President, ever since he entered upon the duties of his high office, has enlarged the boundaries of the State, and gathered glory from distant lands, wielding such an influence, indeed, as has been unknown since the establishment of your honorable country. Long have all the nations on the globe looked up to him with respect.

Last year when China fell into difficulties she depended upon the President's kind offices and friendly feelings, who in every event gave aid.

I, myself, received no slight protection, a favor which is most deeply engraved on my heart. Thus this distressing intelligence now received fills me with inexpressible sorrow.

I hastened at once to telegraph to the Government at Si-an, requesting that an official telegram of condolence might be sent, and, as I lie ill upon my bed, the hearing of this news has moved me to grief, and I venture to hope that Your Excellency will in my behalf transmit this message to the Government

of the United States.

In sending this letter of condolence, I have the honor to wish Your Excellence all prosperity.

Eighth Moon, 3rd Day, (Sept. 15th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 747

Mail Ltr to Mr. Conger.

-o-o-o-o-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of

of the United States.

In sending this letter of condolence, I have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Eighth Moon, 3rd Day, (Sept. 15th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Mr. Conger to his Colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

My dear Colleague :

I have received the sad news that President McKinley died yesterday.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Mr. Conger to his Colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

My dear Colleague :

I have received the sad news that President McKinley died yesterday.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to all United States Consuls in China.

.....

Telegram Sent.

Peking, September 14, 1901.

President died today.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Mr. Conger to his Colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to all United States Consuls in China.

.....

Telegram Sent.

Peking, September 14, 1901.

President died today.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Minister for the Netherlands to Mr. Conger.

Sunday morning.

My dear Mr. Conger:

Your flag is half mast. So Mr. McKinley has fallen a victim of his duty. I beg you to accept the expression of my sympathy with the loss of the President of the people you represent and of a personal friend to you. I dare say the regret will be universal.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) F. M. Knobel.

Convey please my consolations to the members of the United States Legation.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Minister for the Netherlands to Mr. Conger.

Sunday morning.

My dear Mr. Conger:

Your flag is half mast. So Mr. McKinley has fallen a victim of his duty. I beg you to accept the expression of my sympathy with the loss of the President of the people you represent and of a personal friend to you. I dare say the regret will be universal.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) P. M. Knobel.

Convey please my consolations to the members of the United States Legation.

Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

The German Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

Kaiserlich Deutsche Gesandschaft,

Peking, Sept 15th, 1901.

My dear Colleague:

I have just received your communication and beg you to kindly communicate to Secretary Hay, when you write to him, the expression of my syncere sympathy. I am more shocked than I can say, President McKinley having been personally only kind to me during my stay in Washington.

The flag of the Legation is half mast and I have countermanded a garden party for this afternoon for which I had intended to ask the Diplomatic Corps and the officers in order to make use of our German military band which happens to be here for a day.

On account of the late hour I am however not able to postpone the opening of our postoffice, which is set for today at noon and for which postofficials have come from Shanghai and Tientsin. The music will however be restricted to a choral and 2 national anthems and the affair in consequence of the dreadfully sad news will be a very quiet one.

Until I can call in person accept my sympathy for the loss you personally have experienced, having lost not only the head of your Government, but also a personal friend.

Believe me my dear Colleague and friend

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A.v. Mumm.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Minister for the Netherlands to Mr. Conger.

Sunday morning.

My dear Mr. Conger:

Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The German Minister to Mr. Conger.

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Kaiserlich Deutsche Gesandschaft,

Peking, Sept 15th, 1901.

My dear Colleague:

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Until I can call in person accept my sympathy for the loss you personally have experienced, having lost not only the head of your Government, but also a personal friend.

Believe me my dear Colleague and friend

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A.v. Mumm.

Enclosure No. 9 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

The Spanish Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legacion de España en China y Siam.

Peking, 15th September, 1901.

My dear Collaegue :

I learn with the deepest regret the sad news of President McKinley's death, and I present to you and to your Government my sincere condolences for such a sorrowful event.

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

His Excellency

Mr. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 9 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Spanish Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legacion de España en China y Siam.

Peking, 15th September, 1901.

My dear Colleague :

I learn with the deepest regret the sad news of President McKinley's death, and I present to you and to your Government my sincere condolences for such a sorrowful event.

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

His Excellency

Mr. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

and 2 national anthems and the affair in consequence of the dreadfully sad news will be a very quiet one.

Until I can call in person accept my sympathy for the loss you personally have experienced, having lost not only the head of your Government, but also a personal friend.

Believe me my dear Colleague and friend

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A.v. Mumm.

Enclosure No. 10 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The British Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

British Legation,

15 September 1901.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

Major General Creagh commanding the British troops in North China, telegraphs this morning, beggi ng me to convey to Your Excellency the deep sorrow of himself and the troops under his command at the sad death of President McKinley and their sincere sympathy with the bereaved family and American people.

In transmitting this message to Your Excellency, I hasten to associate myself and the members of His Majesty's Legation with the sympathy which I have been requested to express to you on the occasion of this national calamity, and I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

His Excellency,

Edwin Conger, Esqr.

U. S. Minister.

Enclosure No. 9 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Spanish Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legacion de España en China y Siam.

Pekin, 15th September, 1901.

Enclosure No. 10 in Despatch No. 747

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The British Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

British Legation,

15 September 1901.

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(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

His Excellency,

Edwin Conger, Esqr.

U. S. Minister.

Enclosure No. // in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Austrian Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legation d'Autriche-Hongrie en Chine.

Pekin le 15 Septembre, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I hasten to express to you my most sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of President McKinley and my keenest regrets that he should be the victim of a crime so abominable and inexplicable.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept the expression of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) CZIKANN.

His Excellency

Mr. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

of the United States or America at Peking.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Austrian Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legation d'Autriche-Hongrie en Chine.

Pekin le 15 September, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I hasten to express to you my most sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of President McKinley and my keenest regrets that he should be the victim of a crime so abominable and inexplicable.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept the expression of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) CZIKANN.

His Excellency

Mr. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

of the United States of America at Peking.

His Excellency,

Edwin Conger, Esqr.

U. S. Minister.

Enclosure No. 12 in Despatch No. 747

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The Russian Minister to Mr. Conger. (Trans.)

.....

Legation Imperiale de Russie en Chine,

Pekin le 15 Septembre, 1901.

My dear Colleague :

I have received the letter of this date by which Your Excellency has communicated to me the sad news of the death of President McKinley and I hasten to express to you as well in my own name as on behalf of the Imperial Legation our sentiments of profound sympathy and of condolence on the sorrowful event which has befallen the American Nation.

I beg you to accept, my dear Colleague, the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed) GIERS.

His Excellency

The American Minister,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 11 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Austrian Minister to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legation d'Autriche-Hongrie en Chine.

Pekin le 15 September, 1901.

Enclosure No. 12 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Russian Minister to Mr. Conger. (Trans.)

.....

Legation Imperiale de Russie en Chine,

Pekin le 15 September, 1901.

My dear Colleague :

I have received the letter of this date by which Your Excellency has communicated to me the sad news of the death of President McKinley and I hasten to express to you as well in my own name as on behalf of the Imperial Legation our sentiments of profound sympathy and of condolence on the sorrowful event which has befallen the American Nation.

I beg you to accept, my dear Colleague, the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed) GIERS.

His Excellency

The American Minister,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 13 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legation du Japon en Chine.

Peking, September 16, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

Acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's note of yesterday's date in which you informed me of the sad fate which had befallen President MacKinley, I respectfully convey to Your Excellency my sincerest expression of sympathy for the great loss which your country has sustained in the death of the illustrious statesman and beg to inform you that in token of respect to the departed President the flag of this Legation has been displayed at half mast.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Eki Hioki.

To His Excellency

Mr. E. H. Conger,

the United States Minister,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legation du Japon en Chine.

Peking, September 16, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

Acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's note of yesterday's date in which you informed me of the sad fate which befallen President MacKinley, I respectfully convey to Your Excellency my sincerest expression of sympathy for the great loss which your country has sustained in the death of the illustrious statesman and beg to inform you that in token of respect to the departed President the flag of this Legation has been displayed at half mast.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Kaneko.

To His Excellency

Mr. E. H. Conger,

the United States Minister,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 14 in Despatch No. 747

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The German Commandant to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 15th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to bring to your attention that I have received an order from the Commandant of the German Guard Brigade, Major General von Rohrscheidt, to express to Your Excellency his condolences on the death of the President of the United States, which I have the honor to do herewith.

Accept etc.

(Signed) MONTGELAS.

His Excellency

Edwin H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Enclosure No. 13 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires to Mr. Conger.

.....

Legation du Japon en Chine.

Peking, September 16, 1901.

Enclosure No. 14 in Despatch No. 747

.....

The German Commandant to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 15th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to bring to your attention that I have received an order from the Commandant of the German Guard Brigade, Major General von Normecknidt, to express to Your Excellency his condolences on the death of the President of the United States, which I have the honor to do herewith.

Accept etc.

(Signed) MONTGELAS.

His Excellency

Edwin H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Enclosure No. 13 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Sir Ernest Satow.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 15th instant transmitting a message of sympathy from Major General Creagh, commanding the British troops in North China, and adding thereto an expression of sympathy on behalf of yourself and the members of His Majesty's Legation, on the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to convey to Major General Creagh and to the troops under his command my sincerest thanks, and to accept for yourself and the members of His Majesty's Legation the expression of my profound appreciation of the sympathy expressed in your note.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Sir Ernest Satow,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 45 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Sir Ernest Satow.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 15th instant transmitting a message of sympathy from Major General Creagh, commanding the British troops in North China, and adding thereto an expression of sympathy on behalf of yourself and the members of His Majesty's Legation, on the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to convey to Major General Creagh and to the troops under his command my sincerest thanks, and to accept for yourself and the members of His Majesty's Legation the expression of my profound appreciation of the sympathy expressed in your note.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Sir Ernest Satow,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 16 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Mr. de Colegan.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's kind note of the 15th instant, conveying to my Government and to myself Your Excellency's condolences upon the sorrowful event of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept my sincerest thanks for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Mr. B. J. de Colegan,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Mr. Conger to Sir Ernest Satow.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 16 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Mr. de Cologan.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's kind note of the 15th instant, conveying to my Government and to myself Your Excellency's condolences upon the sorrowful event of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept my sincerest thanks for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Mr. B. L. de Cologan,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 17 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Baron Czikann.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind note of the 15th instant, expressing your sincere condolences upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Coll eague, to accept my thanks for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Baron Czikann de Wahlborn,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc. etc.

Enclosure No.17 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Mr. Conger to Baron Cathkamn.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind note of the 15th instant, expressing your sincere condolences upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept my thanks for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Baron Cathkamn de Wanlbern,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc. etc.

Enclosure No. 18 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Mr. de Giers.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind note of the 15th instant, expressing for yourself and for the members of the Imperial Russian Legation profound sympathy and condolences on the occasion of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept my sincere thanks both to yourself and to the members of the Imperial Russian Legation for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Mr. M. de Giers,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No.17 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Mr. Conger to Baron Czikann.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Enclosure No.18 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Mr. Conger to Mr. de Giers.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind note of the 15th instant, expressing for yourself and for the members of the Imperial Russian Legation profound sympathy and condolences on the occasion of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept my sincere thanks both to yourself and to the members of the Imperial Russian Legation for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Mr. M. de Giers,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 19 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Mr. Hioki.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Charge d'Affaires and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note of today, expressing sympathy upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept my sincere thanks for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Mr. Eki Hioki,

Charge d'Affaires,

etc., etc., etc.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Hioki.

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Mr. Charge d'Affaires and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note of today, expressing sympathy upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States.

I beg you, my dear Colleague, to accept my sincere thanks for the sympathy thus expressed.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Excellency

Mr. Mki Hioki,

Charge d'Affaires,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No 20 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Graf Max Montgelas.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 17th, 1901.

Major Graf Max Montgelas,

Commanding German Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th instant, in which you kindly transmit on behalf of General von Rehrscheidt sincere expression of condolence on the death of the President of the United States.

I beg to return to the General an expression of my sincere appreciation of and my profound gratitude for, his generous and friendly sympathy.

Thanking you personally, and with assurance of high regard,

I am,

Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Hioki.

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 16th, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th instant, in which you kindly transmit on behalf of General von Borsochelt sincere expression of condolence on the death of the President of the United States.

I beg to return to the General an expression of my sincere appreciation of and my profound gratitude for, his generous and friendly sympathy.

Thanking you personally, and with assurance of high regard, I

I am,

Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Gral Max Montgelas.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 17th, 1901.

Major Gral Max Montgelas,

Commanding German Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th instant, in which you kindly transmit on behalf of General von Borsochelt sincere expression of condolence on the death of the President of the United States.

I beg to return to the General an expression of my sincere appreciation of and my profound gratitude for, his generous and friendly sympathy.

Thanking you personally, and with assurance of high regard, I

I am,

Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Grat Max Montgelas.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 17th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 21 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Major Robertson.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,

Commanding United States Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir :

I have received the following telegram from the Department of State:

"Washington, September 14, 1901.

Conger

Peking.

President died two fifteen tonight.

(Signed) Hay".

The flag of this Legation will be hung at half mast and the members of the Legation will wear mourning for a period of thirty days.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Major Roberteon.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

Major E. B. Roberteon,

Commanding United States Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir :

I have received the following telegram from the Department of State:

"Washington, September 14, 1901.

Conger

Peking.

President died two fifteen tonight.

(Signed) Hay".

The flag of this Legation will be hung at half mast and the members of the Legation will wear mourning for a period of thirty days.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 22 in Despatch No. 747

.....

T E L E G R A M S E N T.

MR. CONGER TO ALL UNITED STATES CONSULS IN CHINA.----------

PEKING, SEPT. 17TH, 1901.

GOODNOW,

SHANGHAI.

PRESIDENTS FUNERAL AT CANTON THURSDAY CLOSE OFFICE THAT DAY CONTINUE MOURNING SYMBOLS UNTIL CIRCULAR RECEIVED.

CONGER.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Major Roberts.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 15th, 1901.

Major E. H. Roberts,

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 747

.....

TELEGRAM SENT.

MR. CONGER TO ALL UNITED STATES CONSULS IN CHINA.----------

PEKING, SEPT. 17TH, 1901.

GOODNOW,

SHANGHAI.

PRESIDENTS FUNERAL AT CANTON THURSDAY

CLOSE OFFICE THAT DAY CONTINUE MOURNING

SYMBOLS USUAL CIRCULAR RECEIVED.

CONGER.

Enclosure No. 23 in Despatch No. 747

.....

T E L E G R A M S E N T.

MR. CONGER TO MR. WILCOX.....

PEKING, SEPT. 17TH, 1901.

WILCOX,

HANKOW.

VICEROYS SYMPATHY HAS BEEN WIRED GOVERNMENT, THANK HIM SINCERELY. PRESIDENTS FUNERAL AT CANTON THURSDAY CLOSE OFFICE THAT DAY CONTINUE MOURNING SYMBOLS UNTIL CIRCULAR RECEIVED.

CONGER.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 747

.....

TELEGRAM SENT.

MR. COMBER TO MR. WILCOX.....

PEKING, SEPT. 17TH, 1901.

WILCOX,

HANKOW.

VICEROYS SYMPATHY HAS BEEN WIRED

GOVERNMENT, THANK HIM SINCERELY. PRESIDENTS

FUNERAL AT CANTON THURSDAY CLOSE OFFICE

THAT DAY CONTINUE MOURNING SYMBOLS UNTIL

CIRCULAR RECEIVED.

COMBER.

Enclosure No. 24 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

T E L E G R A M S E N T.

MR. CONGER TO MR. WILCOX.

PEKING, SEPT. 18TH, 1901.

WILCOX,

HANKOW.

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM HAY

VICEROY CHANGS SYMPATHY DEEPLY APPRECIATED

MCKINLEY WAS A TRUE FRIEND TO CHINA.

CONGER.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 747

.....

TELEGRAM SENT.

MR. CONGER TO MR. WILCOX.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

TELEGRAM SENT.

MR. CONGER TO MR. WILCOX.

PEKING, SEPT. 18TH, 1901.

WILCOX,

HANKOW.

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM HAY

VICEROY CHANGS SYMPATHY DEMPIY APPRECIATED

MCKINLEY WAS A TRUE FRIEND TO CHINA.

CONGER.

Enclosure No. 25 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Earl Li to Mr. Conger.

.....

Your Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt just now of Your Excellency's note of invitation to the Memorial Service to be held at the United States Legation on Thursday next at half past three o'clock. I am not yet recovered from my illness, and regret exceedingly that on this account I shall not be able to attend. I have, however, directed my son to attend at the hour named, accompanied by one official as an evidence of the sincereity of my great grief.

In sending Your Excellency this reply, I beg to wish you all prosperity.

Enclosure No. 43 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mrs. Li to Mr. Conger.

.....

Your Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt just now of Your Excellency's note of invitation to the Memorial Service to be held at the United States Legation on Thursday next at half past three o'clock. I am not yet recovered from my illness, and regret exceedingly that on this account I shall not be able to attend. I have, however, directed my son to attend at the hour named, accompanied by one official as an evidence of the sincerity of my great grief.

In sending Your Excellency this reply, I beg to wish you all prosperity.

Enclosure No. 26 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Major Robertson.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 18th, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir:

The Secretary of State has notified me that the funeral of the President will take place at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday, the 19th instant, and directs all the Legation offices to be closed on that date, and symbols of mourning continued until circular from the Department shall be received.

You are therefore instructed to close the offices of the Legation Guard and stop all works on the barracks during that time, continue your flag at half mast and have your Command wear the prescribed badge of mourning until the above mentioned circular is received (of which you will be duly notified), or until you receive direct orders from the War Department.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 46 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mail Mr. Conger.

.....

Enclosure No. 46 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger to Major Robertson.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 18th, 1901.

Major R. H. Robertson,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir:

The Secretary of State has notified me that the funeral of the President will take place at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday, the 19th instant, and directs all the Legation offices to be closed on that date, and symbols of mourning continued until circular from the Department shall be received.

You are therefore instructed to close the offices of the Legation Guard and stop all works on the barracks during that time, continue your flag at half mast and have your Command wear the prescribed badge of mourning until the above mentioned circular is received (or which you will be duly notified), or until you receive direct orders from the War Department.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) R. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 27 in Despatch No. 747

.....

British Ships at Taku to Mr. Conger.

.....

Telegram.

Taku, September 16, 1901.

American Minister,

Peking.

British Ships Taku beg to express their deepest sympathy with American people.

.....

Mr. Conger to British Ships at Taku.

.....

Telegram.

Peking, September 17, 1901.

Blenheim,

Taku.

Accept sincere gratitude for kindly expressed sympathy of British Ships.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 747

.....

British Ships at Taku to Mr. Conger.

.....

Telegram.

Taku, September 16, 1901.

American Minister,

Peking.

British Ships Taku beg to express their deepest sympathy with American people.

.....

Mr. Conger to British Ships at Taku.

.....

Telegram.

Peking, September 17, 1901.

Blenheim,

Taku.

Accept sincere gratitude for kindly expressed sympathy of British Ships.

(Signed) Conger.

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 38 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Count von Behlen to Mr. Conger.

.....

Telegram.

Newchwang, September 16, 1901.

American Minister,

Peking.

Unhappy hear sad news.

(Signed) Behlen.

.....

Mr. Conger to Count von Behlen.

.....

Telegram.

Peking, September 17, 1901.

Behlen, German Consulate,

Newchwang.

Thanks for sympathetic message.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 47 in Despatch No. 747

.....

British Ships at Taku to Mr. Conger.

.....

Telegram.

Enclosure No. 48 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Count von Bohlen to Mr. Conger.

.....

Telegram.

Newchwang, September 16, 1901.

American Minister,

Peking.

Unhappy bear sad news.

(Signed) Bohlen.

.....

Mr. Conger to Count von Bohlen.

.....

Telegram.

Peking, September 17, 1901.

Bohlen, German Consulate,

Newchwang.

Thanks for sympathetic message.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 29 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Dr. W. A. P. Martin to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 16th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Conger :

Deeply do I share your grief at the death of our noble President, the more so perhaps from having had the honor of a confidential interview not very long ago.

He has taken his place among the immortals; and while we mourn his loss there mingles with our sorrow a feeling of shame that such crimes should still be possible in our free and happy country.

With heart-felt sympathy,

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. A. P. Martin.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 744

.....

Dr. W. A. P. Martin to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 16th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Conger :

Deeply do I share your grief at the death of our noble President, the more so perhaps from having had the honor of a confidential interview not very long ago.

He has taken his place among the immortals; and while we mourn his loss there mingles with our sorrow a feeling of shame that such crimes should still be possible in our free and happy country.

With heart-felt sympathy,

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. A. P. Martin.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 30 in Despatch No. 747.

.....

Bishop Jarlin to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 18th, 1901.

Mr. Minister:

We have been deeply pained at the news of the sorrowful event which has befallen your noble nation.

Bishops, missionaries and sisters all of us take a large share in your sorrow.

In the absence of Monseigneur Favier, who has gone to Tientsin, I will have the honor to assist, with one of our missionaries, at the service which will be celebrated for your regretted President.

I beg you to accept, Mr. Minister, the homage of my respectful consideration.

(Signed) Jarlin,

Eveque coadjuteur.

Enclosure No. 39 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Dr. W. A. P. Martin to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 16th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Conger :

Enclosure No. 30 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Bishop Jarlin to Mr. Conger.

.....

Peking, September 18th, 1901.

Mr. Minister:

We have been deeply pained at the news of the sorrowful event which has befallen your noble nation.

Bishops, missionaries and sisters all of us take a large share in your sorrow.

In the absence of Monseigneur Favier, who has gone to Tientsin, I will have the honor to assist, with one of our missionaries, at the service which will be celebrated for your regretted President.

I beg you to accept, Mr. Minister, the homage of my respectful consideration.

(Signed) Jarlin,

Vicaire coadjuteur.

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

Peking, China.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

upon the

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Enclosures with Despatch No. 747 continued.

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

Peking, China.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

upon the

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Enclosures with Despatch No. 747 continued.

Enclosure No. 31 in Despatch No. 747

.....

ADDRESS given by Reverend Dr. D. Z. Sheffield at the Service Commemorative of the Death of William McKinley, President of the United States, held at the United States Legation, Peking, China, September 19th, 1901.

.....

We are assembled today to do honor to the memory of William McKinley, late President of the United States, and to express our sorrow at his sudden and ———— violent removal from his place of high responsibility. It is a sad reflection that during the present generation three of the best beloved Presidents have been cut off by the hands of assassins. It would be an error to conclude from this that violence is more common in the United States than in other countries. It may be frankly admitted that the laws of the United States and the customs of society, which give the freest liberty to the expression of thought, have taken form under an order of confidence and mutual regard in the relations of men, that has not provided ample safeguards against the acts of men who hold to theories of life that make them more dangerous to their fellows than are men bereft of reason. The opportunity for such a crime has been found in each instance in the simplicity of the habits of our Presidents in mingling freely with our people. Thus while we feel a peculiar sting of sorrow and humiliation at the manner of the taking off of our beloved President, we will yet rejoice in the spirit of our Government that inspires the love of liberty among the people. We will again rejoice in the long line of great citizens that have adorned the office of Chief

citizens.

Inclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 747

.....

ADDRESS given by Reverend Dr. D. S. Sheffield at the Service Commemorative of the Death of William McKinley, President of the United States, held at the United States Legation, Peking, China, September 19th, 1901.

.....

We are assembled today to do honor to the memory of William McKinley, late President of the United States, and to express our sorrow at his sudden and ~~_____~~ violent removal from his place of high responsibility. It is a sad reflection that during the present generation three of the best beloved Presidents have been cut off by the hands of assassins. It would be an error to conclude from this that violence is more common in the United States than in other countries. It may be frankly admitted that the laws of the United States and the customs of society, which give the freest liberty to the expression of thought, have taken form under an order of confidence and mutual regard in the relations of men, that has not provided ample safeguards against the acts of men who hold to theories of life that make them more dangerous to their fellows than are men bereft of reason. The opportunity for such a crime has been found in each instance in the simplicity of the habits of our Presidents in mingling freely with our people. Thus while we feel a peculiar sting of sorrow and humiliation at the manner of the taking off of our beloved President, we will yet rejoice in the spirit of our Government that inspires the love of liberty among the people. We will again rejoice in the long line of great citizens that have adorned the office of Chief

Executive of the nation, coming from the people, labering for the people, and returning to the people.

The life of William McKinley now viewed at its close is one of great symmetry and completeness, and will be regarded in history as a noble product of Christian civilization under the special conditions of American life. To understand the making of such a life we must consider its sterling Scotch origin, giving to it in its heredity a rich physical, intellectual and spiritual endowment. We must also remember the social environment of his childhood, youth and early manhood, stimulating the growth, and ultimately bringing to perfect fruitage his best aspirations and hopes. We must further have regard to his associations and responsibilities throughout a long political career, in every year of which, as in the case of President Lincoln, there is proof of growth in the mastery of Governmental problems and in influence among men. Heredity gave to Mr. McKinley a gentle kindly temperament that was always sensitively regardful of the wishes and feelings of others. This characteristic of his childhood strengthened into character in youth and manhood, making him a winsome school-boy in his association with his mates, making him a popular young officer in the Civil War, making him a man of ever widening personal attachments and influence in his long Congressional life, never losing a friend by by any act of brusqueness or neglect of proprieties in speech or manner, making him finally the ruler of a great nation with possibly wider and stronger personal attachments than could be recorded of any of his predecessors, attachments that disregarded the lines of party, and reached to all classes of his fellow citizens.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 747

ADDRESS given by Reverend Dr. D. S. Bratfield at the Service Commemorative of the Death of William McKinley, President of the United States, held at the United states Legation, Peking, China, September 19th, 1901.

2.

Executive of the nation, coming from the people, laboring for the people, and returning to the people.

The life of William McKinley may viewed at its close in one of great symmetry and completeness, and will be regarded in history as a noble product of Christian civilization under the special conditions of American life. To understand the making of such a life we must consider its sterling Scotch origin, giving to it in its heredity a rich physical, intellectual and spiritual endowment. We must also remember the social environment of his childhood, youth and early manhood, estimating the growth, and ultimately bringing to perfect fruitage his best aspirations and hopes. We must further have regard to his associations and responsibilities throughout a long political career, in every year of which, as in the case of President Lincoln, there is proof of growth in the mastery of governmental problems and in influence among men. Heredity gave to Mr. McKinley a gentle kindly temperament that was always sensitively regardful of the wishes and feelings of others. This characteristic of his childhood strengthened into character in youth and manhood, making him a virtuous school-boy in his association with his mates, making him a popular young officer in the Civil War, making him a man of ever widening personal attainments and influence in his long Congressional life, never loosing a friend by any act of brusqueness or neglect of proprieties in speech or manner, making him finally the ruler of a great nation with possibly wider and stronger personal attachments than could be recorded of any of his predecessors, attachments that disregarded the lines of party, and reached to all classes of his fellow citizens.

Mr. McKinley was born Jan. 29th, 1843, at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, the seventh in a family of nine children. His childhood and youth were given to study in such schools as were provided for public instruction, which awakened and nourished his desire for knowledge. The moral influences upon the youth and young man in character building were perhaps more marked than were the intellectual influences. In family, community, school and church the high ideals of purity, uprightness, integrity, unselfishness, generous regard for the good of others were impressed upon his life both by precept and the examples of men and women whose lives were ina goodly accord with these ideals. When just turned of sixteen years, often a crucial period in the life of a youns man, Mr. McKinley made a public Christian profession, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. From this time his high moral ideals had a strong religious reinforcement, and throughout his long public career it would be difficult to point to a life under better self-control, and that met the responsibilities with words and acts in more careful conformity to his convictions of right. No man has ever perfectly satisfied his own conscience, much less the consciences of other men. Mr. McKinley has been criticised for not giving expression to his religious convictions in circumstances and in ways that would have better pleased a class of on-lookers, but while we do not urge perfection for the subject of our sketch, we yet venture to urge that remembering the circumstances in which he was placed and the varieties of men he was called upon to meet, his influence on the side of noble principles and high living was stronger and more lasting than

Embassy No. 31 In Despatch No. 1247

ADDRESS given by Reverend Mr. D. S. Metfield at the Service Commemorative of the Death of William McKinley, President of the United States, held at the United States Legation, Peking, China, September 19th, 1901.

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if his deep religious convictions had made for themselves a more conspicuous display.

When just turned of eighteen years we find young McKinley enlisted as a private soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union. The qualities that distinguished his later years were present and manifest in the soldier, and secured for him rapid promotion, until at the age of twenty-two with a captain's rank he was a valued aid on the staff of successful generals. His promotions were in special recognition of courage and efficiency on various battle-fields, but his attractive and kindly personality, united to his quick intelligence, won for him the personal regard of his superiors that prepared them to give a ready recognition to his achievements.

The next ten years show Mr. McKinley laying broad and deep foundations in preparation for the later political life to which he was destined to be called. He studies law and begins practice at Canton, Ohio, which was to be his permanent home. Year by year by industry and success in his profession his reputation increased in his community and in the State. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and was kept in his place through successive elections for fourteen years, to 1890. During this period he climbed steadily higher on the rungs of public responsibility and appreciation, until he was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, achieving a national reputation by his work in tariff revision, and becoming the leader of his party in the House of Representatives. His name had already become prominent as a Presidential candidate, In the Republican Convention of 1888 Mr. McKinley's name was pressed

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A brief note of a few of the salient features of McKinley's administration will help us to a just estimate of his character and abilities. These qualities that had always won for him friends now stood him in hand as working forces in the administration of Government. He knew the representatives of the Legislative branches of the Government, and having long formed one of their number understood and respected their responsibilities. He had had long experience in corperate dealings with men and had learned what many men are constitutionally incapacitied to learn, that the true road to influence over men is that of generous regard for their thoughts and convictions. Mr. McKinley was never anxious to appear to be a leader, and in many instances carried his measures by allowing other men to take the credit of the achievement. He has been criticised for the infrequency

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Lincoln was charged in his lifetime, as was McKinley, with keeping his ear too close to the ground to catch the voice of the people, and to learn their mind in political matters. History has decided that Lincoln was great in just that for which he was criticised. He xxxxx did indeed listen for the voice of the people, since he knew that he could not act for any extended time along lines which were disapproved by the people. But while he listened to the people he exerted himself with great prudence and wisdom to influence their thoughts and shape their actions. The same is true of McKinley. He studied the will of the people as one who has a just regard for that will, knowing that he was set to be its executive, but few public men in the United States have contributed more by timely and discriminating discussion of political problems to help the people to correct views of such problems.

McKinley was elected to the Presidency in 1896 on the supreme issue of a sound currency, the question of protection

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McKinley was elected to the Presidency in 1896 on the supreme issue of a sound currency, the question of protection

of industrial interests having already fallen somewhat into the backgraound in public thought. The country had passed through a long and unprecedented period of business derangement, and silver had lost half of its traditional value. One political party proposed to correct the commercial and industrial ev ils by direct legislation, restoring silver by governmental enactment that value which it had lost through the operation of the law of supply and demand. McKinley was elected with instructions to preserve a sound currency, and to see that all governmental obligations were discharged with money as good as gold. His election was the signal for the general return of prosperity which throughout his years of office has increased in unprecedented measure. The rapid expansion of international commerce, with the world's increasing output of gold, has given to that metal increasing stability as a nedium of exchange. In the United States through judicious legislation the volume of currency, always redeemable in gold, has increased to two billions and a quarter, and this currency has been equitably distributed to meet the business needs of every section of the country.

That President Mc Kinley has throughout his career been a statesman and not a politician is finely illustrated by his attitude on the subject of protective tariff. Thoug h the aut hor of a general tariff bill six years before his election to the Presidental chair, during his administration he recog-ni zed the fact that American industry was reaching a point of maturity and stability that was steadily lessening the need of protective legislation. His eyes were open to t he quick recog-

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nition of new conditions, and he sought to assist trade in its expansion by reciprocity regulations with other countries that should be of mutual advantage.

Mc Kinley resisted with unexpected resolution the rising tide of public sentiment over the Problems of the Government of Cuba. He had labored strenuously for a peaceful solution of the difficulty, but when he was forced to the realization that the voice of the people was for armed interference, he chose his assistants with judgment, and in the progress of the conflict seemed wholly self-forgetful in his anxiety to give credit to others for honorable achievements.

To the solution of the unforeseen problem of the disposal of an Island Empire he addressed himself with the assistance of his counselors, keeping his ears open to the national discussion of the question now pushing itself to the front. The President literally felt his way like a wise captain sailing in an unknown sea, taking his soundings as he goes, and ever alert to avoid possible hidden rocks and shoals. The wisdom of his decisions is still challenged by many, but there are few to call in question the nobility of his motives, and an evident majority of the American people believe that his actions were wise and beneficent.

Partly because of this advanced national step, and because of rapid industrial and commercial development, the United States finds itself burdened with new international responsibilities, and its work of adjustment to these responsibilities is as yet only in its formative stage. Mr. Mc Kinley approached

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these problems with a progressive spirit, but with strong conservative limitations. He would not let go of the experiences of the past into stepping into the new conditions of the future. He would cultivate friendly relations with all, but would enter into entangling alliances with none, and would carry into international intercourse the law that ruled in his individual life, to find for self the highest good in a just regard for the good of others.

Mr. Mc Kinley found time in his busy life to show his sympathy with, and exert his influences upon, every form of social and industrial progress. He honored with his presence--and always with a felicatous address--a great variety of public assemblies, religious, educational, industrial, commercial. It was my privilege to listen to his address before a vast audience at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference held last year in New York. I mention this not so much because the work of Christian Missions is honored by his endorsement, but because he is honored in placing himself in sympathy with the great world movement for the spiritual renovation of mankind. "Who", said he, "can estimate the value of the work of missionaries to the progress of nations? Their contribution to the onward and upward march of humanity is beyond all calculation. They have made men better; they have increased the regard for home; have strengthened the sacred ties of family; have made the community well ordered, and their work has been a potent influence in the development of law and the establishment of

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We do not forget in thought the beautiful family relationships of our lamented President, the deep and tender love between husband and wife, and we sorrow in deep sympathy for her who in deep bodily weakness is called to carry this sudden and crushing burden. May Divine strength be given to her in this her hour of need.

We mourn the loss of a great and good man, a noble public servant, a man who was not ambitious to be called great or good, but rather to discharge faithfully the duties that came to him in his varied relations in life, to do the duty that fell to his hand with the best powers that were given to him, to give his life freely for others, whether as a soldier on the battle-field, a citizen in friendly relations with his fellows, a legislator in the halls of Congress, or as the Chief Executive of the nation. While we sorrow at his sudden removal at the beginning of his second term of service from his place of national responsibility, we rejoice at the legacy of his pure and noble life that has been bequeathed to the nation, and that will take its place by the side of the lives of our most illustrious Presidents, and operate to stimulate the people to imitate their virtues. We rejoice also in the confidence that in President Roosevelt there has been provided a worthy successor in the high office, and that the best hopes of the opening administration may be realized in continued domestic prosperity, and cordial international relations.

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Enclosure No. 32 in Despatch No. 747

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REMARKS of His Excellency Mr. de Cologan, Spanish Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Memorial Services in the United States Legation, September 19th, 1901.

.....

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

On behalf of the Diplomatic Corps I accomplish the painful duty of expressing to Your Excellency, and through you to the United States Government and nation, our sorrow, our sympathy and our most sincere condolences for the untimely death of President McKinley, fallen a victim to an abominable crime which I find no words strong enough to condemn in the name of your colleagues the Foreign Representatives in Peking.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 747

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Enclosure No. 33 in Despatch No. 747

.....

Mr. Conger's Reply to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

My dear Doyen: .....

I have been deeply touched by the tender words of sympathy which you, on behalf of our Colleagues, have so kindly and feelingly expressed in this hour of my Country's crushing grief, and I am profoundly grateful for them.

From the moment in which the telegraph informed us of the great crime, I have been the constant recipient of your generous sympathy and friendship here, while at Washington most affectionate messages of condolence have been pouring in from every Government and from every quarter of the globe. This is to me most gratifying evidence of the growing unity and friendship of all the peoples of the earth, and gives promise of a coming day when the human race will be joined in one common brotherhood, under one loving Father who tenderly watches over and cares for us all.

Some of you knew President Mc Kinley personally, and will agree that it is a terrible thing to lose such a President, but it is an immeasurable, unforgetable blessing to have had

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such a President to lose. But Mr. Doyen, dear Colleagues and friends, on behalf of all the people of the United States whose minds are to-day focused upon the burial of a great and good man at Canton, and whose hearts are bleeding for his untimely taking off, again for all your kindness, I thank you, I thank you, I thank you.

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No. 748.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED NOV 4 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC, NOV 4 1901 BUREAU

September 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's telegram of 23rd instant.

Instructions have been complied with.

No. 748.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, Department's telegram of the 23rd instant, instructing me to convey to the Emperor of China the President's acknowledgement of Imperial Edict of congratulation upon his accession to the Presidency, and to enclose herewith copy of my note to His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, in compliance therewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure :

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, September 24th, 1901.

Telegram Received.

Washington, September 23, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

By direction of President you will convey through proper channels appropriate acknowledgement of Imperial Edict of congratulation upon his accession to the Presidency received through Minister Wu.

(Signed) Hill, Acting.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 748.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Peking, September 24th, 1901.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Highness that His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, has received with great pleasure, through His Excellency, Minister Wu Ting-fang, a copy of an Imperial Edict cordially congratulating him upon his accession to the high and responsible office of President.

I am directed to request that Your Highness will convey to His Imperial Majesty the President's very high appreciation of this cordial expression of friendship and esteem, and to assure him of his keen interest in the welfare of China, his earnest desire for the continuance of the harmonious relations now existing between the two countries, and the sincere hope that out of them may come great good to His Imperial Majesty and renewed prosperity to all his people.

I improve the occasion to reassure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 749

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting duplicate printed copies of further meetings of the Diplomatic Corps, and additional correspondence with Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

(Despatch No. 730, September 10th, 1901)

No. 749.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 730 of the 10th instant,- I have the honor to enclose duplicate copies of Minutes of meetings of the Diplomatic Corps of May 23rd and 25th; correspondence with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries dated March 31, April 2, 3, 10, 21, May 13 and June 5, and protocol of the 3rd Conference with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, September 7th, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Minutes of Meeting of May 23rd, 1901.

2. Minutes of Meeting of May 25th, 1901.

3. Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the Dean, March 31, 1901.

4.

No. 747.

4. Diplomaitic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Mar. 31, 1901.

5. Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the Dean, April 2, 1901.

6. " " " " 3, 1901.

7. " " " " 10, 1901.

8. " " " " 21, 1901,

9. " " " May 13, 1901.

10 " " " June 5, 1901.

11. Protocol of 3rd Conference, September 7th, 1901.

Etats Unis

48 et 49 mm. Leaves

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 749.

Quarante huitième séance du Corps Diplomatique
en date du 23 mai 1901

La séance est ouverte à dix heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents:

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des États Unis.

Le Doyen donne lecture du projet de réponse à la note des Plénipotentiaires Chinois, concernant la question des indemnités. Le texte est adopté avec l'adjonction à la requête de M. de Giers du mot "approximatif" se rapportant au total de 450 millions indiqué dans la note du Corps Diplomatique du 7 mai 1901.

M. de Giers ayant proposé de charger la Commission des Indemnités de calculer les frais et pertes de change selon les chiffres présentés par chaque Légation,

Sir Ernest Satow exprime le désir que chaque Légation fasse connaître à la Commission des Indemnités à quel taux elle a calculé le change de la monnaie nationale (livre, franc, rouble, yen, couronne) en taëls afin de pouvoir contrôler l'exactitude du total établi par la Commission.

A propos du montant des indemnités, le **Ministre d'Angleterre** suggère que chaque Légation veuil'e bien déterminer quel est, dans sa réclamation le chiffre des dépenses d'Etat et celui des in demnités des particuliers et des sociétés. La France, la Belgique et les Pays Bas n'ont mentionné que la somme globale alors que les autres Puissances ont fait la distinction.

MM. de Mumm et **Knobel** remarquent que ce procédé est conforme à une décision du Corps Diplomatique.

M. Joostens fait observer qu'il s'est borné à indiquer les chiffres tels qu'ils lui ont été envoyés par son Gouvernement auquel presque toutes les réclamations Belges ont été directement adressées.

M. de Giers dit que s'il a fait connaître à part le montant des indemnités d'Etat de la Russie, c'est qu'il ne connaissait pas alors le chiffre des réclamations des particuliers ou des sociétés.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que si des réductions sont faites aux demandes, elles porteront sur les indemnités autres que les indemnités d'Etat, et par conséquent qu'il serait bon que la Commission fut renseignée.

M. Beau propose que, pour ne pas revenir sur une décision prise, la communicati n demandée par Sir E. S tow soit faite officieusement.

Accepté.

M. de Mumm désirerait connaître l'opinion du Corps Diplomatique relativement au memorandum de Sir Ernest Satow. Seuls, MM. de G ers et Rockhill se sont prononcés.

Sir Ernest Satow : Il y a d'abord la question de l'acceptation ◦ es Bons Chinois au pair avec droit pour chaqu Puissance d'en disposer à son gré et de garantir le capital et les intérêts de la part qui lui revient.

M. le Baron Czickann ne p:ut se prononcer sans instructions.

M. de Mumm n'a, en principe, rien contre le système des Bons. L'Allemagne peut s'en arranger aussi bien que d'un emprunt garanti, mais il voudrait que la période d'amortissement fut aussi réduite que po sible, 60 ans paraissant un terme trop long, cela bien entendu si l'on peut arriver à une entente avec les Chinois. En tous les cas, M. de Mumm serait d'avis d'affecter à l'amortissement les sommes devenues disponibles à partir de 1905. Peut être pourrait-on accepter conjointement les deux systèmes (emprunt garanti et Bons). M. de Mumm croit pouvoir s'associer à celui qui a été préc nisé par l'Angleterre, mais il juge les disponibilités mentionnées par Sir E Satow insuffisantes.

Sir Ernest Satow.—La prévision de l'amortissement à ½% n'est pas indispensable à sa proposition. Les Chinois paraissent désireux de se débarrasser de leur dette. En ajoutant 1¼ pour l'amortissement (exactement 1.78301) aux 4% d'intérêt, on pourrait l'éteindre en 30 ans.

M. de Mumm voudrait, si le 5% effectif des droits de douane est adopté par tout le monde et que leur rendement soit supérieur aux besoins annuels de garantie, que le surplus fût affecté au fonds d'amortissement.

M. Beau est d'avis d'instituer la dicussion séparément sur la question de l'amortissement et sur celle de l'emprunt garanti ou des Bons. Sur la première, il semble que presque tout le monde soit d'accord; sur l'autre, il est nécessaire de savoir quels sont les Ministres qui ont des instructions sur l'un ou l'autre système de paiement, emprunt garanti ou Bons. On arriverait ainsi plus rapidement à obtenir des directions définitives des Gouvernements et à provoquer leur accord.

Sir Ernest Satow s'associe à la remarque de M. Beau et propose qu'on continue la consultation sur la question des Bons.

Le Ministre de Belgique ne peut répondre sans instructions.

M. Komura dit que son Gouvernement "préfère" l'emprunt garanti par toutes les Puissances.

M. Beau déclare que les instructions du Gouvernement Français envoyées à M. Pichon et auxquelles il doit se conformer sont déjà anciennes. Il n'a pas encore reçu de nouvelles instructions relativement à la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow. La France opinait d'abord pour l'emprunt garanti, système plus simple, égalisant les conditions de l'emprunt et était d'avis d'en réduire le taux le plus possible. D'accord avec la Russie, elle jugeait que l'effort ayant été commun, les dépenses communes, il paraissait juste de règler la solution en commun. Mais l'unanimité ou la presque unanimité des Puissances pour le système à adopter est nécessaire.

Le Ministre de France doit faire connaître maintenant à Paris que plusieurs Puissances, l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis, sont opposées à l'emprunt garanti. Il croit que la France règlera sa décision finale sur des considérations d'intérêt général et d'intérêt particulier de la Chine dont nous poursuivons le relèvement, indispensable pour obtenir les ressources nécessaires à l'acquittement de la dette. Mais il ne peut que réserver l'opinion de son Gouvernement. Sur la question de l'amortissement, la France est disposée à faire toutes les concessions, et à reporter au besoin à 1914 ou à plus tard le commencement de l'amortissement.

M. le Marquis Salvago, d'après les indication reçues, croit pouvoir déclarer que le Gouvernement Italien n'a pas de difficultés à accepter le système des Bons (même avec la garantie de toutes ou de quelques Puissances) sauf à discuter encore des détails qui ne semblent pas avoir été bien précisés, par exemple la question de l'amortissement, des sommes affectées au service des Bons et qui doivent être suffisantes pour les garantir absolument.

M. Knobel attend des intructions.

En résumé, dit **le Doyen,** l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique,les Pays Bas n'ont pas envoyé d'instructions.

L'Allemagne se prononcerait pour le système des Bons, mais n'aurait pas d'objection, si quelques Puissances désirent garantir un emprunt entre elles.

L'Italie accepterait l'un ou l'autre système.

Les Etats Unis choisissent les Bons.

Le Japon préfère l'emprunt garanti (avec garantie de toutes les Puissances.)

La Russie et la France (celle-ci d'après des vues déjà anciennes) sont pour l'emprunt garanti.

Le Doyen: Ne pourrait-on pas aborder la question de l'amortissement?

Sir Ernest Satow remarque qu'elle serait la même dans l'adoption de l'un ou l'autre des systèmes. On a proposé l'intérêt à 4% pour l'emprunt garanti et pour les Bons.

L'amortissement à ½% proposé par son Gouvernement demanderait soixante ans. Les Chinois préfèreraient peut-être un délai plus court, 30 ans. Les Gouvernements Russe et Français sont disposés à remettre à plus tard le commencement de l'amortissement. Sir Ernest Satow voudrait savoir si un empruut dont l'amortissement commence de suite ne trouverait pas meilleur accueil auprès des financiers. La possibilité de recevoir 100 francs au lieu d'une somme moindre de suite, a plus d'attraits, lui paraît-il, pour les financiers et les petits capitalistes.

Le prix d'émission pour un amortissement lointain constituerait dans ce cas une perte pour la Chine. Au lieu de recevoir 93 par exemple, elle recevrait 92 et moins. A 93, la somme à émettre serait de 484 millions; à 91, le total à émettre augmenterait, donc perte pour la Chine.

M. de Mumm: Ceux qui avaient proposé l'emprunt garanti avaient préconisé l'admission au pair.

M. de Giers dit qu'il n'a pas proposé d'emprunt garanti avec pourcentage fixe. Il avait calculé l'intérêt à 3½% et l'amortissement à ½%. L'idée de remettre le paiement était de n'avoir pas à rechercher trop de ressources. Elle était liée à celle de l'élévation des droits de douane à 10% et tenait compte de la crainte que leur produit ne donnât pas assez pendant les premières années.

M. de Mumm croit que l'avis de son Gouvernement est que l'amortissement doit être fait aussi rapidement que possible pour laisser à la Chine la gestion de ses propres affaires, car les Gouvernements sont intéressés aux opérations financières de la Chine, puisque pour placer leurs Bons, ils devront les garantir.

M. de Giers dit que la question de l'ingérence possible dans les affaires de Chine n'est nullement à envisager. Personnellement, il a voulu limiter les revenus à utiliser.

M. de Mumm objecte qu'il y a le danger de la banqueroute de la Chine.

M. de Giers répond que les premières années seront les plus difficiles à passer et que les chances de banqueroute dans trente ans seront minimes.

M. Beau parlant d'après son expérience des habitudes du public des rentiers français, est d'avis qu'on considère comme plus avantageux d'avoir des titres dont on touche longtemps les coupons et de pouvoir éviter de renouveler les fonds du portefeuille. C'est le taux de l'intérêt et la sécurité qui déterminent le succès ou l'échec d'un emprunt. Nous devons considérer l'amortissement comme un moyen offert à la Chine pour se libérer plus vite. A partir de 1915, il y aura des ressources importantes disponibles qui constituent même pour la Chine tous les éléments d'une réelle prospérité financière. Il faut chercher à concilier le désir de faire l'amortissement avec celui de ménager la Chine. Le Ministre de France est d'avis de faire étudier la question de l'amortissement par une Commission qui pourra consulter des financiers, s'entourer de tous les renseignements nécessaires, examiner les divers systèmes d'amortissement depuis les plus rapides jusqu'à ceux qui vont jusqu'à l'année 1944 où l'on aura une disponibilité de plus de 17 millions de taëls.

MM. Rockhill, Komura et Sir Ernest Satow appuient la proposition de M. Beau de faire étudier la question de l'amortissement par la Commission des Indemnités et des banquiers.

Le Ministre de France ajoute qu'on pourra demander aux techniciens deux ou trois projets, et leur recommander d'envisager le minimum des charges à imposer à la Chine, surtout pendant les premières années qui seront certainement les plus difficiles à traverser pour les finances Chinoises.

Le Doyen constate que la proposition de M. Beau est acceptée à l'unanimité. La question de l'amortissement est renvoyée à l'étude de la Commission du Payement des Indemnités.

Sir Ernest Satow.—Nous avons examiné hier les revenus Chinois à affecter au service de la dette. Nous sommes tombés d'accord au sujet des Douanes Indigènes et des Reliquats. M. Beau a été d'avis de faire étudier les chiffres des autres disponibilités par une Commission. J'ai établi mes calculs pour le revenu des Douanes sur l'exercice 1900, supérieur à la moyenne de 1896 à 1898. D'après les chiffres donnés par Sir R. Hart, le revenu de l'année 1900 a été de 27,873,986 taëls. L'administration des Do anes et les Phares ont absorbé 4,038,000 taëls. Pour cette année, en évaluant le H. K. T. à 3 shillings, il y a 22,674,004 taëls à payer sur les revenus gagés. Le reliquat est de 1,159,982 taëls.

Les importations pour 1900, avec déduction de frais de consignation et droits d'entrée, et avec exclusion du riz et de l'opium, se sont élevées à 143,463,065 taëls.

Le 5% *ad valorem* effectif calculé sur ce chiffre donne 7,173,153 taëls. Les droits perçus, à l'exclusion des droits sur l'opium, de 5,764,360 taëls donnent un surcroit de 1,400,793 taëls; y compris le reliquat, on a une somme globale de 2 millions ½ taëls. Mais M. Rockhill a dit que son Gouvernement n'accepterait pas l'élévation à 5% sans compensations commerciales.

Sur les Douanes Indigènes, les Chinois nous ont offert 3 millions, mais le revenu réel doit être supérieur. Le rapport de la Commission du Payement des Indemnités l'a évalué de 3 à 10 millions. Ce n'est pas exagérer que d'adopter le chiffre de 5 millions. On a dit que les Douanes Indigènes administrées par la Douane Maritime pourraient produire peut être 10 millions. Si oui, ce serait tant mieux pour la Chine

Les Chinois nous ont offert 10 millions sur la Gabelle. Nous obtiendrons au besoin 11 millions en les demandant. En tous les cas, nous pouvons déjà compter sur 2 millions d'une part, 10 millions de l'autre, 6 millions d'un troisième côté.

M. Beau: Sur la question de la Gabelle, il y a à envisager d'une part le principe de l'affectation de cette source de revenus au paiement de l'emprunt et d'autre part les conditions dans lesquelles se ferait cette affectation. Sur le premier point il n'y a pas encore accord entre nous, parceque nous n'avons pas reçu d'instructions. Mais en vue d'éclairer nos Gouvernemeuts et de nous éclairer nous-mêmes, nous pourrions discuter le second point, c'est à dire comment nous envisageons l'emploi de la Gabelle. Considérera-t-on la Gabelle comme une Administration Chinoise qui nous versera des sommes fixées à des échéances déterminées, ou compte-t-on exercer sur elle un certain contrôle? Puisque Sir R. Satow a proposé la Gabelle, nous le prions de dire comment il entend la faire fonctionner. Restera-t-elle sans contrôle, ou au contraire, devra-t-on la réformer pour mettre fin au coulage qui existe dans toutes les administrations Chinoises?

Sir Ernest Satow désire éviter l'ingérence dans l'Administration Chinoise et serait d'avis de lui laisser entièrement la Gabelle. Mais si l'opinion de la majorité était qu'une Commission étrangère pût seconder la perception, il ne s'y opposerait pas.

M. de Mumm: Il y a deux choses dans la Gabelle: le likin et l'impôt. Il serait facile de soumettre le likin à un contrôle, mais non l'impôt. Pour le likin, à l'occasion du dernier emprunt Anglo-Allemand, on a en principe admis la possibilité du contrôle puisque deux stations y ont été soumises théoriquement. Le contrôle n'a pas eu lieu, mais il faut rendre justice aux Chinois que les sommes dues ont été versées néanmoins.

M. Beau: En un mot, l'expérience a été plutôt favorable au maintien de l'Administration Chinoise.

M. de Mumm ne voudrait pas préjuger cette question, mais a voulu seulement établir que pour le likin le contrôle est relativement facile, tandis qu'il n'en serait peut être pas de même pour le revenu de l'impôt.

M. de Giers déclare que ses instructions n'ont pas fait mention de l'emploi de la Gabelle, mais il est satisfait d'entendre élucider la question.

M. Rockhill observe que le Gouvernement Chinois considère les revenus de la Gabelle comme de beaucoup supérieurs à la somme offerte, et il peut promettre 10 millions sans craindre d'ingérence étrangère. Le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis ajoute qu'en acceptant hier les idées de Sir Ernest Satow, il n'entendait pas se prononcer en faveur d'une ingérence étrangère qu'il juge inutile.

M. de Giers croit que les Chinois nous proposent un tiers des revenus de la Gabelle; répondant à une question de M. de Mumm, il dit que si le Gouvernement Russe acceptait la garantie de la Gabelle, ce serait certainement sans l'ingérence étrangère.

M. Komura est d'opinion que l'administration de la Gabelle doit être entièrement laissée aux Chinois, quoique une sorte de contrôle étranger puisse être exercé aux principales stations.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que dans le projet des Chinois, demandant une élévation des Douanes de manière à obtenir un produit de 4 taëls au lieu de 3, et prévoyant un revenu total de 7 millions de taëls, ils ont

compris que l'augmentation porterait sur les droits d'importation, d'exportation, l'opium, le cabotage et le tonnage. M. de Giers, a signalé l'utilité de ne pas augmenter les droits d'exportation, ce qui serait préjudiciable aux Chinois eux-mêmes En tous les cas, si nous n'accordions le relèvement que sur les droits d'importation, le revenu total serait de 2 millions et non de 7 millions de taëls. En ce qui concerne l'opium, il faut éviter de causer la diminution du revenu en autorisant une augmentation de droits. L'opium paie actuellement par picul 30 taëls à la Douane Maritime, et 80 taëls au likin, soit 110 taëls.

M. de Giers: En résumé, la question de l'amortissement est renvoyée à la Commission de Payement des Indemnités et pour le choix des systèmes de payement, emprunt garanti ou Bons, nous allons demander des instructions à nos Gouvernements.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il est encore un point sur lequel il voudrait attirer l'attention de ses Collègues: celui de la Commission de Réception des Revenus. Ce devrait être une Commission Internetionale, possédant la confiance des Puissances. Il sait qu'on avait proposé que la Commission fût recrutée parmi les Consuls de Tientsin, qui en cas de non exécution des engagements des Chinois, eussent pu demander au Corps Diplomatique d'opérer une pression à Pékin. En ce qui le concerne, il n'est partisan que d'une Commission de techniciens. Il prèfererait donc des banquiers. C'est la proposition des Chinois.

M. de Giers demande au Ministre d'Angleterre s'il admet la possibilité que la répartition des revenus soit faite par les banquiers, et sur sa répon e affirmative, ajoute qu'il ne voit pas alors l'utilité de la Commission.

M. Beau objecte la difficulté d'obtenir une entente entre les banques, quand il s'agit d'opérations financières. Que chaque Puissance s'adresse à la banque avec laquelle elle est en relations d'intérêts. Il est inutile d'imposer des frais à la Chine pour la rétribution de nouveaux fonctionnaires.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que la Commission serait chargée d'aviser les représentants des Puissances en cas de non exécution de contrats des Chinois.

M. de Giers répond que l'encaissement par les banques pour les trois derniers emprunts a donné de très bons résultats.

Sir Ernest Satow: Ce serait alors la Chine qui ferait les répartitions ?

M. Beau propose de renvoyer cette question à la Commission du Payement des Indemnités.

Accepté à l'unanimité.

Sir Ernest Satow avait proposé que chaque Puissance garantît ses obligations, ce qui n'empêcherait pas les combinaisons de plusieurs Puissances au même effet.

M. Komura observe que si les Puissances acceptent les Bons, on doit prévoir certaines compensations pour les Puissances qui ne peuvent faire d'emprunt à 4%, alors qu'elles recevront du 4%. Le Japon est dans ce cas. M. Komura n'a pas d'instructions à cet égard, mais il est d'avis qu'on devrait accroître le montant des indemnités pour certains pays et les diminuer pour d'autres.

M. Beau demande comment Sir Ernest Satow comprend le calcul à faire, dans le cas de l'émission des Bons. Dans le système de l'emprunt garanti, le Gouvernement français s'est adressé à de grands établissements financiers et on a pu établir que l'emprunt serait émis à 3½ ou 4%. M. Rockhill a déclaré que les Etats Unis accepteraient le système des Bons, avec intérêt à 3%. Mais comment est-il possible de faire un calcul sur la somme à imposer à la Chine pour l'emprunt alors que les Bons seront négociés selon les disponibilités du marché. Dans l'emprunt garanti, nous avons une base certaine, mais pour les Bons, nous ne savons par à quel taux ils pourront être négociés.

Sir Ernest Satow déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de répondre pour le moment.

M. Beau : Nous devons connaître les conséquences qu'aurait pour la Chine le choix de l'emprunt garanti ou des Bons.

M de Giers:.....et même les conséquences qu'il aura pour les Etats.

M. de Mumm demande si les Etats-Unis qui acceptent les Bons au pair à 3% voudraient que le Japon fût mis sur le même pied que les Etats-Unis, par une addition proportionnelle de Bons?

M. Rockhill ne peut répondre.

On aborde ensuite la question du Quartier Diplomatique.

M. le Baron Czickann lit le projet de réponse à la lettre des Plénipotentiaires Chinois relative aux limites du Quartier.

M. le Marquis Salvago remarque à propos du Quartier Diplomatique que le Ministre d'Angleterre ayant déclaré que dans son opinion personnelle le voisinage du mur est moins dangereux que celui d'une grille, on a déjà décidé de repousser la demande de substituer une grille au mur jaune qui est au nord du Carriage Park. Il pense aussi qu'on a décidé d'accepter de limiter l'occupation du sommet de la Muraille par les gardes des Légations à un point situé à 100 pieds à l'ouest de la porte Hatamen.

Ce projet de note sera mis en circulation ainsi que la note à laquelle il répond.

La prochaine réunion est fixée au samedi 25 mai, à 3 h. ½.

La séance est levée à midi et demi

Le Secrétaire — *Le Doyen*

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD — Signé. B. J. DE COLOGAN

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 749.

Quarante neuvième séance du Corps Diplomatique
en date du 25 mai

La séance est ouverte, à trois heures et demie de l'après-midi à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la Présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents:

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats Unis.

M. d'Anthouard donne lecture des rectifications du procès-verbal de la quarante-huitième séance, qui est adopté.

Le projet de réponse aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois relativement aux limites du Quartier Diplomatique, ayant été mis en circulation, n'étant pas revenu encore, **M. le Baron Czickann** propose d'attendre pour arrêter le texte définitif, car plusieurs Ministres avaient demandé des modifications.

M. de Giers fait remarquer que les modifications pourraient être rétablies en séance et prie M. le Baron Czickann de donner lecture du projet de lettre.

Le texte définitif est adopté avec quelques changements introduits à la demande de Sir Ernest Satow, de M. Rockhill et de M. de Giers. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

Le Ministre d'Allemagne, à propos du §III de la lettre, insiste pour qu'il soit bien entendu que l'exclusion des constructions de la Muraille ne s'applique qu'à celles qui en changeraient l'aspect et qu'on pourra notamment établir des postes-abris pour les soldats de garde.

M. de Mumm demande qu'après l'envoi de la lettre, la copie du texte soit mise en circulation en même temps que la note des Plénipotentiaires Chinois à laquelle elle répond.

M. le Baron Czickann donne ensuite lecture de deux lettres qui lui ont été adressées par la Commission des Interprètes et par les Délégués Chinois, chargés d'indemniser les propriétaires indigènes dépossédés de leurs maisons ou de leurs terrains dans le Quartier Diplomatique. (Voir copie de la correspondance).

Le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie serait d'avis de demander au Gouvernement Chinois de distribuer des terrains vacants aux propriétaires fonciers et d'indemniser les propriétaires d'immeubles sur les bases indiquées par M. Kolesoff. Comme il est difficile aux Interprètes des Légations de mesurer les immeubles ou les terrains, ils pourraient s'en remettre de ce soin aux Délégués Chinois et n'intervenir qu'en cas de contestation.

M. Rockhill se déclare prêt à accepter la proposition Chinoise contenue dans la lettre des Délégués Chinois.

Il lui est répondu que ce serait contraire aux stipulations de la note collective.

M. de Mumm est d'avis, et son opinion est acceptée, de laisser à la Commission des Interprètes la liberté de règler à son gré, d'accord avec les Délégués Chinois, la question d'indemnisation aux propriétaires évincés.

Sur la proposition de **M. le Baron Czickann,** il est décidé d'accorder un nouveau délai de quinze jours aux propriétaires qui n'ont pas encore présenté leurs réclamations.

M. de Mumm informe le Corps Diplomatique que la Commission de Payement des Indemnités s'est réunie pour discuter les questions qui ont été renvoyées à son examen par des décisions prises dans la séance du 23 mai.

Elle a dû ajourner son travail en ce qui concerne notamment la question de l'amortissement qui exige des recherches spéciales.

Relativement au projet de Sir Ernest Satow regardant la Commission de Recettes des Indemnités, "elle est d'avis que la Commission proposée par le Gouvernement Anglais devrait être composée des chefs des banques étrangères de Shanghai désignés pas les Gouvernements intéressés pour recevoir en commun les sommes qu'ils auront à toucher de la Chine. La dite Commission de Recettes devrait se borner à encaisser le montant total des échéances et à le répartir entre les Puissances au prorata des créances de chacune d'elles."

M. de Mumm a tenu à donner cette indication à ses collègues pour qu'ils puissent y penser et discuter la proposition dans la suite. Il déclare qu'il réserve son vote définitif, car il n'a pas encore d'instructions de son Gouvernement. La décision qu'il a prise ne l'engage que comme membre de la Commission.

Le Ministre d'Allemagne a reçu des instructions de Berlin au sujet de la proposition Anglaise de limiter au 1er juillet le total des réclamation à présenter à la Chine. Inspiré par le désir d'arriver aussi vite que possible à une solution au moins préalable de la question Chinoise et dans l'espoir de faciliter ainsi l'accord des Puissances le Gouvernement Allemand est prêt à accepter la proposition Anglaise de limiter la totalité des demandes d'indemnités et des réclamations privées au 1er juillet à la somme approximative de 450 millions de taëls. Il recommanderait donc d'abord d'obtenir aussi vite que possible un engagement formel du Gouvernement Chinois pour le paiement de cette somme et des intérêts de 4%, sous réserve de stipulation ultérieure concernant l'amortissement du capital et les garanties pour les intérêts et les taux d'amortissement.

M. Joostens demande si les intérêts de 4% s'appliquent à toutes les indemnités ou seulement aux indemnités de guerre. On ferait ainsi tort aux commerçans qui doivent emprunter à 7%.

M. Knobel: Il appartient aux Légations d'effectuer les calculs d'intérêt pour les réclamations particulières sur la base indiquée précédemment d'intérêts à 5 et 7% jusqu'au 1er juillet et de ramener après cette date le total des intérêts à 4%.

Sir Ernest Satow rappelle qu'on a convenu de ne pas accorder d'intérêt indistinctement dans tous les cas de réclamations. Les 4% s'appliqueront cependant à toutes les indemnités, après le 1er juillet.

Le Marquis Salvago a reçu des instructions d'après lesquelles le Gouvernement Italien serait prêt à se joindre aux autres Puissances pour accepter la limitation des indemnités au 1er juillet et cela dans le seul but d'accélérer la solution des négociations.

M. de Mumm insiste vivement sur l'urgence qu'il y a d'arriver à un accord et de présenter aussi rapidement que possible la carte à payer aux Chinois.

Sir Ernest Satow lui demande, dans le cas où la proposition du Gouvernement Anglais serait unanimement accueillie, s'il serait décidé à présenter la demande formelle d'indemnité aux Plénipotentiaires impériaux sur la base approximative de 450 millions de taels, avant d'avoir leur réponse sur la question des intérêts.

M. de Mumm répond affirmativement.

M. le Marquis Salvago aussi.

Les autres Ministres étant encore sans instructions, on ne vote pas et la question est ajournée à prochaine séance.

Le Doyen dit que l'ordre du jour porte l'étude de la question de la Suppression des Examens.

M. de Giers tient à revenir sur cette question. Les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ne voulaient d'abord appliquer la mesure proposée par le Corps Diplomatique qu'aux villes et non aux districts où des étrangers ont été massacrés et ont subi des traitements cruels. Ils ont cédé sur ce point, mais ont fait des réserves en ce qui concerne certaines localités. A l'égard des examens de doctorat, qui n'ont lieu qu'à Pékin, tandis que les examens pour le grade de bachelier et de licencié ont lieu dans toutes les capitales des provinces, il semble injuste de décréter la suppression qui frapperait ainsi non les candidats du Petcheli mais ceux de la Chine entière. Il faudrait trouver un terrain d'accommodement et ne pas élargir la punition.

Sir Ernest Satow.—Les examens provinciaux du Tcheli ont lieu à Chouen-tien-fou, chef lieu de districts comme à Tai-yuen-fou, chef-lieu de district du Chansi. Il y a à Pékin en plus des examens régionaux les examens pour le doctorat qui s'appliquent effectivement à toute la Chine. Mais dans cette ville, les Européens ont été attaqués par les Boxeurs et les Agents du Gouvernement Impérial, avec sa complicité, puisqu'il a fait de la ville dite Impériale un des centres d'attaque. Pékin et Tai-yuen-fou sont les deux villes les plus coupables. C'est pour cela qu'on a voulu y supprimer les examens L'idée a été non de frapper des candidats, mais des localités coupables ; il faut que tout l'Empire le sache. Après la guerre de 1860, le souvenir de la répression a été vite oublié A vingt lieues de Pékin, on ignorait qu'il y eût eu des armées étrangères au Petchéli. Il n'en est pas ainsi maintenant Mais le peuple de l'intérieur de la Chine pourrait ne pas savoir ce qui s'est produit à Pékin. Ne vend-on pas à Shanghai et à Canton des images représentant la défaite des alliés? La mesure réclamée par la note collective a eu pour but de porter à la connaissance de tout l'Empire les méfaits du Gouvernement Chinois. Sir Ernest Satow regrette la nécessité de frapper des innocents ; mais dans les crimes des nations, les peuples sont solidaires des Gouvernements qu'ils se donnent ou qu'ils tolèrent. En vue de hâter la conclusion des négociations, il serait disposé cependant à consentir à transporter ailleurs qu'à Pékin et à Tai-yuen-fou les examens.

M. de Giers.—Nous avons toujours fait une différence entre les localités à punir et celles à épargner. Nous serons plus conséquents avec nous mêmes en maintenant jusqu'au bout cette opinion. La concession de Sir Ernest Satow équivaudrait à la fois à supprimer et à autoriser les examens. Mais nous avons tout intérêt à conserver les anciennes traditions de ce pays. Le Ministre de Russie voudrait que les examens de doctorat fussent maintenus à Pékin, car c'est dans la capitale qu'ils doivent avoir lieu, mais que les bacheliers et licenciés des provinces coupables, en fussent exclus.

M. Beau reconnait, comme Sir Ernest Satow, que seule la privation des examens constituera une pénalité sérieuse dans certaines villes, et qu'il faut que les lettrés et que toute la Chine en soient informés, mais M. de Giers a également raison en refusant de faire pâtir des innocents. Ne pourrait-on pas frapper certaines villes et transférer les examens ailleurs, par exemple dans le cas de Tai-yuen-fou ?

M. de Giers voudrait supprimer tous les degrés d'examen pour les candidats de localités à punir, mais ne pas frapper en bloc les innocents et les coupables, et refuser le droit d'être reçu docteur dans des provinces où on pourra être reçu licencié et bachelier. L'examen de doctorat a lieu une fois tous les trois ans. Il doit avoir lieu cette année. Le supprimer c'est priver les candidats d'examen pendant 6 ans.

M. Beau : On pourrait l'interdire pour cette année seulement.

M. le Marquis Salvago observe que l'idée de M. de Giers est la même que celle des Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Les mandarins punis des provinces étaient originaires d'autres provinces. D'ailleurs toutes les fraudes seront possibles.

M. Komura : Les examens métropolitains ont lieu une fois tous les trois ans, mais l'Empereur peut en décréter de supplémentaires. Rien ne l'empêchera dans 3 ans de compléter la série.

M. de Giers propose d'autoriser l'examen de doctorat pour les gradués des localités non soumises à l'interdiction et de maintenir l'interdiction pour les autres. Il ajoute que chaque Gouverneur présente la liste des personnes ayant passé les examens de licences dans sa province de sorte qu'il est possible d'éviter les fraudes.

M. Rockhill est d'avis de maintenir l'interdiction pour Tai-yuen-fou et Chouen-tien-fou.

M. le Baron Czickann propose de faire étudier la question par la Commission des Punitions, mais **Sir Ernest Satow** fait remarquer que c'est toujours le plenum qui s'en est occupé. Il ajoute que le Corps Diplomatique a eu six mois pour étudier la question. Il relit la Correspondance échangée avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Il termine en disant que la formule de la note collective est simple et claire, elle stipule la suspension de tous les examens officiels pendant cinq ans dans toutes les villes où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels, que Pekin doit être couronné d'infamie pour avoir participé à une tentative de massacre des Ministres qui eussent dû être protégés par la Cour et par le droit des gens. Permettre les examens à Pekin serait nous mettre en contradiction avec nous mêmes.

La résolution de la question est renvoyée à une prochaine séance. On examinera également dans la réunion qui sera tenue le mardi 28 courant la question de la taxation du sel par le Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin.

M. de Mumm déclare que la réponse du Corps Consulaire à ce sujet est tout à fait insuffisante, car il aurait dû avant de la faire, provoquer des renseignements du Gouvernement Provisoire.

Le séance est levée à 6 heures½

Le Secrétaire

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD

Le Doyen

Signé. B. J. DE COLOGAN

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 749.

Lettre du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 12e jour de la 2e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu
[31 mars 1901]

LETTRE

Nous venons de recevoir la visite d'un Secrétaire de votre Légation qui nous a remis la minute d'une dépêche en date du 14e jour de la 1e lune [4 mars] dans laquelle il était dit que, en ce qui concerne la lettre par laquelle nous, Prince et Ministre, avions notifié, le 10e jour de la 1e lune [28 février] la communication faite par le Grand Conseil d'un télégramme (ou: de télégrammes) des divers fonctionnaires chargés dans les différents endroits, de contrôler l'exécution des peines de suicide portées contre le Prince Tchouang, Ying-nien et Tchao Choa-k'iao, et de décapitation contre Yu-hien, les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances nous demandaient de provoquer la publication d'un Edit Impérial confirmant le télégramme du Grand Conseil que nous leur avons transmis, afin de donner à la constatation des faits que nous venions de porter à leur connaissance le caractère qu'ils croyaient nécessaire.

Vous ajoutiez: " Pour répondre à l'opinion que vous avez énoncée sur l'exécution des articles 2 et 10, les " Plénipotentiaires des Puissances croient devoir vous rappeler que, pour terminer l'affaire, il reste à punir les " mandarins des provinces, à suspendre pendant cinq ans tous les examens officiels dans toutes les villes où des " étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels, et à afficher dans toutes les sous-préfectures l'édit " stipulé par l'article 10".

En ce qui concerne la publication d'un Edit Impérial, visée par l'article 10, l'accord s'est déjà établi, mais, en raison de la grande étendue du pays, il faut un temps assez long pour procéder aux opérations de l'impression et de l'affichage.

Pour ce qui est des mandarins provinciaux à punir, nous n'avons pas encore reçu communication d'une liste.

Quant à la supension des examens dans les localités où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels, il conviendra de rechercher les localités dans les conditions exposées dans la note adressée par nous dans le courant de la 11e lune de l'année dernière (décembre 1900—janvier 1901).

En ce qui concerne le lieu et la date du suicide et de l'exécution capitale des individus qui ont subi ces peines, nous avons, le 10e jour de la 1e lune, communiqué le télégramme reçu du Grand Conseil, et comment se pourrait-il qu'il y eût quelque chose d'inexact?

Il n'y a pas jusqu'ici en Chine de procédure consistant, après le suicide ou l'exécution de gens coupables de crimes, à publier un nouvel édit pour faire connaître la date et le lieu de l'exécution des peines, et une semblable demande ne peut manquer de nous placer dans une situation difficile.

En ce moment où les articles de la note collective font successivement l'objet de pourparlers, comment, dans une affaire aussi grave que celle du châtiment des principaux auteurs du mal, pourrait-il se faire que l'on commit de nouveaux actes de tromperie? Ceux qui sont morts ne sauraient revenir à la vie, et en ce qui touche les individus qui ont été exécutés ou qui se sont suicidés, les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances n'ont qu'à prendre des informations. Au reste, pour constater s'il y aurait ou non des condamnés qui ne seraient par morts, nous, Prince et Ministre, nous étions proposé d'inviter les Missionnaires les plus rapprochés à venir assister à l'exécution des peines lorsque le moment en serait arrivé; mais V. E. nous ayant déclaré par lettre que (le Corps Diplomatique) aviserait lui-même aux moyens de faire constater l'identité des condamnés, nous ne mîmes par notre projet à exécution.

Nous ne pensions pas qu'il serait fait aujourd'hui une demande de publication d'un nouveau décret, demande à laquelle nous nous voyons placés dans l'impossibilité de souscrire.

Nous vous adressons en conséquence la présente lettre en espérant que vous voudrez bien, M. le Doyen, la porter à la connaissance des Plénipotentiaires des Puissances.

(Compliments d'usage)

PRINCE K'ING

LI HONG-TCHANG

Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 479.

Altesse,
Excellence,

Vous avez été informés à plusieurs reprises, et notamment dans la réunion que vous avez eue le 5 février avec les Représentants des Puissances, que les noms des mandarins coupables des crimes commis dans les provinces vous seraient signalés avec les peines qu'il conviendrait d'infliger à ces fonctionnaires, conformément à l'article 2 de la Note Collective.

Les Plénipotentiaires soussignés ont en conséquence l'honneur de vous communiquer ci-joint, 1° une liste des mandarins dont ils considèrent la culpabilité comme établie et pour lesquels ils indiquent les châtiments à infliger ; 2° une liste des mandarins qui leur ont été représentés comme gravement coupables mais au sujet desquels ne possédant pas d'informations suffisantes, ils demandent une enquête au Gouvernement Chinois.

Les Plénipotentiaires soussignés comptent que vous voudrez bien solliciter sans retard du Trône, pour terminer définitivement cette question, des décrets conformes à la demande qu'ils vous adressent. Ils estiment que, sans attendre les résultats de l'enquête à laquelle le Gouvernement Chinois devra procéder aussi rapidement que possible, il conviendra de faire afficher dans tout l'empire, suivant les termes de l'article X de la note collective, des édits contenant les punitions qui auront été prononcées. Cela permettra de donner plus promptement satisfaction aux desiderata formulés par V. A. et V. E. et dont l'examen a été ajourné jusqu'à l'exécution des articles 2 et 10 de la Note précitée.

Pékin, le 31 mars 1901

Signé : A. von Mumm
M. Czickann
Joostens
B. J. de Cologan
W. W. Rockhill
S. Pichon
Ernest Satow
Salvago Raggi
T. Nissi
F. M. Knobel

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 749.

Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 14e jour de la 2e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu
(2 avril 1901)

RÉPONSE OFFICIELLE

Le 11e jour de le 2e lune de la 27e année Kouang-siu [30 mars 1901], nous avons reçu de V. E. une dépêche ainsi conçue:

"Poursuivant l'exécution des conditions de la note collective du 22 décembre 1900 acceptée par S. M. "l'Empereur de Chine, les Représentants étrangers ont dressé la liste des villes où, conformément à l'article II, "§ 6, des étrangers ayant été massacrés ou ayant subi des traitements cruels, tous les examens officiels seront "suspendus pendant cinq ans.

"J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli ce document et de vous prier au nom de mes Collègues, de "vouloir bien demander à S. M. l'Empereur de Chine de publier un Décret Impérial suspendant tous les examens "officiels pendant cinq ans dans les villes indiquées dans cette liste, et où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont "subi des traitements cruels."

La suspension des examens civils et militaires est une condition prévue par le dernier paragraphe de l'article II du protocole de paix adopté l'année dernière, et il a été stipulé par ledit article que la suspension pendant cinq ans des examens civils et militaires ne s'appliquerait qu'aux villes dans lesquelles des nationaux des divers pays ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

Nous, Prince et Ministre, avons déclaré, dans notre memorandum de la 11e lune de l'année dernière [janvier 1901]: "Les villes qui dépendent des préfectures, préfectures indépendantes, préfectures de 2e classe "et sous-préfectures, sont très nombreuses. On recherchera celles dans lesquelles des étrangers ont été massacrés "ou ont subi des traitements cruels, et il conviendra naturellement de faire ce qui est demandé, mais il "n'est question, dans cette catégorie, que des examens locaux annuels. En ce qui concerne les examens "provinciaux et métropolitains où l'on vient se présenter de toutes les provinces, s'il y a, dans le nombre, "des villes dans lesquelles des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels, on devra, com-"me pour le cas précédent, les rechercher et les traiter séparément. A titre d'encouragement et d'avertissement "les villes où aucune affaire n'aura eu lieu continueront, comme par le passé, à participer aux examens." Les Représentants des Puissances ont déjà parfaite connaissance de cela.

Or, dans la liste dressée aujourd'hui des localités où les examens seront suspendus, la désignation a été faite par préfectures et sous-préfectures, et non par villes, et c'est là une notable amplification sur le texte primitif du denier paragraphe de l'article II.

Si, par exemple, dans une circonscription sous-préfectorale, il se trouve une ville dans laquelle des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels, la suspension des examens ne devrait s'appliquer qu'à cette seule ville, et on ne pourrait étendre aux candidats de la sous-préfecture tout entière la suspension des examens.

Pour ce qui est des préfectures, le ressort d'une préfecture comprenant plusieurs sous-préfectures dont les unes sont fort éloignées des autres, il serait à plus forte raison impossible d'appliquer la suspension des examens à une préfecture toute entière parce que cette mesure serait applicable à une ville (sise dans son ressort). Cette façon de procéder ne serait pas conforme à la logique.

Si l'on allègue que les examens commencent par les sous-préfectures et les préfectures, et qu'il n'y a pas d'examens particuliers pour les villes (de rang inférieur) et que c'est pour ce motif que l'on n'a pu parler que des préfectures et sous-préfectures, ce n'est pas là le langage de quelqu'un qui connait à fond la véritable condition des choses. En effet, au moment des examens préfectoraux ou sous-préfectoraux, seuls les étudiants des villes frappées de suspension d'examens, ne sont pas autorisés à se faire inscrire; les autres participent aux examens comme à l'ordinaire. La distinction est facile.

Dans le cas où, par ce fait que, dans une ville, de mauvais sujets se sont livrés au désordre, il s'ensuivrait que les gens paisibles et honnêtes des autres villes dussent tous subir une suspension d'examens pendant plusieurs années, alors le sens de la phrase du memorandum: "à titre d'encouragement et d'avertissement" (serait faussé et ce) deviendrait un avertisement pour les méchants sans encouragement pour les bons. Une telle façon de procéder serait-elle équitable et de nature à faire heureuse impression sur la population?

Il convient donc naturellement que nous priions les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances de faire dresser, par villes, et non par une désignation générale de préfectures et sous-préfectures, une liste détaillée des localités dans lesquelles des étrangers ont été tués ou ont subi des traitements cruels. Cela sera conforme au texte de l'article II, et nous mettra en mesure de solliciter un Édit fairant connaître les localités frappées de suspension d'examens.

Telle est la réponse officielle que nous vous adressons, Monsieur le Doyen, en vous priant de la porter à la connaissance des Plénipotentiaires des Puissances pour qu'ils agissent de conformité.

Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. Cotogan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 12e jour de la 2e lune de la 2ye année Kouang-Sin

(2 avril 1901)

RÉPONSE OFFICIELLE

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 479.

Lettre du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre Plénipotentiaire d'Espagne.

Le 13e jour de la 2e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (3 avril 1901)

LETTRE

Le 12e jour de la présente lune [31 mars 1901], nous avons reçu la dépêche des Plénipotentiaires étrangers et la liste, qui y était annexée, des fonctionnaires provinciaux contre lesquels des châtiments sont demandés, liste dans laquelle figurent l'ex-gouverneur du Tche-kiang, Lieou Chou-t'ang, et l'ancien juge provincial Yong-tsinan auxquels il est proposé d'appliquer la peine de la dégradation avec exil perpétuel au Turkestan.

Or, quoique le Gouverneur Lieou et le Juge Yong aient traité les affaires d'une façon quelque peu défectueuse, il est toutefois assez difficile d'accorder absolument créance aux allégations qui les représentent comme ayant vraiment eu l'intention de massacrer les étrangers. En outre, le Gouverneur Lieou est plus que septuagénaire; en temps ordinaire il traitait les affaires avez zèle et il mérite quelque compassion Quant au juge Yong, il n'était à son poste que depuis peu et il pourrait être également excusable.

Nous vous adressons en conséquence la présente lettre, M. le Doyen, dans l'espoir que vous voudrez bien en donner communication aux Plénipotentiaires des Puissances en les priant de délibérer sur une atténuation de la peine et de nous donner réponse.

(Compliments d'usage)

Lettre conjointe du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang.

LETTRE

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 479.

Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 22e jour de la 2e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu
(10 avril 1901)

COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Le 20e jour de la 2e lune de la 27e année Koang-Siu [le 8 avril 1901], nous avons reçu de Yu, Gouverneur intérimaire du Tche-kiang, et de Cheng, Directeur adjoint de la Cour du Clan Impérial, le rapport ci-après:

" En ce qui concerne le meurtre d'un Missionnaire et d'un sous préfet à Si-ngan-hien, préfecture de " K'in-tcheou, commis par des gens sans aveu, S. E. Yun, précédent Gouverneur, ayant appris que Yu Tsiun- " ming, général de brigade de K'in-tcheou, déjà destitué, qui s'était permis de quitter le Tche-kiang, se trouvait " à Kiang-ning, avait demandé à S. E. Lieou (K'oun-yi), Haut Commissaire des ports du sud, de dépêcher des " fonctionnaires pour le surveiller, et pour le faire comparaître an procès. Par sa réponse télégraphique le Haut " Commissaire avait fait savoir que le dit général destitué, frappé d'une attaque de paralysie, était alité, et que " son transfert au Tche-kiang devait conséquemment être différé. Il ajoutait qu'un fonctionnaire du voisinage " avait été délégué pour recevoir une déposition dont une copie était envoyée au Tchekiang. Nous avons déjà " porté ces faits à votre connaissance.

" Nous recevons aujourd'hui de Siao Yin-nong, faisant fonctions de colonel à Hang-tcheou, le rapport " suivant: ' Suivant un télégramme que j'ai reçu le 30e jour de la 12e lune de la 26e année Kouang-siu [18 " 'février 1901] à onze heures du soir, de Houang Ying-ting, sous-préfet expectant au Kiang-sou, le général " 'destitué Yu Tsiun-ming est mort de maladie pendant son réjour à Kiang-ning, le dernier jour de l'année " 'entre neuf heures et onze heures du matin. Je vous transmets cette information.' "

" Nous, Gouverneur et ministre, au reçu de ce qui précède, considérant que nous avions déjà télégraphié à " Vos Excellences, Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires, que nous proposions d'appliquer au dit général destitué Yu " Tsiun-ming, à raison de l'affaire de K'in-tcheou, la peine de l'exil au Turkestan, mais considérant aussi que " l'affaire de K'in-tcheou est transportée à Ilékin pour y être réglée, nous devons porter à la connaissance de " VV. EE. par le présent rapport, le décès du dit général destitué, par suite de maladie."

Au reçu de ce qui précède, nous, Prince et Ministre, croyons devoir adresser à V. E., Monsieur le Doyen, la présente communication en vous priant d'en donner connaissance aux Plénipotentiaires des Puissances pour leur information.

Dépêche du Prince K'ing
et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de
Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne,
Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 749.

Dépêche du Prince King et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 3e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (21 avril 1901)

COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Nous, Prince et Ministre, avons reçu le Décret suivant transmis de Si-ngan par le télégraphe à la date du 1er jour de la 3e lune [19 avril]:

"Suivant un rapport télégraphique qui nous est adressé par Yu Yin-lin, les affaires religieuses du Ho-pei "[Ho-nan septentrional] ont fait, entre le délégué ayant rang de taot'ai Feng Kouang-yuan et l'Évêque Scarella "l'objet d'un accord aux termes duquel: une somme de 170,000 taels sera versée par le Ho-pei à titre d'indem- "nités de toute nature aux Missions; une quantité de 3,000 piculs de riz sera délivrée par les greniers à titre de "secours aux chrétiens indigènes; des ordres seront donnés pour rechercher activement les principaux coupables "des meurtres de Wou-ngan; les coupables d'actes de désordre dans les différentes autres sous-préfectures seront "recherchés, arrêtés et punis, suivant la gravité des cas, de la cangue avec bastonnade ou de l'incarcération avec "mise à la chaîne, avec limitation du nombre des condamnés à quinze (pour Wou-ngan) et dix (pour les autres "endroits); les Missionnaires, à leur retour dans le pays, seront pourvus par les autorités locales et aux frais de "ces dernières, de maisons ou ils résideront temporairement; on apportera grand soin à assurer leur protection; "des "braves" seront chargés d'aller assurer l'ordre. D'après les constatations de M. Scarella, il appert que "Che-Keng, sous préfet de Ngan-yang n'a nullement manqué d'énergie dans la protection. Des déclarations de "Mgr. Scarella également, il résulte que Lu Yo-k'ing, sous-préfet Intérimaire de Houa-hien, s'est montré diligent "et capable dans la recherche et l'arrestation (des coupables) et que c'est un très bon fonctionnaire. Mgr. Sca- "rella a de même déclaré qu'il demanderait que Tch'en Che-wei, sous-préfet de Wou-ngan, qui a donné une "somme de 11,200 taels et 200 piculs de riz, pour réparer les sépultures des Missionnaires ainsi que pour louer "des maisons et distribuer des secours, et Tch'e-kiun, sous-préfet de Ché-hien, qui a versé une indemnité de deux "mille taels pour achat de maisons, et de deux cents piculs de grains, et dépense environ deux cents taels pour "diverses choses,—fussent mis hors de cause. Pour le taot'ai du Ho-pei, Ts'en Tch'oun-yong, qui a mal traité les "affaires, la peine de destitution serait demandée. L'indemnité serait acquittée par un premier versement de "cinquante mille taels, le reste devant être liquidé par des versements partiels à des échéances fixées. Suivant "l'accord dressé et signé par Mgr. Scarella, toutes les affaires religieuses de son ressort sont entièrement termi- "nées et il en informera le Ministre de France.

"Les affaires en question ayant ainsi fait l'objet d'un arrangement signé par le délégué du Ho-nan et l'Évê- "que Français Scarella, il convient naturellement qu'il soit donné suite aux demandes (de l'Évêque) touchant la "destitution de Ts'en Tch'oun-yong et la mise hors de cause des autres fonctionnaires (précités).

"Nous prescrivons en conséquence (à Nos Plénipotentiaires) d'adresser sans retard une dépêche officielle "aux différents Envoyés et de nous répondre par le télégraphe" etc: Par ordre Impérial.

Pour ce qui est de Che-keng, sous-préfet de Ngan-yang; de Lu Yo-k'ing, sous-préfet intérimaire de Houa-hien; de Tch'en Che-wei, sous-préfet de Wou-ngan; et de Tch'ekiun, sous-préfet de Chen-hien, ces quatre mandarins ont versé des indemnités en argent ou en riz, ont donné des maisons pour les Missionnaires et assuré leur protection, et l'Évêque Français Scarella, estimant que ce sont de très bons fonctionnaires et qu'ils n'ont pas manqué d'énergie dans la protection, a demandé qu'ils fussent mis hors de cause. Quand au taot'ai du Ho-pei, Ts'en Tch'oun-yong, qui a mal traité les affaires, (l'Évêque) demande qu'il soit destitué. Ces conclusions ont été portées par le Gouverneur du Ho-nan à la connaissance de S. M. l'Empereur qui a rendu un Edit les approuvant.

Pensant que Monsieur le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France a reçu, de son côté, le Rapport de l'Évêque en question, nous vous adressons, Monsieur le Ministre, la présente dépêche pour vous prier de bien vouloir prendre des informations et nous rendre réponse.

Enclosure No. 9 in Despatch No. 749.

Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Plénipotentiaire d'Epagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 22e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (13 mai 1901)

COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

En réponse à la dépêche par laquelle V. A. nous a transmis deux listes de demandes de châtiments et de demandes d'enquêtes contre les fonctionnaires provinciaux coupables d'avoir été de connivence avec les bandits, nous avons, par différentes dépêches, porté à votre connaissance le Décret Impérial édictant les punitions ainsi que les rapports d'enquête adressés par les autorités provinciales du Kiang-si et du Ho-nan.

Pour faire suite à ces communications, nous avons l'honneur de vous faire savoir que nous avons reçu il y a quelques jours le télégramme suivant du Grand Conseil de Si-ngan.

"Suivant le rapport d'enquête du Gouverneur Général du Se-tch'ouan, parmi les différents fonctionnaires "mêlés à des affaires religieuses, Wang Ki-yin, taotai du Kien-tch'ang, Wen-k'ouei, 文奎, préfet de Souei-tcheou "Li Mien-tz'e, préfet de Ya-tcheou, et Wang Tche-t'ong, ci-devant préfet de Ya-tcheou, se sont en tout temps "montrés soigneux de prescrire à leurs subordonnés de protéger les missions, et Wang Ki-yin en particulier a fait "tous ses efforts dans ce sens; mais leurs circonscriptions étant fort étendues et la population étant turbulente, "leur direction et leurs ordres n'ont pu parvenir à éviter des affaires qui ont éclaté soudainement; ils n'ont "d'ailleurs à leur charge aucun fait de faiblesse ou de tolérance et leur cas est vraiment excusable Les punitions "demandées pour Wang Ki-yin, taotai du Kien-tch'ang, Wang Tche-t'ong, ex-préfet de Ya-tcheou, et Li Mien-tz'e, "préfet de Ya-tcheou, pourront donc être atténuées et nous proposons qu'elles soient commuées en celle de des-"titution avec maintien en fonctions. Pour Wen-K'ouei, 文奎, préfet de Souei-tcheou, dont le nom avait été écrit "par erreur Wen-K'ouei 文奎, la peine serait changée en celle de déplacement.

"Le rapport ajoute que, en ce qui concerne Tch'en Tchao-t'ang, ancien préfet de seconde classe de Tch'ong-"K'ing-t'ang, Tch'en Ting-hiun, sous-préfet intérimaire de Tch'ong-ning, Yuan Yong-pin, ci-devant titulaire de la "sous-préfecture de Nan-pou et Tcheao Souei-tche, sous-préfet intérimaire de Ta-tsou, ces fonctionnaires ont tous "fait, après les troubles, les plus grands efforts pour assurer la protection et pour la recherche et la capture des "coupables, et que quoique des chrétiens aient été blessés, les missionnaires n'ont eu aucun mal. Outre Tch'en "Tchao-t'ang, qui a déjà été mis en disponibilité pour une autre province, il est proposé d'appliquer la même "mesure à Tch'en Ting-hiun et à Yuan Yong-pin, et Tchao Souei-tche. Pour ce qui est de Li Tch'ang-p'ei, ci-"devant préfet de 2e classe *p.i.* de K'iong-tcheou, Wang-hou, ci-devant sous-préfet intérimaire de Kouan-hien, "Tcheon K'ing-jen, ci-devant sous-préfet intérimaire de Yi-pin, Kong Sao-lang, ci-devant sous-préfet p.i. de "Chouang-lieou, Houang Chou-hiun, sous-préfet intérimaire de P'i-hien, Lou Ting-tche, sous-préfet p.i. de "Ming-chan, l'enquête n'a relevé contre eux aucune preuve certaine de faiblesse coupable à l'égard des bandits, "ni de haine contre les Missions. Comme toutefois ils se sont montrés obstinés dans une routine de parti-pris, "ou indifférents et pleins de lenteurs dans le règlement des affaires religieuses, il est proposé de les destituer. "Les divers Mandarins précités étant l'objet de peines rigoureuses pour des faits relativement peu graves, il est "demandé que les Plénipotentiaires (Chinois) soient invités par le télégraphe à s'entendre pour terminer cette "question conformément aux propositions ci-dessus."

"Les divers fonctionnaires en question étant pour la plupart de ceux qui étaient compris dans la liste de "demandes d'enquête et sur lesquels on n'avait pas encore de renseignements certains, nous vous prions de "discuter sérieusement et d'arriver à une prompte décision, sans procéder avec une excessive minutie dans la "recherche (des fautes)."

"Nous avons reçu d'autre part de l'Office des Colonies la communication suivante:

"'Le 15 jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-siu (3 mai 1901), nous a été transmise par la Grande "'Chancellerie ampliation d'un Décret Impérial en date du 11e jour de la 3e lune (29 avril 1901), ainsi conçu:

"' (Reproduction du Décret communiqué par la dépêche des Plénipotentiaires en date du 2 mai 1901, "' jusqu'à "suivant le degré de gravité de leurs fautes". Puis le texte du décret reprend à : "Nous "' ordonnons que le roi de Talat soit dépouillé de son rang et soumis à une enquête, et qu'un blâme soit "' infligé aux rois d'Alachan et de Djoungar.")

"'Au reçu de l'ampliation ainsi transmise à notre office, considérant que le djassak d'Alachan actuel, le prince du "'1er rang To-lo-t'e-sê-leng, exerce sa juridiction sur les territoires voisins de Ning-hia, et qu'il relève de l'agent "'de l'office des colonies à Ning-hia, nous devons inviter le maréchal tartare de Ning-hia à prescrire à l'agent en "'question d'adresser, conformément à l'édit impérial, un blâme au dit roi. Mais nous ne trouvons, parmi les "noms des tribus mongoles ou des rois mongols en-deçà et au-delà de la Grande Muraille et dépendant de notre "'office, ni le nom de roi de Talat, ni le nom de roi de Djoungar. Pour l'exécution des ordres impériaux, il est "'nécessaire de savoir sur quelles teritoires ces rois exercent leur juridiction, si ce sont des princes du 1er ou du "'2e rang, de quel endroit ils relèvent, et quel est leur nom. La transcription en caractères chinois des mots "'mongols est difficilement exacte, et la transcription des mots de la langue mongole vulgaire rend les "'recherches plus difficiles encore. Nous vous serons donc reconnaissants de faire des recherches dans le sens "'indiqué.'"

Nous adressons en conséquence la présente dépêche à V. E., Monsieur le Doyen, en vous priant de vous entendre au sujet de la prise d'une décision finale accédant aux propositions prémentionnées touchant les différents fonctionnaires du Se-tch'ouan, ainsi qu'au sujet de la recherche des noms des tribus et des rois mongols dont la désignation a été faite, dans la liste, d'une façon erronée.

Nous vous serons reconnaissants de nous donner réponse.

Enclosure No. 10 in Despatch No. 749.

Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 19e jour de la 4e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu

(5 juin 1901)

RÉPONSE OFFICIELLE

Le 2e jour de la 4e lune (19 mai) nous avons reçu de V. E. une communication officielle nous disant que Sin Ki-jou, préfet de Fen-tcheou au Chan-si, et d'autres fonctionnaires, pour lesquels la liste de demandes de punitions à appliquer aux Mandarins provinciaux coupables de connivence avec les bandits indiquait la mort suspensive, ne se trouvant pas mentionnés dans nos dépêches avec indication de peines, et les peines réclamées pour Lieou Chou-t'ang, ex-Gouverneur du Tche-kiang, et Yong-tsinan, Juge provincial du Tche-kiang, ayant été modifiées, vous demandiez la publication d'un nouveau Décret conforme à vos demandes primitives.

Nous, Prince et Ministre, avons aussitôt porté la question à l'examen et à la décision du Grand Conseil. Puis, des pourparlers verbaux avec M. le Plénipotentiaire de la Grande Bretague, sur l'attitude du Gouverneur Lieou pendant sa gestion an Tche-kiang, ayant abouti à changer (la peine proposée) en celle de mise sous la haute surveillance des autorités, et Sir Ernest Satow ayant consenti à supprimer, en ce qui touche Yong Tsi-nan la mention "sans pouvoir jamais être gracié," nous avons télégraphié ces décisions à Si-ngan.

Nous croyons devoir aujourd'hui adresser à V. E. en annexe à la présente dépêche, la copie d'un Edit Impérial qui nous est transmis par un télégramme du Grand Conseil et dont nous vous prions de prendre connaissance.

Ci-joint la copie d'un Décret.

Décret Impérial enregistré par la Grande Chancellerie le 17e jour de la 4e lune

(3 juin 1901)

Attendu que Tsin-tch'ang, lieutenant-gouverneur de Moukden, Ao-ying, commandant militaire à Pa-yen-sou-sou, Long-coen'taotai de Heng Yong Tch'an et Kouei, Lao Tsou-ling, taotai de Kin-k'in et Yen, Sin Ki-jou, Préfet de Fen-tcheou au Chan-si, Sin Kouei-fen, préfet de 2e classe de Hin-tcheou' Kouo Tche-chou, préfet adjoint *p.i.*, de Kuei-houa-tch'eng, Mao Che-fou, préfet adjoint de 2e classe de Ho-lin-ko-eul, Fan Ngen-k'ing, préfet adjoint de 2e classe de T'o-k'o-t'o-tch'eng, et Li Ming-ho, gardien du bureau des punitions à Ming-yuan-tcheou, avaient, par leur tolérance à l'égard des bandits ennemis des Missions, été causes de graves désordres, nous avions rendu un décret condamnant Toin-tch'ong, et Ao-ying à l'exil au Turkestan avec service pénible, et Long-wen et les autres à l'exil au Turkestan sans pouvoir jamais être graciés.

En raison de la gravité de leurs fautes, les fonctionnaires en question auraient, suivant les lois, dû être frappés de la mort suspensive. La Cour ayant, par surcroît de faveur, commué la peine capitale en celle de l'exil sur la frontière, et ayant ainsi appliqué une punition plus légère (que ne le comportait leur cas), nous ordonnons au Ministère de la Justice de hâter la désignation de la localité où ils seront envoyés en exil, cela sans le moindre retard.

Pour ce qui est de Lieou Chou-t'ang, gouverneur du Tche-kiang, déjà destitué sans pouvoir jamais être admis à des fonctions publiques et condamné à rentrer dans son pays d'origine, nous ordonnons qu'il soit placé sous la haute surveillance des autorités locales. Cela afin de manifester la rigueur des lois et en inspirer la crainte.

Enclosure No. 11 in Despatch No. 749

PROTOCOLE N° 3

Protocole de la 3e Conférence avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois, en date du 7 Septembre 1901.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances, comprenant les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis se réunissent à onze heures, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen, pour rencontrer les Plénipotentiaires Chinois et apposer, avec eux, les signatures sur le protocole final des négociations.

Les Représentants des Puissances sont accompagnés des interprètes de leurs Légations.

Sont présents également les Secrétaires de la Conférence, MM. le Baron d'Anthouard, Kroupensky, Tower et von Bohlen und Halbach.

Le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang, Plénipotentiaires Chinois, sont accompagnés de M. Lienfang, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères, et du Marquis Tseng, Secrétaire du Gouverneur Général Li Hong-tchang, qui font fonctions d'interprètes.

Après que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ont apposé leurs paraphes et leurs sceaux sur les douze exemplaires du protocole, les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances Etrangères signent également ces documents. Cette formalité accomplie, le Doyen se lève et lit le discours suivant :

Altesse,
Excellence,

Nous venons de signer un document de la plus haute importance, qui rétablit les relations normales d'amitié entre les nations étrangères et l'Empire Chinois.

Cet acte est la conséquence d'évènements extraordinaires qu'il ne nous plaît pas de rappeler en cette circonstance. Mes honorables Collègues et moi, nous espérons qu'avec le temps, ces évènements seront de plus en plus enveloppés dans la brume du passé, grâce à l'accomplissement fidèle des différentes clauses de ce protocole.

C'est par là, que la Chine démontrera à son tour son intention sincère de cultiver les meilleures relations internationales et c'est ainsi également que ce protocole portera tous ses fruits de bonne et cordiale amitié dans l'avenir.

Tel est le vif désir des Gouvernements et de leurs Représentants ici présents qui, dans les longues négociations qu'ils viennent de poursuivre avec Vous comme Plénipotentiaires de la Chine, se sont efforcés de Vous montrer leur bonne volonté en Vous faisant toutes les concessions possibles.

Nous nous félicitons nous-mêmes d'avoir contribué à cet heureux résultat, et j'ai l'honneur d'adresser à Votre Altesse et à Votre Excellence les vœux les plus sincères que Nous formons pour la paix et le bonheur de l'Empire.

M. Morisse traduit le discours de M. de Cologan auquel le Prince K'ing répond en chinois, Son Excellence M. Lienfang lui sert d'interprète.

Messieurs les Ministres,

Je tiens à Vous remercier, en mon nom et au nom de mon Collègue, des paroles que Votre Doyen a bien voulu prononcer à l'occasion de la signature du document important qui rétablit les relations normales d'amitié entre les Puissances Etrangères et le Gouvernement Chinois.

Ce document a une haute portée ; il doit effacer les conséquences des évènements criminels et sans précédent qui se sont produits l'année dernière et va encore resserrer nos relations d'amitié.

Nous Vous donnons l'assurance formelle que ces évènements ne se reproduiront jamais.

Nous tenons à remercier les Représentants des Puissances de la bonne volonté qu'ils ont montrée et des concessions qu'ils nous ont faites au cours de ces longues négociations.

Nous formons les vœux les plus sincères pour les Souverains et les Chefs d'Etat des Puissances, Nous souhaitons qu'une paix constante et une amitié perpétuelle règnent entre nos Gouvernements et que Vos Excellences jouissent du bonheur et de la santé dans l'avenir.

Le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang se retirent après ce discours.

La séance est levée à onze heures et demie.

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
BOHLEN UND HALBACH.

PROTOCOLE N° 3

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.

No. 750.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 13 1901
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
13
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
NOV
12
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 28th, 1901.

Acked Serially
Nov. 16

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : State of Provincial Treasury of Fukien.

No. 750.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 28th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Department copy of a despatch received from the United States Consul at Fuchau regarding the low state of the Provincial Treasury of Fukien, and the efforts put forth by the Provincial Authorities to negotiate a foreign loan,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure :

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Conger, September 14, 1901.

No. 750.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 750.

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Conger.

Foochow, September 14th, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the rumor from very reliable sources that owing to the low state of the Provincial Treasury special efforts have been put forth to negotiate a loan with other countries by the Provincial Authorities, but without success up to this time.

Owing the large amount now due the French workmen at the Arsenal it is now reported that the authorities have negotiated with the French Government to sell them two torpedo destroyers, launched last spring from the arsenal here and under process of completion, for 4,800,000 francs or $1,900,000 Mexican dollars. It is said that the amount due the French workmen is 700,000 Mexican dollars. This amount is to be paid at once and 1,000,000 Mexican dollars paid to the Viceroy, and the balance of 200,000 held by the French Government as a security fund for French employees at the Arsenal.

It is an open secret here that the Viceroy and Tartar General have had serious differences and violent language was used. Each is now said to be contending for the overthrow of the other before the Emperor.

I am,

Sir,

Your obediant servant,

(Signed) Samuel Gracey,

Consul

Hon.E.H.Conger,

E.E.& M.P., U.S.A.,

PEKIN.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 759.

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Conger.

Foochow, September 14th, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the rumor from very reliable sources that owing to the low state of the Provincial Treasury special efforts have been put forth to negotiate a loan with other countries by the Provincial Authorities, but without success up to this time.

Owing the large amount now due the French workmen at the Arsenal it is now reported that the authorities have negotiated with the French Government to sell them two torpedo destroyers, launched last spring from the arsenal here and under process of completion, for 4,800,000 francs or $1,900,000 Mexican dollars. It is said that the amount due the French workmen is 700,000 Mexican dollars. This amount is to be paid at once and 1,000,000 Mexican dollars paid to the Viceroy, and the balance of 200,000 held by the French Government as a security fund for French employees at the Arsenal.

It is an open secret here that the Viceroy and Tartar General have had serious differences and violent language was used. Mach is now said to be contending for the overthrow of the other before the Emperor.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hon.E.H.Conger, (Signed) Samuel Gracey,

E.E.& M.P., U.S.A., Consul

P E K I N.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 751.

DEPT OF STATE NOV 13 2 ASST SECRETARY

Copy to Secy of the Navy, referring to previous letter recommending that a gunboat be kept at Newchwang during the winter. Ack. Ackd

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. NOV 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

September 28th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd and Copy to Navy Dept. Nov. 18

Subject : United States gunboat at Newchwang for the Winter.

Mr. Miller's suggestions relating thereto approved.

No. 751.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 28th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department copy of despatch received from the United States Consul at Newchwang regarding the advisability of sending a gunboat and a hundred marines to that port for the Winter, in case the Russians withdraw.

I do not think the Russians will withdraw, but I fully approve the suggestions of Mr. Miller and have so notified Admiral Kempff, Commanding Northern Asiatic Squadron, in a despatch of this date, copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger, September 21, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Admiral Kempff, September 28, 1901.

3. Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller, September 28th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 731.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China, Sept. 21st, 1901.

Hon E. H. Conger,

E.E.& M.P. of the U.S.A.,

Peking, China.

Sir :

I have to report that Capt. Sperry of the U. S. Cruiser New Orleans has been here for two days under instructions from Admiral Kempff.

I have gone over the situation with him here very thoroughly and have had him in conference with the British and Japanese Consuls and the representative business men.

The subject that I called to his especial attention is the question of protection in the port during the Winter in case of the withdrawal of the Russians. It is the universal opinion that if the Russians should leave, there should be two river gunboats placed here in Winter quarters with a company of Marines on each. The British and Japanese Consuls have requested of their Governments that each should send a gunboat here for the Winter.

I desired to urge upon you the necessity of our Government sending a gunboat and a hundred marines to this port for the Winter, in case the Russians withdraw.

My reasons for this request are as follows:

First- The Chinese merchants and business men have more consideration and respect for countries represented by their

Enclosure No. \ In Despatch No. 737.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China, Sept. 21st, 1901.

Hon E. H. Conger,

E.E.& M.P. of the U.S.A.,

Peking, China.

Sir :

I have to report that Capt. Sperry of the U. S. Cruiser New Orleans has been here for two days under instruct ons from Admiral Kempff.

I have gone over the situation with him here very thoroughly and have had him in conference with the British and Japanese Consuls and the representative business men.

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I desired to urge upon you the necessity of our Government sending a gunboat and a hundred marines to this port for the Winter, in case the Russians withdraw.

My reasons for this request are as follows:

First- The Chinese merchants and business men have more consideration and respect for countries represented by their

Navy. They are nervous about the stability of trade that is not supported by the show of gunboats. Their faith and confidence in the stability and possibility of extension of Commerce is much enhanced by the appearance and proper conduct of a nation's gunboats. This feature of Chinese sentiment is to my mind, undervalued generally by our country, and the value and force of this sentiment is emphasized by the peculiar situation at present existing here.

The Chinese merchants cannot understand why there has not been a U. S. gunboat in this river for more than a year past, when our imports here are greater than that of any other country, and their conclusion is that the United States will not protect its trade interests.

On every hand since my arrival I have had the question put to me- "Why does not the United States not send a gunboat to Newchwang when its trade exceeds that of any other country here?"

Trade has been most seriously disturbed here and will be for some time to come unless some fixed scheme of the settlement of the Manchurian question is inaugurated and sustained. While the trade conditions at this moment are more favorable than they have been at any time since the troubles began, yet the country is full of robber bands, only restrained by the Russian Military without any apparent effort to permanently subdue them; and the moment that the Russians withdraw these bands will break loose and do effective damage and possibly enter this port.

Enclosure No. \ In Despatch No. 737.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China, Sept. 21st, 1901.

Hon E. H. Conger,

-2-

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The Russians in withdrawing will only protect their railways and leave all else to these bands of robbers, that they have not tried to exterminate. They will retain a camp at Russia town, the R.R.terminus three miles above here, and if they only evacuate the port, will retain troops at the fort at the mouth of the river and in the camp outside the wall, where they now have troops in quarters that are being prepared for the Winter.

The Chinese officials unsupported and without sufficient organization of troops will be unable to subdue these bandits and the Russian troops will be called upon again to protect the country and this settlement, and under such a condition who will have the assurance to request again that they should evacuate.

While I am thoroughly convinced that the permanent occupation of Manchuria by Russia is a serious detriment to the future trade of the United States, I am very much opposed to their being asked to withdraw their troops unless proper provision is made for sustaining the Chinese Government that is to take its place.

At the present time the Viceroy at Moukden is only allowed to retain a third of his usual number of troops, and the various minor officials have had their forces equally reduced and their authority over the remainedr curtailed.

Under such a condition as has been created by the Russians in the military forces of the Chinese here, it would be folly and dangerous, and be playing into the hands of Russia to have

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them retire and leave the country as poorly protected, and I must therefore beg you to arrange to send to this port a gunboat to remain in Winter quarters if the Russians are to go. The Russians understand the situation thoroughly and may choose to withdraw as soon as the port is closed.

A boat going into Winter quarters must have arrangements made in advance and reach here before Nov. 15th.

The present trade and future possibilities of commerce between the United States and Manchuria are of too much value to ne neglected.

This is now the third place in importance of American imports into China, and within three years Manchuria trade will only be excelled by Shanghai, if it is properly guarded, and I am at a loss to understand why more interest and attention is not paid to it.

The Russian officials throughout Manchuria unreservedly announce that it is the purpose of Russia to Govern Manchuria and make it a part of their great Empire, and I am convinced that the pressure in this direction will be continuous and grow in force with each year, and I believe that the submission to it by the United States is most unwise.

Our effort should be to have Manchuria thrown open to the world for trade, commerce and development, and in that case, I have not the least doubt that we would lead all nations.

Another feature that we should not overlook in the trade of Manchuria is the fact that we have a partnership interest with Japan in her imports here, for much of her raw material

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anf food supply for her manufacturing is now coming from the United States.

Our exports to Japan increased from $3,189,711 in 1893 to $29,642,236 gold in 1900 and considerable of this enormous increase is due to the enlargement of Japan's trade in China.

View the Manchuria question from any standpoint you please, and it seems quite evident that the free and unrestricted opening of it to all the world is the policy that we should endeavor to sustain, and until that is ensured the attention of our country should not be withdrawn, and protection of the interests we now enjoy should not be neglected.

I hope that you will soon be able to give me the assurance of a gunboat for the Winter.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the point that a vessel to enter in and get out of this harbor freely, should not draw over 17 feet. The New Orleans has been here recently three times but has not entered the river on account of her deep draft.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

U.S.Consul Newchwang.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

U.S.Consul Newchwang.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 757.

.....

Mr. Conger to Admiral Kempff.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 28th, 1901.

S I R :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I have just received from the United States Consul at Newchwang, urging the necessity of our Government sending a gunboat and a hundred marines to that port for the Winter, in case the Russians withdraw.

While I do not consider it probable that the Russians will withdraw, I nevertheless approve Mr. Miller's suggestion and I submit the matter for your consideration and such action as you may deem advisable.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N.

Commanding Northern Asiatic Squadron,

Tongku.

Enclosure :

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger, No. 37, September 21, 1901.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 721.

.....

Mr. Conger to Admiral Kempff.

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Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 28th, 1901.

(A)

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I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I have just received from the United States Consul at Newchwang, urging the necessity of our Government sending a gunboat and a hundred marines to that port for the Winter, in case the Russians withdraw.

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I am,

Sir,

Your very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N.

Commanding Northern Asiatic Squadron,

Tongku.

Enclosure :

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger, No. 37, September 21, 1901.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

U.S.Consul Newchwang.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 737.

.....

Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 28th, 1901.

Henry B. Miller, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Newchwang.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 37 of the 21st instant, requesting that uour Government send a gunboat and a hundred marines to Newchwang for the Winter, in case the Russians withdraw.

I do not consider it probable that the Russians will withdraw, but I have forwarded your suggestions, with my approval, to Admiral Kempff, Commanding Northern Asiatic Squadron, and to the Department of State.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 727.

.....

Mr. Conger to Admiral Kempff.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 28th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 727.

.....

Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, September 28th, 1901.

Henry B. Miller, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Newchwang.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 37 of the 21st instant, requesting that your Government send a gunboat and a hundred marines to Newchwang for the Winter, in case the Russians withdraw.

I do not consider it probable that the Russians will withdraw, but I have forwarded your suggestions, with my approval, to Admiral Kempff, Commanding Northern Asiatic Squadron, and to the Department of State.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Form No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

To Wash, Sept. 30



From Peking,

September 29, 1901.

Received 9.12 A. M.



DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Answ'd by Instn No. Oct 24.'01.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Earl Li asks me to visa passports for Chinese commissioners to visit United States and Philippines to solicit contributions from Chinese residents. Shall I comply?

CONGER

Deciphered by J.R.B.,

Sept. 29, 11.40 A.M.

189 , M.

No. 734.

DIPLOMATIC,

NOV 13 1901

BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1901.

RECEIVED. NOV 12 1901 BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. NOV 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

PASSPORT DIV. NOV 13 1901 DEPT. OF STATE.

appleus. 4 encl.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknowledged, Nov. 16

Subject : Transmitting Passport Return for the Quarter

ending September 30th, 1901.

No. 752.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith Passport Return for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1901,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure :

Passport Return as above.

No. 753.



LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

To the Secy. Nov. 15

October 1st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Proposed new Gate-way through Tartar City Wall for Legation Quarter. Access to Railway Station. Our Share for construction. Map showing Location.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Adee:

I objected while in Peking to the scheme of enlarging the water gate through the Tartar City wall on the ground that the Ministers had jointly promised the Chinese Government that they would put up no constructions on the wall which had not been there prior to the troubles of the summer of 1900, nor would they in any way alter the exterior appearance of the wall. It seems to me that enlarging the gate to the extent proposed is a violation of this promise, to which, Mr. Conger says, the Chinese have only "given tacitly their consent." It is, furthermore, part of the scheme of the general defense of the diplomatic quarter, which I opposed as being contrary to the views of this Government. That it would be a

No. 753.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that when the Foreign Military Forces were repairing the railroads which were destroyed last year, both the Tientsin road, under the charge of the English, and the Pao-ting-fu road, under the control of the French, were extended inside of the Southern or Chinese City(heretofore the terminus had been at Ma-chia-pu, 2 1/2 miles outside of the city wall), and the main passenger station has been located against and on the south side of the Tartar City wall which forms the southern boundary of the Legation quarter, and immediately adjoining the famous Water Gate through which the English and American troops marched to the relief of the besieged.

It is proposed to enlarge this opening and put in a substantial, defensible gate-way at the street level, so as to permit direct entry and exit to and from the Legation quarter without

certain convenience for the people living in the Legation is quite true; it would save them from a half mile ride.

The whole question is so involved with the military action of the Powers in Peking that I hesitate to give a favorable reply to Conger's request. The British hold militarily the whole of the railway which has its terminus outside of this gate. They hold this railway in violation, according ot my views, of the Final Protocol. What they intend to do later on I don't know, of course, but the absolute necessity for the creation of this gateway I doubt very much.

W. W. Rockhill

November 13, 1901.

October 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that upon the foreign mails
across were received the following mails were delivered last
year, both the inbound from, under the charge of the Postal
Line the Pan-American Post, under the control of the Post
were examined inside of the Monterey or Chinese Quarantine
from the Yangtsun Pan been at Pan-ching, a lying out
of the city wall, and the main permanent station has been le-
cated recently on the south side of the Tartar City wall
which forms the northern boundary of the Legation Quarter,
immediately to obtain the rooms where were started three
months ago. Temporary stations provided by the relief of the Pe-
king.

It is proposed to enlarge this station and have it a per-
manent, fireproof structure, at the street level, so as
that it cannot subsequently cost to any time the station

without inconveniently passing through the always congested gates to the East and West of the quarter. An estimate has been made by both English and German engineers, and it is found that the cost will be about $15,000 (Mexican). The railroad Company will pay 4/15, or $4,000, leaving $11,000 to be paid by the Legations. It is proposed that each Legation shall pay $1,000, or if some of the smaller Legations object to this, that each one shall pay in proportion to its Legation area. In the latter case our share would be somewhat less than $1,000.

The necessity of the apparently large expenditure is that an entire section must be cut out of the wall from top to bottom, the arch-way built in, and the wall built up and filled in again; and since it is one hundred feet thick and fifty feet high a great amount of labor and material will be required.

This gate-way is an absolute necessity to the quarter, and the Chinese have tacitly given their consent. We should pay our share of the expense. Most of the Ministers have already agreed to pay their part of the expenditure. I therefore request that I may be given telegraphic instructions

to

to do the same.

I enclose herewith a map showing the Legation quarter, the railroad and station, and the proposed gate-way.

I have the honor to be,

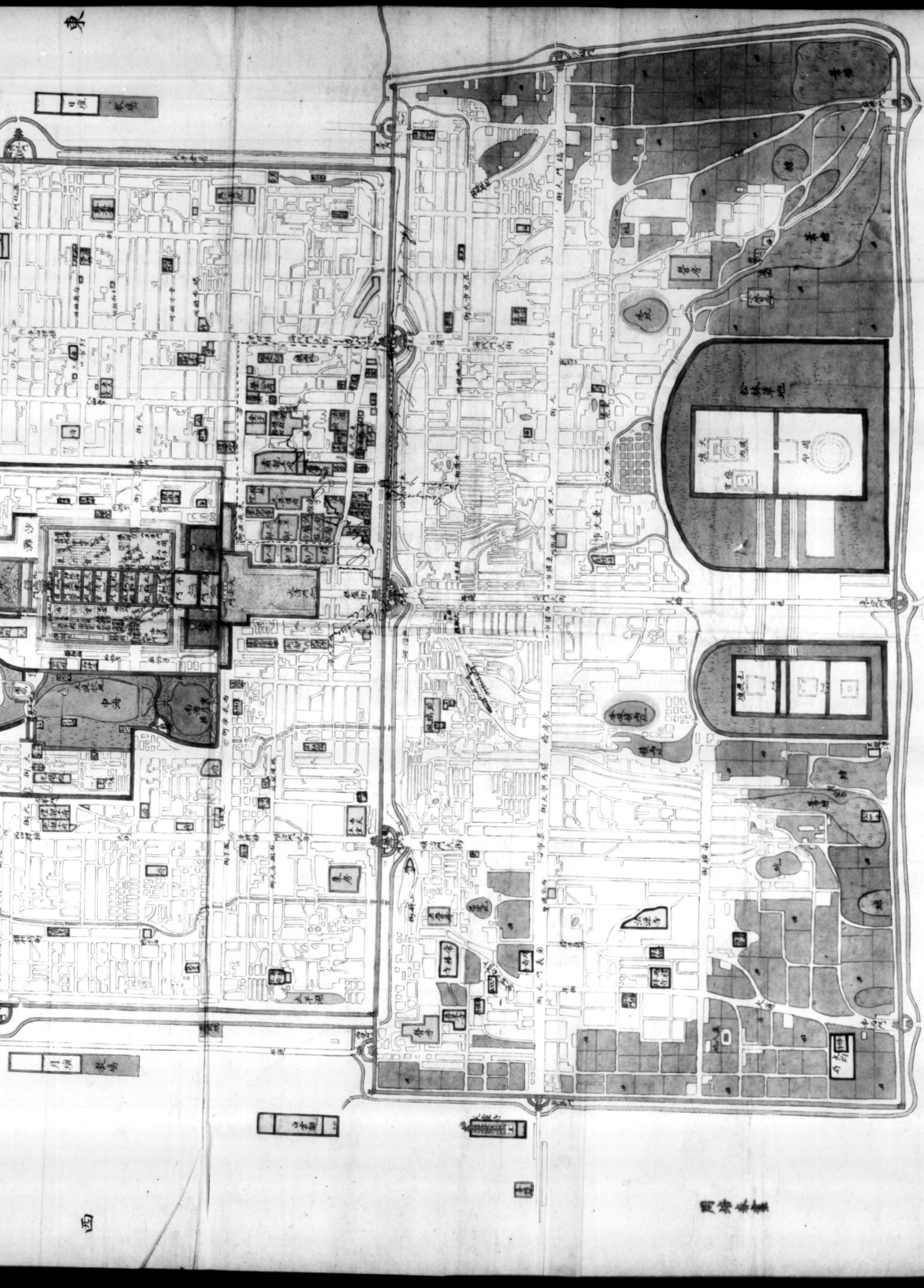
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

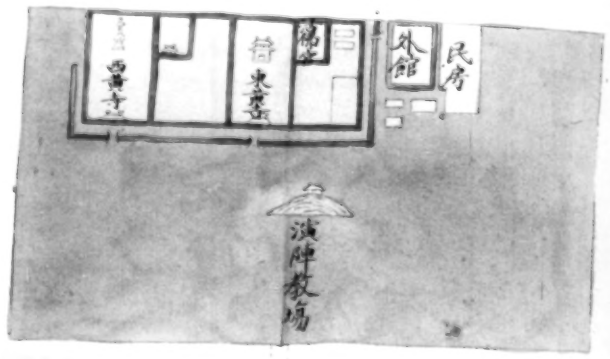
E. H. Conger

Enclosure,

Map of Legation quarter.



北京地里全圖



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No. 754. file

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



October 1st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during the month of September, 1901.

(Despatch No. 716, September 1st, 1901).

No. 754.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 716, of September 1st, last,- I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions Nos 35(?), 358, 359, 360, 361, 362 and 363; unnumbered dated August 3, 3, 5, 20, 20, 21 and 21; and Circular instructions dated July 30, 1901, received during the month of September, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 753.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



Amsd. Nov. 16.
File

October 1st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Acknowledgment of Department's instructions No. 361, of August 14th, last. Explanation of Legation's telegram of August 3rd, 1901, to The Christian and Missionary Alliance, of New York City.

No. 733.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions No. 361, of August 14th last, enclosing copy of a letter from The Christian and Missionary Alliance of New York City, and requesting explanation of the telegram sent by Mr. Squiers, Chargé d'affaires, to the Alliance on August 3rd, 1901.

In reply I beg to enclose copy of a note dated July 24th, 1901, from Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li, forwarding copy of a telegram received by them from the Governor of Shansi. Complying with the request therein contained, Mr. Squiers on July 25th wired a representative of the Alliance at Wuhu, copy of his telegram being enclosed herewith. He also sent to New York on August 3rd the telegram referred to in Mr. Funk's letter.

No reply having been received to this telegram, and further inquiry being made by Earl Li, upon my return I sent my

telegram

telegram dated August 23rd (as quoted in my letter to Mr. Simpson of August 24th, copy enclosed). Mr. Simpson wired in reply on August 28th that a Mr. Johnson at Taku had been appointed commissioner. I enclose copies of my letter to Mr. Johnson on the subject and his reply.

I trust it will appear to the satisfaction of the Department from the enclosed correspondence that the Legation was only trying to comply with the repeated requests of Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li for assistance in putting the Governor of Shansi into communication with some authorized agent of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li to Mr. Squiers, July 24th, 1901.
2. Mr. Squiers to Alliance, Wuhu, Telegramm, July 25th, 1901.
3. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Simpson, Telegram, Aug. 3, 1901.
4. Mr. Conger to Mr. Simpson, August 24th, 1901.
5. Mr. Simpson to Mr. Conger, Telegram, Aug. 28, 1901.
6. Mr. Conger to Mr. Johnson, Aug. 29th, 1901.
7. Mr. Johnson to Mr. Conger, September 7th, 1901.

Enclosure No. / In Despatch No. 755.

Earl Li and Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Squiers.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we have just received a telegram from the Governor of Shansi, saying that the American International Missionary Alliance, working in the seven Sub-Prefectures outside the Passes(i.e., beyond the Great Wall), has no missionaries in the Province (at present), and it is impossible to consult with any one for the settlement of the missionary cases. He requests us to transmit the telegram to your Legation and request Your Excellency to determine what ought to be done, etc.

We therefore send a copy of the original telegram for your perusal, and hope that you will decide what course should be pursued.

With Compliments.

Enclosures,

Copy of telegram, one document,

A joint note from His Excellency Li Hung-chang, and His Highness Prince Ch'ing.

Sixth Moon, 9th Day. (July 24th, 1901).

Enclosure No. \ In Despatch No. 752.

Earl Li and Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Squiers.

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With Compliments.

Enclosures,

Copy of telegram, one document,

A joint note from His Excellency Li Hung-chang, and His Highness Prince Ch'ing.

Sixth Moon, 9th Day. (July 24th, 1901).

Telegram from Governor of Shansi.

Received July 23rd, 1901.

For the perusal of His Highness Prince Ch'ing and His Excellency Li, Grand Tutor, etc.

In the seven Sub-Prefectures outside the Passes the Protestant Church has heretofore been represented by the American International Missionary Alliance, but among the missionaries now arrived in Shansi there are none belonging to this mission. Missionaries of the said Society ought to come in person to consult with the officials concerning the troubles in the districts outside the Passes, that the matter may be settled. The missionaries present all say that I ought to request Your Highness and Your Excellency to inform the United States Minister and ask him to telegraph to New York requesting a member of the Mission to come here. If not, let the United States Minister telegraph and appoint them to take charge of the matter; for without a public authorization from the United States Minister, it would not be proper for them to act, etc.

Please take the matter into consideration and forward telegram(to U. S. Minister).

Compliments of Hsuan. (Personal name of Governor Tsen).

Telegram from Governor of Shanai.

Received July 23rd, 1901.

For the perusal of His Highness Prince Ch'ing and His Excellency Li, Grand Tutor, etc.

In the seven Sub-Prefectures outside the Passes the Protestant Church has heretofore been represented by the American International Missionary Alliance, but among the missionaries now arrived in Shanai there are none belonging to this mission. Missionaries of the said Society ought to come in person to consult with the officials concerning the troubles in the districts outside the Passes, that the matter may be settled. The missionaries present all say that I ought to request Your Highness and Your Excellency to inform the United States Minister and ask him to telegraph to New York requesting a member of the Mission to come here. If not, let the United States Minister telegraph and appoint them to take charge of the matter; for without a public authorization from the United States Minister, it would not be proper for them to act, etc. Please take the matter into consideration and forward telegram(to U. S. Minister).

Compliments of Haven. (Personal name of Governor Tsen).

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 755.

Telegram Sent. Peking, July 25th, 1901.

Christian and Missionary Alliance Society,

Wuhu.

Governor of Shansi wires requesting you send or appoint from Missionaries now at Taiyun representative settlement your claims.

(Signed) Squiers,

Charge d'affaires.

Telegram from Governor of Shansi.

Received July 23rd, 1901.

For the perusal of His Highness Prince Ch'ing and His Excellency Li, Grand Tutor, etc.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 743.

Telegram Sent. Peking, July 25th, 1901.

Christian and Missionary Alliance Society,

Wuhu.

Governor of Shansi wires requesting you send or appoint from Missionaries now at Taiyun representative settlement your claims.

(Signed) Squiers,

Charge d'affaires.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 755.

Telegram Sent.

Peking, August 3rd, 1901.

Simpson,

Christian Missionary Alliance, New York.

Chinese Government requests you name Agent settlement Shansi indemnities.

(Signed) Squiers, Charge.

Telegram from Governor of Shansi.

Received July 23rd, 1901.

For the perusal of His Highness Prince Ch'ing and His Excellency Li, Grand Tutor, etc.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 723.

Telegram Sent.

Peking, August 3rd, 1901.

Simpson,

Christian Missionary Alliance, New York.

Chinese Government requests you name Agent settlement Shansi indemnities.

(Signed) Squiers, Charge.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 755.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Simpson.

August 24th, 1901.

Rev. A. B. Simpson,

Christian Missionary Alliance,

920 8th Ave., New York.

Sir:

I write to confirm my telegram of the 23rd inst. as follows:

"Simpson. Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York. Chinese Government again urges appointment of some one to settle Mission trouble--Shansi--shall I appoint some Missionary now in Shansi? (Conger)."

On the 3rd of August, Mr. Squiers, Charge d'Affaires, telegraphed to you on same subject but received no reply.

According to the statements of the Governor of Shansi in a despatch to H. E. Li Hung-chang, your mission has had extensive work outside the Great Wall in the northern part of the Province of Shansi, a region that was the scene of much disturbance during the anti-foreign out-break last year, and it is understood that the mission suffered considerable loss of property and the Native Christians much persecution. It is the earnest desire of the present Governor of the Province to compensate your mission and the native Christians for these losses, and it is with this object in view that he has repeatedly written and telegraphed to H. E., Li Hung-chang, requesting the latter to communicate with this Legation and have some representative of the mission sent to look after its interests.

Other missions with work in the said Province have already

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 752.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Simpson.

August 24th, 1901.

Rev. A. B. Simpson,

Christian Missionary Alliance,

920 8th Ave., New York.

Sir:

I write to confirm my telegram of the 23rd inst. as follows:

"Simpson. Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York. Chinese Government again urges appointment of some one to settle Mission trouble--Shansi--shall I appoint some Missionary now in Shansi? (Conger)."

On the 3rd of August, Mr. Squiere, Charge d'Affaires, telegraphed to you on same subject but received no reply.

According to the statements of the Governor of Shansi in a despatch to H. M. Li Hung-chang, your mission has had extensive work outside the Great Wall in the northern part of the Province of Shansi, a region that was the scene of much disturbance during the anti-foreign out-break last year, and it is understood that the mission suffered considerable loss of property and the Native Christians much persecution. It is the earnest desire of the present Governor of the Province to compensate your mission and the native Christians for these losses, and it is with this object in view that he has repeatedly written and telegraphed to H. M., Li Hung-chang, requesting the latter to communicate with this Legation and have some representative of the mission sent to look after its interests. Other missions with work in the said Province have already

appointed representatives who are now on the ground, and if there is no member of your mission at present in China who can go to Shansi, I suggest that you allow some member of the American Board or of the Chinese Inland Missions to act for you.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

appointed representatives who are now on the ground, and if there is no member of your mission at present in China who can go to Shansi, I suggest that you allow some member of the American Board or of the Chinese Inland Mission to act for you.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 755.

.....

?Mr. Simpson to Mr. Conger. Telegram.

.....

American Minister,

Peking.

Johnson Taku appointed commissioner.

(Signed) Simpson.

appointed representatives who are now on the ground, and if there is no member of your mission at present in China who can go to Shanai, I suggest that you allow some member of the American Board or of the Chinese Inland Missions to act for you.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 755.

.....

Mr. Simpson to Mr. Conger. Telegram.

.....

American Minister,

Peking.

Johnson Taku appointed commissioner.

(Signed) Simpson.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 755.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Johnson.

Peking, August 29th, 1901.

Rev. Mr. Johnson,

Taku, China.

Dear sir:

I have just received a cabelgram from Rev. A. B. Simpson, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York, informing me that you have been appointed a commissioner to settle the affairs of the Alliance in the Province of Shansi. The cablegram was sent in response to one from me, requesting the selection of some one to confer with the Chinese authorities in that province and secure a satisfactory adjustment of all claims of the native Christians on account of the troubles of last year. This is the earnest desire of the Governor of Shansi, who has several times telegraphed to the Viceroy, His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, asking him to communicate with this Legation and secure the appointment of a representative of the Christian and Missionary Alliance to visit the stations of that Mission and make a settlement of all difficulties between the mission and the authorities. I presume you are acquainted with the circumstances of the case and will not need any information from me. The telegrams of the Governor speak of the stations as outside of the Great Wall. Other missions, as you probably know, have already sent representatives and have, I believe, made a settlement of their difficulties.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 753.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Johnson.

Peking, August 29th, 1901.

Rev. Mr. Johnson,

Taku, China.

Dear sir:

I have just received a cablegram from Rev. A. R. Simpson, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York, informing me that you have been appointed a commissioner to settle the affairs of the Alliance in the Provinces of Shensi. The cablegram was sent in response to one from me, requesting the selection of some one to confer with the Chinese authorities in that province and secure a satisfactory adjustment of all claims of the native Christians on account of the troubles of last year. This is the earnest desire of the Governor of Shensi, who has several times telegraphed to the Viceroy, His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, asking him to communicate with this Legation and secure the appointment of a representative of the Christian and Missionary Alliance to visit the stations of that Mission and make a settlement of all difficulties between the mission and the authorities. I presume you are acquainted with the circumstances of the case and will not need any information from me. The telegrams of the Governor speak of the stations as outside of the Great Wall. Other missions, as you probably know, have already sent representatives and have, I believe, made a settlement of their difficulties.

It is important, therefore, that you start at as early a date as possible. If I can give you any assistance in the discharge of the task imposed upon you, please let me know.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

U.S.Minister.

It is important, therefore, that you start at as early a date as possible. If I can give you any assistance in the discharge of the task imposed upon you, please let me know.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. Conger.

U.S.Minister.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 755.

Mr. Johnston to Mr. Conger.

Taku, September 7th, 1901.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

U.S.Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge your communication of the 29th ult. (No. 886), which awaited my return, yesterday, from Weihaiwei.

In reply thereto I regret to say that the travelling involved in taking up the responsibility of representative of the Christian & Missionary Alliance New York, in settling their claims for loss of property in Shansi makes it IMPOSSIBLE for me to act.

I received, only a short time ago, a telegram asking if I would be willing to act for them, and I replied "willing" but I replied at the same time only on conditions that I would not have to travel. The cable which I received said that instructions would follow and as yet I have not received any - there not being yet time.

On reading Your Excellency's letter I at once cabled to the Mission's representative at Wuhu, Central China, to say "travelling involved represent Alliamce Impossible." In a letter received from one of the missionaries of that society residing at Wuhu he mentions that he is under the impression an approximate estimate of Alliance Mission indemnity claims was sent months ago to the Secretary of State at Washington.

Your Excellency will probably, in the course of a few days,

It is important, therefore, that you start at as early a date as possible. If I can give you any assistance in the discharg of the task imposed upon you, please let me know.

I am,

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 757.

Mr. Johnston to Mr. Conger.

Taku, September 7th, 1901.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

U.S.Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge your communication of the 29th ult. (No. 886), which awaited my return, yesterday, from Weihaiwei.

In reply thereto I regret to say that the travelling involved in taking up the responsibility of representative of the Christian & Missionary Alliance New York, in settling their claims for loss of property in Shansi makes it IMPOSSIBLE for me to act.

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Your Excellency will probably, in the course of a few days,

receive additional information as to the decision of the Mission in the matter, and in the meantime, on their behalf, permit me to thank you for so courteously proposing to render me any assistance that would facilitate my endeavor to discharge the duties of the appointment satisfactorily.

I am,

Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. S. Johnston.

It is important, therefore, that you start at as early a date as possible. If I can give you any assistance in the discharge of the task imposed upon you, please let me know.

I am,

Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. S. Johnston.

receive additional information as to the decision of the Mission in the matter, and in the meantime, on their behalf, permit me to thank you for so courteously proposing to render me any assistance that would facilitate my endeavor to discharge the duties of the appointment satisfactorily.

I am,

Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. S. Johnston.

No. 756.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV
12
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 1st, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
16
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

Mr. Conger can print these two edicts. Send printed copies to the Commissioner of Education and to Secy of Treasury. So done. aab

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Select, and Foreign & Interior Depts; Nov 27 C.

Subject : Reformatory Edicts. Establishment of educational schools. Viceroys and Governors to select and send students abroad for education in special branches of industrial science.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1197

No. 756.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit herewith translations of two Imperial Edicts providing for the establishment of educational schools throughout the Empire, and ordering the Viceroys and Governors to select and send students abroad for the purpose of being educated in special branches of industrial science. These and other Decrees which have been recently transmitted to you are all along the same line, although not quite so radical as the famous reformatory Decrees of the Emperor published in 1898.

If the Chinese Government is really in earnest and the suggested reforms are carried out, much may be hoped from them, but our past experience constrains us not to rely too much on promises until attested by somewhat of execution.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures,

your hav.

Enclosures,

Translation of Imperial Edict of Sept. 29th, 1901.

Translation of Imperial Edict of Sept. 17th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 756

Translation from the Peking Gazette of
Sept. 29th, 1901.

On the 5th Day of the Eighth Moon, the following Imperial Edict was received:

The development of men's talents is certainly at the present time of urgent importance. Some time since it was proposed by the provincial authorities of Kiangnan, Hupeh and Szechuen to select and send students abroad to travel and study, an excellent suggestion.

Let the Viceroys and Governors of the various Provinces all act in accordance with it and exert themselves to select students of mental gifts, upright character, literary talents and a general knowledge of affairs, who shall go abroad to thosoughly educate themselves, particularly in the specialized branches of industrial science. Let them acquire a thorough mastery of some profession and genuinely exert themselves in the pursuit of knowledge.

When their education shall have been completed and they shall have obtained their diplomas and returned to China, let the Viceroys and Governors and Literary Chancellors of the Provinces concerned at once divide them into classes according to the courses of study which they may have pursued and examine them. If their knowledge shall really correspond with the statements made in their diplomas, the authorities mentioned shall issue a document, certifying the same, and send it with

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 754

Translation from the Peking Gazette of

Sept. 29th, 1901.

On the 5th Day of the Eighth Moon, the following Imperial Edict was received:

The development of men's talents is certainly at the present time of urgent importance. Some time since it was proposed by the provincial authorities of Kiangnan, Hupeh and Szechuen to select and send students abroad to travel and study, an excellent suggestion.

Let the Viceroys and Governors of the various Provinces fall act in accordance with it and exert themselves to select students of mental gifts, upright character, literary talents and a general knowledge of affairs, who shall go abroad to thoroughly educate themselves, particularly in the specialized branches of industrial science. Let them acquire a thorough mastery of some profession and earnestly exert themselves in the pursuit of knowledge.

When their education shall have been completed and they shall have obtained their diplomas and returned to China, let the Viceroys and Governors and Literary Chancellors of the Provinces concerned at once divide them into classes according to the courses of study which they may have pursued and examine them. If their knowledge shall really correspond with the statements made in their diplomas, the authorities mentioned shall issue a document, certifying the same, and send it with

the student to the Board of Foreign Affairs who, after further examination, shall select the most worthy and memorialize Us, requesting honors to be conferred on them. As to the expenses attendant upon such travel and study, let each province arrange some satisfactory method of paying the same, and it will be permitted to enter the item under the head of Goverment Expenditure.

Should any person go abroad to study at his own expense, let the Viceroy and Governor of his Province at once report the fact to the Chinese Minister inthe country to be visited that he may look after such students as occasion may require. If he shall complete his course of study and obtain a first class diploma, on his return to China he shall be permitted to enter the examinations on the same terms as the students which have been sent abroad by the Government. Afterwards they will await an Imperial decree bestowing upon them according to their attainments the degrees of Doctor and Master of Arts, that they may be prepared for official employment and to encourage the pursuit of learning.

Let this edict be published abroad for general information. Respect this.

the student to the Board of Foreign Affairs who, after further examination, shall select the most worthy and memorialize Us, requesting honors to be conferred on them. As to the expenses attendant upon such travel and study, let each Province arrange some satisfactory method of paying the same, and it will be permitted to enter the item under the head of Government Expenditure.

Should any person go abroad to study at his own expense, let the Viceroy and Governor of his Province at once report the fact to the Chinese Minister in the country to be visited that he may look after such students as occasion may require. If he shall complete his course of study and obtain a first class diploma, on his return to China he shall be permitted to enter the examinations on the same terms as the students which have been sent abroad by the Government. Afterwards they will await an Imperial decree bestowing upon them according to their attainments the degrees of Doctor and Master of Arts, that they may be prepared for official employment and to encourage the pursuit of learning.

Let this edict be published abroad for general information. Respect this.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 756.

Translation from the Universal Gazette Shanghai

September 17th, 1901.

On the 4th Day of thr Eighth Moon a telegram was received, saying that on the 1st day of the same Moon (Sept. 13th, 1901), the Following Imperial Edict was issued:

Human talent lies at the foundation of all affairs, and in the cultivation of talent the most important things is the improvement of educational methods. From of old it has been the glory of the academy that it has laid emphasis upon the practice of virtue and the cultivation of the Arts. Therefore in such times both theory and practice were attended to and men of talent and virtue were numerous. But now-a-days scholars are either empty pretenders, or no use, or fickle and wanting in sincerety. At present it is desired to remove these evils, but without reverence for teaching and exhortation to study there is no way of prospering the undertaking.

Aside from the Imperial University at Peking, which must be put in thorough order, it is commanded the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces, each to convert the schools at the provincial capital into a college, and let each prefecture, sub-prefecture, and independent department establish an intermediate school, and each department and district a lower grade school with numerous primary schools. In the curriculum let the Four Books and Five Classics with the Three Bonds and Five Virtues form in a general way the foundation, and history, Chinese and Foreign Government and industrial science to be em-

the student to the Board of Foreign Affairs who, after further examination, shall select the most worthy and memorialize Us, requesting honors to be conferred on them. As to the expenses

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 756

Translation from the Universal Gazette Shanghai

September 17th, 1901.

On the 4th Day of the Eighth Moon a telegram was received, saying that on the 1st day of the same Moon (Sept. 15th, 1901), the Following Imperial Edict was issued:

Human talent lies at the foundation of all affairs, and in the cultivation of talent the most important thing is the improvement of educational methods. From of old it has been the glory of the academy that it has laid emphasis upon the practice of virtue and the cultivation of the Arts. Therefore in such times both theory and practice were attended to and men of talent and virtue were numerous. But now-a-days scholars are either empty pretenders, or no use, or flocks and wanting in sincerety. At present it is desired to remove these evils, but without reference for temoning and exhortation to study there is no way of prospering the undertaking.

Aside from the Imperial University at Peking, which must be put in thorough order, it is commanded the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces, each to convert the schools at the provincial capital into a college, and let each prefecture, sub-prefecture, and independent department establish an intermediate school, and each department and district a lower grade school with numerous primary schools. In the curriculum let the Four Books and Five Classics with the Three Bonds and Five Virtues form in a general way the foundation, and History, Chinese and Foreign Government and industrial science to be em-

ployed to supplement this course. Let earnest effort be made to inform the mind, to secure upright conduct, to improve both literary talents and character and produce men acquainted with the times, diligent in the pursuit of real usefulness. This will approximate the lay ing of a foundation (for) the completion of virtue and the improvement of talent, which will assist in fulfilling the purpose of the Throne to secure men equipped for the duties of Government. Let each of the Viceroys, Governors and Literary Chancellors earnestly consult together and proceed as directed. As to the teachers needed, the rules to be established for the schools and the methods to be employed to reward those students who shall complete the course of instruction, and all the details of such regulations, let the Board of national Administration issue instructions to all the provincial authorities to prepare the same, and when they shall have been submitted, let the said Board, together with the Board of Rites, again examine them and prepare a memorial.

Let this Edict be published abroad for general information. Respect this.

the student to the Board of Foreign Affairs who, after further examination, shall select the most worthy and memorialize Us, requesting honors to be conferred on them. As to the expenses

ployed to supplement this course. Let earnest effort be made to inform the mind, to secure upright conduct, to improve both literary talents and character and produce men acquainted with the times, diligent in the pursuit of real usefulness. This will approximate the laying of a foundation (for) the completion of virtue and the improvement of talent, which will assist in fulfilling the purpose of the Throne to secure men equipped for the duties of Government. Let each of the Viceroys, Governors and Literary Chancellors earnestly consult together and proceed as directed. As to the teachers needed, the rules to be established for the schools and the methods to be employed to reward those students who shall complete the course of instruction, and all the details of such regulations, let the Board of National Administration issue instructions to all the provincial authorities to prepare the same, and when they shall have been submitted, let the said Board, together with the Board of Rites, again examine them and prepare a memorial.

Let this Edict be published abroad for general information. Respect this.

No. 757

DEPT OF STATE
NOV
16
1901
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack & file.
ask

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
REC'D
NOV
12
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 16 1901
BUREAU

October 1st, 1901.

Ack serially
Nov. 16

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Preparations making for the return of the Imperial Court to Peking.

No. 757.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I enclose herewith translation of an Imperial Decree, authorizing His Excellency, Viceroy Li Hung-chang, to borrow 680,000 taels from various Provinces for the purpose of making necessary respectful preparations for the return of the Imperial Court to Peking. The amount, except such parts as may be donated outright, is to be repaid by the Province of Chihli in ten annual installments.

This Decree furnishes additional evidence of the intention of the Court to return to Peking, and I may add that the very extensive preparations which are now being rapidly made upon the Imperial Palaces give further confirmation of this intention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure,

Translation of Imperial Decree of Sept. 27th, 1901.

7

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 757.
Translation from the Peking Gazette of
Sept. 27th, 1901.

Your Minister, Li Hung-chang, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, and Earl of the First Rank, humbly presents this Memorial, requesting the permission to borrow certain sums from various provinces for the use of Chihli, in order to make the necessary respectful preparations for the return of the Court, and prays that it may receive the attention of Your Imperial Majesties.

Your Minister humbly represents that some time ago, officials and people being anxious for the return of the Court, and the peace negotiations appearing to be drawing to a close, as the people of Chihli were greatly impoverished by the disasters of the war and their wealth exhausted, it was difficult to secure in time the funds needed to prepare the roads and bridges, rest-houses and post-houses required for the use of the Imperial Party, and your Minister telegraphed to Nankin, Soochow, Anhui, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kuangtung, Szechuen, Hupeh, Hunan, and Shantung, requesting each province to consider the possibility of making a loan in installments, the funds to be sent to Shanghai, and transmitted thence to Chihli to supply the need here, and proposing that the whole should be paid back in ten annual installments, beginning with next year. Afterwards I received telegraphic replies from the several provinces. Kuangtung, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Kiangsi, each agreed to loan Tls 100,000; Anhui, Szechuen and Hunan, each agreed to loan Tls. 50,000; Shantung, Tls. 30,000, making altogether a total of

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 747.
Translation from the Peking Gazette of
Sept. 27th, 1901.

Your Minister, Li Hung-chang, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, and Earl of the First Rank, humbly presents this Memorial, requesting the permission to borrow certain sums from various provinces for the use of Chihli, in order to make the necessary respectful preparations for the return of the Court, and prays that it may receive the attention of Your Imperial Majesties.

Your Minister humbly represents that some time ago, officials and people being anxious for the return of the Court, and the peace negotiations appearing to be drawing to a close, as the people of Chihli were greatly impoverished by the disasters of the war and their wealth exhausted, it was difficult to secure in time the funds needed to prepare the roads and bridges, rest-houses and post-houses required for the use of the Imperial Party, and Your Minister telegraphed to Nankin, Soochow, Anhui, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kuangtung, Szechuen, Hupeh, Hunan, and Shantung, requesting each province to consider the possibility of making a loan in instalments, the funds to be sent to Shangkai, and transmitted thence to Chihli to supply the need here, and proposing that the whole should be paid back in ten annual instalments, beginning with next year. Afterwards I received telegraphic replies from the several provinces. Kuangtung, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Kiangsi, each agreed to loan Tls. 100,000; Anhui, Szechuen and Hunan, each agreed to loan Tls. 50,000; Shantung, Tls. 30,000, making altogether a total of

Tls. 680,000, the several sums being promised within the time specified. Such were the contents of the first telegram, but Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hu-Kuang, sent a supplementary telegram, requesting that the above mentioned taels 100,000 (from Hupeh) should be considered a gift from the provincial officials, higher and lower, in recognition of benefits received, and that they should presume to expect that any note should be taken of it, etc.

Your Minister is assured that the poverty-stricken and distressed condition of the province of Chihli is already well known to Your Majesties, but in the matter of the Minister, Chang Chih-tung, who has taken the lead in subscribing in her aid, he shows his high regard for the public welfare in this gift and manifests the loyalty of his heart, and, although he prefers to have no notice taken of the action, it would not be proper to keep it from the knowledge of Your Majesties. Whether or not honors should be bestowed according to the amounts contributed must be left respectfully to the determination of your Majesties. As to the preparations to be made in Chihli in order to a respectful reception of the Court on its return, and the borrowing therefor of certain sums of money from various provinces, and the offer of a loan from Hupeh which it was afterwards requested might be regarded as an offering in recognition of benefits received, it is right that I should prepare and present this memorial, which I submit, praying for the favorable notice of Your Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor.

praying for the favorable notice of Your Majesties, the Em-
peror Dowager and the Emperor.

which it was afterwards requested might be regarded as an
offering in recognition of benefits received, it is right that
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Chihli in order to a respectful reception of the Court on its
return, and the borrowing therefor of certain sums of money
from various provinces, and the offer of a loan from Hupeh

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Chang Chih-tung, who has taken the lead in subscribing in her

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Your Minister is assured that the poverty-stricken and dis-

should be taken of it, etc.

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ceived, and that they should presume to expect that any note

(from Hupeh) should be considered a gift from the provincial

telegram, requesting that the above mentioned taels 100,000

Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hu-Kuang, sent a supplementary

specified. Such were the contents of the first telegram, but

Tls. 680,000, the several sums being promised within the time

Having respectfully presented this memorial, I have received this comment from the Vermilion Pencil:

"Let the Board of Revenue consider what honors shall be bestowed upon Chang Chih-tung and others. As for the other matters, let them be as recommended.

Respect this.

Tls. 680,000, the several sums being promised within the time specified. Such were the contents of the first telegram, but Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hu-Kuang, sent a supplementary telegram, requesting that the above mentioned taels 100,000 (from Hunan) should be considered a gift from the provincial

-3-

Having respectfully presented this memorial, I have received this comment from the Vermilion Pencil:

"Let the Board of Revenue consider what honors shall be bestowed upon Chang Chih-tung and others. As for the other matters, let them be as recommended.

Respect this.

DIPLOMATIC,

NOV 13 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 13 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Grant as asked

No. ~

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU REC'D. NOV. 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKIN, CHINA.

October 2nd, 1901.

Inst'd Min Conger informed Nov. 6th

Mr. Bainbridge to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Request for leave of absence, with permission to visit the United States, during the year 1902.

Leave granted him for 1901 not availed of.

(Instructions No. 313, January 11th, 1901)

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor respectfully to request a leave of absence, with permission to visit the United States, at such time during the year 1902 as the Minister may approve of.

I beg to add that owing to the absence successively of the Minister and the First Secretary, I have not been able to avail myself of the leave kindly granted me in Department's instructions No. 313, of January 11th, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Approved
E. H. Conger

W. E. Bainbridge,
Second Secretary of Legation.

No. 758.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 14 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

U.S. EX. BUREAU
RECD.
NOV
12
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 2nd, 1901.

NOV 20 1901
BUREAU

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Nov. 29

Subject : Payment of Mr. Drellette's salary as Clerk of Legation from July 17th to August 22nd, 1901.

No. 758.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my letter of June 26th last, from Des Moines, Ia., in regard to the employment of Mr. G. W. Drollette as Clerk of the Legation, and your reply of June 28th, I have to report that in order to secure Mr. Drollette's services I was obliged to begin the payment of his salary on the 17th of July, the date of sailing from San Francisco, but on my arrival at Peking I found that Mr. M. A. Bassity had necessarily been employed as Clerk during the same time. I have therefore paid Mr. Drollette out of my own pocket, $122.57, salary from July 17th to August 22nd, inclusive, and request that I may be instructed to draw on the Department for that amount.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,

NOV 14 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 759.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ask + file.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV
12
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October 3rd, 1901.

Nov. 12.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting, under separate cover, original copy of the Final Protocol, with seals affixed.

No. 739.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my No. 731 of the 10th ultimo, I now have the honor to report that the several Annexes in French and Chinese have been finished, attached, and the requisite seals duly affixed to twelve original copies of the Final Protocol, one of which I separately transmit herewith carefully packed in a wooden box.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure,

As above, under separate cover.

PEKING LEGATION.

PLANE TABLE

Scale 240ft. to 1 in.

feet 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 60

BOUNDARY LINE

ROADS

BUILDINGS

7 9 8

12 88'

STEWART ROAD

5

323½'

20'

90

37

65

161

334

180

23

ATION STREET

4

276

1 A

B

SLUICE GATE

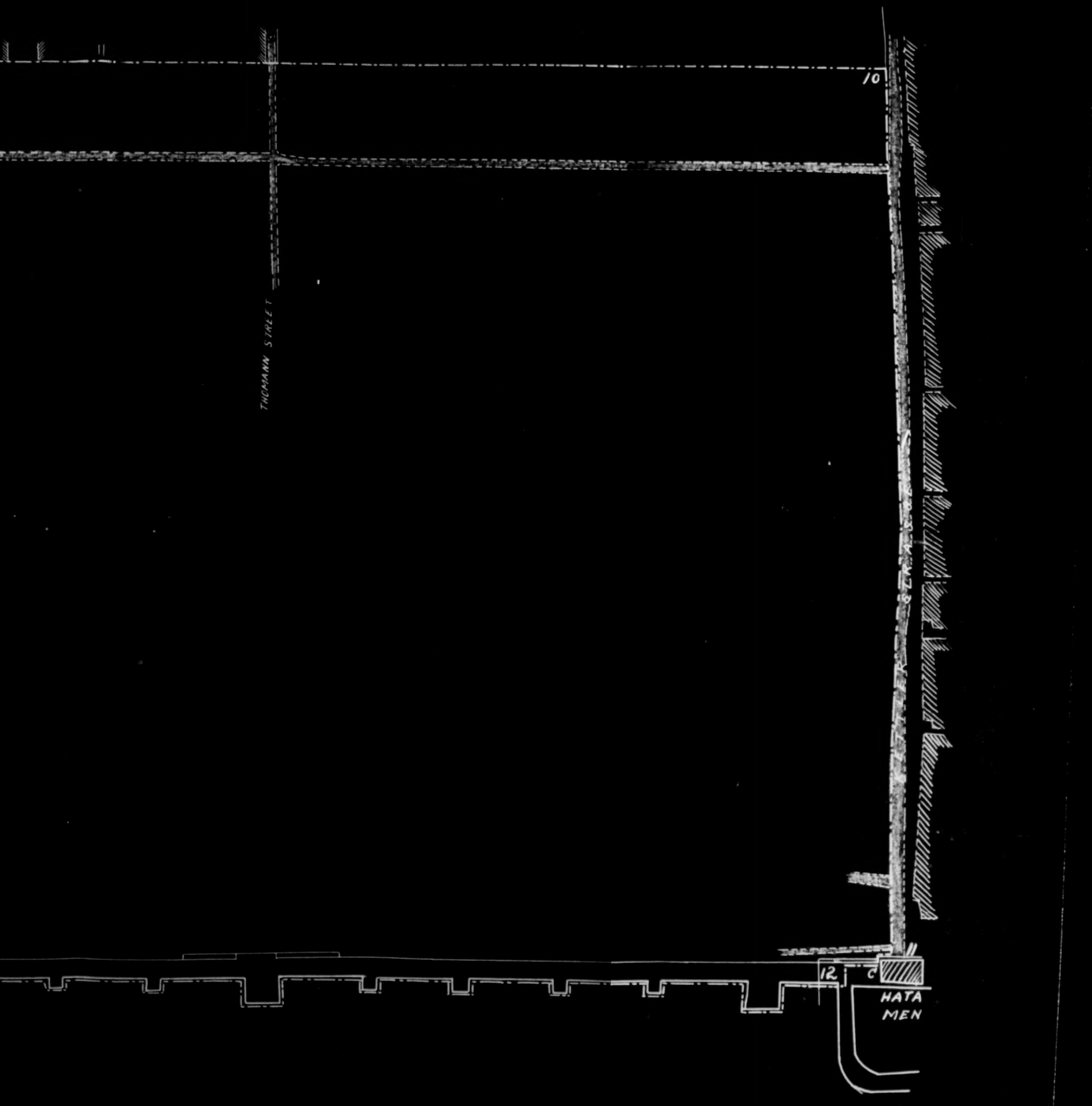
N. BOUNDARIES

BLE SURVEY

t. to 1 inch = 1/250

0 500 600 700 800 900 1000 feet

MAGNETIC NORTH



No. 760.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 14 1901
BUREAU

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 3rd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Take serially.
Nov. 16

Subject : Transmitting additional claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government for losses sustained during "Boxer" disturbances of 1900.

No. 760.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith additional claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government on account of losses sustained during the "Boxer" riots of June-August, 1900, as follows:

378	146	North China Tract Society,	$10.000 Gold.
379	147	Charles F. Gammon,	$ 2420.00 "

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Two Indemnity claims as above.

Disp. Bur.

Ack.

Assistant Solicitor,
NOV 13 1901
Department of State.

Tientsin, China,
Sep. 30th 1901.

To His Excellency
Minister Conger.

Claim of Charles F. Gammon, for property destroyed at Tientsin, China, during June and July 1900.

Furniture, seven rooms,	G.$ 975.00
Bedding, lamps,	190.00
Clothing, table linen, books, pictures,	360.00
Cutlery, silverware	130.00
Crockery, china glass	185.00
Kitchen utensils	74.00
Stoves, tools	95.00
Curtains, carpets	127.00
Provisions	87.00
Two bicycles	74.00
Photographic apparatus	65.00
Chemical apparatus, chemicals,	58.00
U.S. Gold	$ 2420.00

I hereby certify that the above claim is just, true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Charles F. Gammon

I hereby certify that I was a guest in Mr. Gammon's home in May, 1900; and know what furniture he had in his home at Tientsin. I was also with him when he returned to his home and saw the condition in which it then was, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the above claim to be just and reasonable.

John R. Hykes

United States Legation,
Peking, China.

I, Charles F. Gammon, being duly sworn, say that I am a native born citizen of the United States, and that the foregoing statement of losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots at Tientsin, China June – August, 1900, is just true and correct.

Charles F. Gammon

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of October, 1901.

W. E. Beinbridge
Second Secretary

$2420

U.S. Gold.

Statement of losses of the North China Tract Society sustained during and as a result of the boxer riots in North China, May – Aug, 1900

Stock of books, pamphlets, tracts and printing material at Tientsin and Peking: Ten thousand dollars, $10.000.00

United States Legation, Peking China.

I, William B. Stelle, being first duly sworn on oath say, that I am a native born citizen of the United States of America, that I am treasurer of the North China Tract Society, and that the statement of losses of the said North China Tract Society are to the best of my knowledge and belief just, true and correct.

William B. Stelle.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of September, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

2nd Secretary of Legation

North China Trust Co.

$10000.00

U.S. Gold.

No. 761.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. NOV 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC, NOV 13 1901 BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 3rd, 1901.

To Com. Fr. Rel.
" For. affs.
Dec. 14

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Read Nov. 15

Subject: The Chinese Government has conferred a decoration upon Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, Secretary of United States Commissioner, which is transmitted herewith.

No. 761.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication received from Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li, informing me that, as a testimonial of appreciation of his services during the peace negotiations, the Chinese Government Government had conferred a decoration upon Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, Secretary of the United States Commissioner.

I transmit the decoration, together with letters patent, under separate cover, with the request that they may be forwarded to Mr. Smith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li to Mr. Conger, Sept. 26, 1901.

Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 761.

.....

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang to Mr. Conger.

.....

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that sometime since, on account of the very valuable services rendered during the Peace Negotiations by Mr. Smith, Secretary of the United States Commissioner, we, the Imperial Commissioners, memorialized the Throne, requesting that a decoration should be conferred upon him as testimonial of appreciation.

On the 7th of the Eighth Moon of the present year we received an Imperial Edict, granting our request, and we have now the honor to send with this letter to Your Excellency, according to pattern, First Class of the Third Grade, together with letters patent, which we beg Your Excellency to receive and transmit to him. Wherefore this note is written.

We take advantage of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

.....

Accompanying this, one decoration and one certificate (Letters Patent).

Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 761.

.....

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang to Mr. Conger.

.....

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that sometime since, on account of the very valuable services rendered during the Peace Negotiations by Mr. Smith, Secretary of the United States Commissioner, we, the Imperial Commissioners, memorialized the Throne, requesting that a decoration should be conferred upon him as testimonial of appreciation.

On the 7th of the Eighth Moon of the present year we received an Imperial Edict, granting our request, and we have now the honor to send with this letter to Your Excellency, according to pattern, First Class of the Third Grade, together with letters patent, which we beg Your Excellency to receive and transmit to him. Wherefore this note is written.

We take advantage of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Accompanying this, one decoration and one certificate (Letters Patent).

No. 762

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 14 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.
aab

Mr. Conger to thr

Secretary of State.

Acknowledged, Nov. 16 C.

Subject : Transmitting duplicate printed copies of further meetings of the Diplomatic Corps.

(Despatch No. 749, September 26th, 1901).

No. 762.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 749 of the 26th ultimo,- I have the honor to enclose duplicate copies of Minutes of Meetings of the Diplomatic Corps of July 3rd and 18th, 1901,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Minutes of Meeting of July 3rd, 1901.

2. Minutes of Meeting of July 18th, 1901.

Enclosure No 1 in Despatch No. 762.

CINQUANTE-HUITIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 3 Juillet 1901.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Le Doyen fait part au Corps Diplomatique de diverses communications qui lui ont été adressées, 1° par **M. de Giers,** (le Ministre de Russie a donné son assentiment au projet d'élévation de la taxe destinée à couvrir les dépenses nécessitées pour l'amélioration du Peiho, — le **Doyen** pourra donc, comme le remarque **M. de Mumm**, écrire aux Consuls de Tientsin que le Corps Diplomatique a approuvé la taxation proposée). —

2° par **M. Komura**, prévenant que le général Yamagutché, rappelé au Japon, remettra le 5 juillet le commandement des troupes au major général Yamané. (**M. de Giers** déclare que le général de Wogack part en congé et est remplacé ad intérim par le colonel Glinsky).

3° par **les Plénipotentiaires Chinois**, au sujet de la réforme de l'Office des Affaires Etrangères. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

4° par **les mêmes**, relativement à la question de Kulangsou.

A ce propos, **Sir Ernest Satow** a reçu du Consul d'Angleterre à Amoy un télégramme l'informant que le taotai s'est déclaré prêt à discuter avec le Corps Consulaire la question de la concession internationale de Kulangsou. —

MM. de Mumm et **Knobel** ont reçu de leurs agents des communications analogues. —

5° par **M. Houyufen**, relativement à sa désignation par l'Empereur pour la réorganisation des territoires militaires métropolitains.

6° par **Li Hong-tchang**, qui sollicite des différents Ministres une passe pour le transport à Joho et Tolun de cartouches destinées aux détachements de police chinoise.

M. de Giers observe qu'il serait préférable de confier la répression du brigandage aux soldats de Yuanchekai qu'on connaît qu'à des mandarins militaires quelconques.

M. Beau partage cet avis. Il donne lecture d'un télégramme du général Voyron indiquant son consentement à l'entrée des réguliers à Pékin et son désir de confier la répression des bandits chinois aux troupes locales. Le Ministre de France lit également une lettre du colonel Comte relative à l'attaque d'un poste français par des brigands, (le poste n° 4 sur le canal de Tong-tchéou). Dans une visite à la Légation de France, M. Lienfang a fait allusion à l'insécurité de la ville et des environs. M. Houyufen s'est plaint hier au commandant Famin et à M. Kahn, qui lui ont fait la remise de la police et de l'administration du secteur français, des moyens insuffisants mis à la disposition des autorités locales, auxquelles pour notre part, nous avons donné l'autorisation de faire parcourir notre secteur la nuit, par des patrouilles armées de revolvers, de sabres et de lances. Une autorisation semblable n'aurait pas été donnée dans tous les secteurs.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que cette remarque ne s'applique pas au secteur anglais. Les agents de police peuvent y porter des revolvers la nuit, mais M. Houyufen a objecté que ces armes devraient être demandées aux troupes de Yuanchekai qui sont à Hokienfou. Le Ministre d'Angleterre lui a conseillé de s'entendre à ce sujet avec le général Bailloud.

M. le Marquis Salvago remarque que, sur le secteur italien, les Chinois n'ont pas demandé à armer leur police, mais qu'ils ont exprimé le désir que les postes des soldats italiens soient maintenus pour prêter éventuellement main forte à la police indigène, et qu'ils lui ont affirmé encore hier que la sécurité publique ne laissait rien à désirer dans les deux secteurs italiens.

M. Beau répond que ce n'est là qu'une mesure provisoire, et que, sous peine de graves inconvénients, il y a lieu de prendre une décision en ce qui concerne la police de la ville et l'entrée des troupes chinoises. Les Plénipotentiaires craignent qu'on les accuse d'être impuissants à assurer l'ordre, alors qu'on leur en refuse les moyens.

Sir Ernest Satow. En ce qui concerne les environs de Pékin, il faut que nos généraux se concertent.

M. de Giers. Il serait bon de presser les généraux de donner leur opinion, de règler le mode d'admission des troupes à Pékin et la question de la police chinoise. Si des désordres se produisaient dans la capitale, les travaux du Corps Diplomatique s'en ressentiraient.

M. de Mumm n'a eu qu'hier connaissance, du tableau qui résume la réponse des généraux aux demandes de **Sir Ernest Satow**.

On a aujourd'hui envisagé plusieurs questions.

En ce qui concerne les troupes chinoises arrêtées à Hokienfou, le général Voyron et le général von Lessel ont eu à se prononcer. Le général Voyron n'a pas d'objection à ce qu'elles se rapprochent de la capitale, le général von Lessel non plus, pourvu que ce mouvement s'exécute après l'évacuation de Pao-ting-fou par les troupes allemandes, qui doit avoir lieu dans trois ou quatre jours.

En ce qui concerne l'entrée des réguliers à Pékin, le général Voyron ne formule pas d'objection, le général von Lessel et quelques-uns des commandants alliés y sont opposés encore pour le moment.

M. Beau. Il faudrait que les généraux se missent d'accord. Pouvons-nous dire que le Corps Diplomatique s'en rapporte à eux ?

M. de Mumm. Il y a aussi la police de la ville. A cet égard, chaque général peut prendre les mesures qu'il jugera bonnes, une décision unique peut n'être pas nécessaire, car les conditions ne sont pas forcément identiques.

A l'égard de la répression du brigandage le général von Lessel a donné un passeport à des troupes chinoises pour qu'elles puissent franchir les lignes allemandes.

M. de Giers. Près de Peitang, des troupes chinoises s'étaient approchées d'un poste russe qui a tiré sur elles. Il est nécessaire que les mouvements des troupes chinoises soient annoncés et que les commandants alliés en soient prévenus.

M. de Mumm parlant de l'incident de Loutai, dit que les Ministres qui ont des troupes devraient demander aux généraux de se communiquer mutuellement leurs décisions. Le Ministre d'Allemagne revient sur l'opinion du général von Lessel à l'égard de l'entrée des réguliers à Pékin, qui est que des rencontres seraient possibles, malgré les ordres donnés, entre détachements chinois et étrangers. De semblables malentendus sont plus à craindre que les désagréments résultant de l'éloignement des réguliers de la capitale.

M. Komura observe que, sur un point, les généraux alliés sont d'accord. Aucun d'eux n'a d'objection à ce que les troupes de Yuanchekai se rapprochent de Pékin.

Sir Ernest Satow. Le général Gazelee ne voudrait pas qu'elles dépassassent Lou-kou-kiao.

M. Komura. En tous les cas, on pourrait dores et déjà écrire aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois qu'il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à ce que leurs troupes se rapprochent jusqu'à 20 li de Pékin.

M. de Mumm. Après l'évacuation de Paoting par les Allemands.

Sir Ernest Satow. Et sans occuper le pays entre le Palais d'Eté et la ville.

M. d'Anthouard donne lecture d'un projet de lettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois, dans le sens indiqué par **M. Komura**, qui est accepté.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis que les Représentants des Puissances fassent afficher dans les districts occupés, à Pékin, Tientsin, Paoting et ailleurs, une proclamation expliquant dans quelles conditions à dû ce faire l'expédition de l'année dernière, quels ont été son origine et son but. En général, la population ne se rend pas exactement compte de la situation et beaucoup de chinois semblent croire que les soldats étrangers ne sont venus au Tcheli que pour y réprimer une insurrection locale ou s'y livrer au pillage. Le Ministre d'Angleterre donne lecture de ce projet de proclamation qui est adopté avec quelques rectifications ou additions proposées par **MM. Komura, Rockhill et de Giers.**

Ce projet de proclamation sera mis en circulation.

M. de Mumm voudrait qu'on prît une décision à l'égard de la taxation du sel à Tangkou.

M. de Giers déclare qu'en principe il était opposé à cette taxation. Il apprend du Consul de Russie que l'idée du Gouvernement Provisoire était de taxer non seulement le sel consommé sur place mais celui qui transite. De plus, le Gouvernement Provisoire ne peut taxer que dans les conditions dans lesquelles l'aurait fait le Gouvernement Chinois et avec l'approbation unanime des généraux et non pas ad libitum. Il ne faut pas que le Corps Diplomatique sanctionne une mesure prise en dehors de lui.

M. de Mumm prie le Ministre de Russie de formuler ses réserves.

M. de Giers formulera ses réserves dans une lettre qu'il adressera au Doyen.

M. de Mumm dit qu'on s'était mis d'accord pour demander des renseignements relatifs à l'affichage des décrets constatant l'exécution des peines, en conformité de l'Article 10 de la Note Collective. Il a reçu diverses réponses. A Tchéfou, Hankeou, Amoy: Foutchéou, Nanking, les édits ont été affichés. Ils l'ont été incomplètement à Shanghai et pas du tout à Swatow et à Tientsin. Pour cette dernière ville, on pourrait adresser le texte des édits au Gouvernement Provisoire en le priant de se charger de l'affichage dans la ville chinoise. Il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à entrer en relations officielles avec le Gouvernement Provisoire.

Sir Ernest Satow est du même avis. Il a reçu également des renseignements au sujet de l'affichage dans les provinces. Il les fera connaitre en détail à une prochaine séance. Il sait que l'affichage permanent existe à Canton et que les décrets ont été apposés à Ningpo et dans les environs.

M. Rockhill a eu aussi des renseignements qu'il communiquera un autre jour. Les affiches ont été apposées dans différentes localités, en quelques endroits elles ont été lacérées.

On passe ensuite à l'ordre du jour.

Le Doyen rappelle que la réunion a été convoquée à la demande de M. de Mumm qui désire soumettre au Corps Diplomatique le projet d'amortissement arrêté par la Commission de paiement des indemnités.

M. de Giers demande à préciser les instructions qu'il a reçues de son Gouvernement au sujet de la question des indemnités.

Lorsque le Gouvernement russe, envisageant les ressources pour le service de la dette chinoise, a accepté la gabelle à condition que l'augmentation des droits d'importation à 10 0/0 constituât une garantie de réserve, il a entendu par là que le produit de cette augmentation des droits servit à combler les déficits petits ou grands qui viendraient à se produire, et n'a pas eu l'idée que du jour où on aurait fait appel à la garantie de réserve, on dût renoncer à la gabelle. — Il considère qu'il serait difficile de donner une autre destination que leur destination actuelle au tribut du riz et à la caisse métropolitaine et se prononce contre l'affectation de ces ressources. Il accepte la révision du tarif spécifique et l'unification des droits à 5 0/0 *ad valorem*, mais comme la révision du tarif spécifique sera d'un travail fort compliqué, il est d'avis, jusqu'à son achèvement, d'autoriser la Douane Maritime à percevoir les droits au taux de 5 0/0 *ad valorem*. Enfin, il donne son consentement, dans la question d'amélioration du Peiho et du Whampoo.

Quant au système de paiement, il acceptera les bons à 4 0/0 au pair, si toutes les Puissances font de même. Mais si certaines d'entre elles réclamaient des avantages spéciaux, il les réclamerait également.

Le Ministre de Russie a tenu, dans la communication qu'il vient de faire, à dissiper toute interprétation erronée qui eût pu se produire à l'égard de la question de la gabelle et de la garantie de réserve à constituer sur l'augmentation à 10 0/0 des droits d'importation.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il a toujours donné à la communication de M. de Giers l'interprétation, qui vient d'être développée, et qu'il n'a rien à ajouter à ce qu'il a dit dans la séance du 19 juin. Il s'efforcera de faire connaître aussi exactement que possible à son Gouvernement les vues exprimées de nouveau par M. de Giers.

M. de Mumm donne lecture du Rapport de la Commission de Paiement des indemnités concernant l'amortissement *(voir copie des Annexes)*.

Sir Ernest Satow désire attirer l'attention de ses Collègues sur un point. Dans le plan d'amortissement (n° 5) dont le tableau est joint au rapport lu par M. de Mumm, il est question de plusieurs séries. Il ne s'agit pas bien entendu de différences des séries. En réalité on a fait un taux d'amortissement progressif. Les sommes provenant de l'amortissement seront partagées entre les porteurs de titres et l'amortissement se fera naturellement au moyen de tirages.

M. de Mumm voulait présenter la même observation que Sir Ernest Satow. Les séries indiquées dans le plan d'amortissement n'ont eu pour but que de faciliter le calcul. Il sera bon d'indiquer aux Gouvernements que la Commission n'a pas eu l'intention de faire des séries.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que le Corps Diplomatique avait décidé de présenter une demande globale d'indemnité aux Chinois. Si on leur demande de payer chaque réclamation dans les monnaies différentes on leur indiquera par cela même le montant de chaque réclamation. On pourrait demander le paiement des indemnités dans une seule monnaie.

M. de Giers observe que c'est là une suggestion qu'il portera à la connaissance de son Gouvernement, mais il a déjà reçu des instructions. La grande question était celle du métal, elle a été résolue ; le métal choisi est l'or, et de plus il a eu pour instruction d'établir sa réclamation en roubles d'or.

M. Beau a eu des instructions identiques et présentera sa réclamation en francs payables en or.

M. de Mumm désire savoir si ses Collègues ont reçu des instructions sur le paiement des indemnités des particuliers et des sociétés. Son Gouvernement lui a télégraphié qu'il ne croyait pas possible pour des raisons budgétaires de prendre à sa charge les bons représentant les indemnités des sociétés et des particuliers et de les négocier et que le mieux serait que la Chine payât ces indemnités en espèces. *(Voir fin du rapport sur la question de l'amortissement)*. Il voudrait que ses Collègues soumissent la question à leurs Gouvernements.

Sir Ernest Sotow n'a pas encore d'instructions.

M. Beau dit que le Gouvernement français désintéressera ses nationaux sur les bons payés par la Chine.

M. Rockhill fait une déclaration analogue en ce qui concerne les Etats-Unis.

M. de Giers n'a pas d'instructions. Il estime que la décision prise par le Gouvernement allemand complique la question du paiement des indemnités.

Le Doyen se demande comment seront négociés les bons pour les réclamations internationales, telles que celles du Club de Pékin et celle de la Commission d'Amélioration du Peiho, et en quelle monnaie les indemnités devront être payées.

Avant que la réunion ne se sépare, **M. Rockhill** insiste pour la prise en considération de la proposition contenue dans sa lettre du 8 juin dernier dont il demande l'insertion au procès-verbal. Il a attendu trois semaines avant de demander les vues de ses Collègues afin de leur permettre de consulter leurs Gouvernements. Son Gouvernement ne croit pas que les progrès réalisés sur la question des indemnités soient assez grands pour qu'on ne puisse renvoyer la solution de cette question au Tribunal Arbitral de La Haye. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis est prêt à soumettre à ce tribunal soit la question intégrale soit telle partie de la question que les Puissances décideront.

Aucun Ministre n'a reçu d'instructions lui permettant de répondre à M. Rockhill.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il a reçu des instructions à propos de la proposition émise par M. Rockhill au nom de son Gouvernement. Puisque les autres Représentants paraissent ne pas pouvoir se prononcer sur cette question, il se bornera à communiquer ses instructions au Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

La séance est levée à midi quarante-cinq.

Le Secrétaire, *Le Doyen,*

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 762.

CINQUANTE-NEUVIÈME SÉANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 18 Juillet 1901.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

M. d'Anthouard donne lecture des rectifications au procès-verbal de la 58e séance qui est adopté.

Le Doyen a convoqué la réunion, comme ses Collègues l'ont vu par la lecture de ses circulaires, à la demande de **MM. de Mumm** et **Rockhill**.

Le Ministre d'Allemagne désirait soumettre au Corps Diplomatique le projet de convention relative au Whanpou, et étudier également en séance la question du cérémonial et des examens, celles-là d'après la suggestion de **MM. Rockhill** et de **Sir Ernest Satow**.

M. Rockhill « convaincu que ses Collègues et les Gouvernements Etrangers sont aussi désireux que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis de voir définitivement réglée la question des indemnités » a demandé qu'elle soit mise à l'ordre du jour de la séance.

M. de Mumm a insisté dans le même sens. A plusieurs reprises et en sa qualité de Président de la Commission de paiement des indemnités, les Plénipotentiaires Chinois lui ont fait savoir qu'ils ne demandaient pas mieux que d'accepter les conditions qu'on leur imposerait et qu'ils désiraient qu'on pressât la solution. Ils ne soulèvent pas d'objection au plan d'amortissement soumis à la séance du 3 juillet (plan n° 5) qui est plus avantageux pour la Chine que le plan qu'ils avaient eux-mêmes élaboré.

D'autre part Sir Robert-Hart a avisé le Ministre d'Allemagne que, pour que les intérêts puissent être payés pour la première fois en janvier 1902, il fallait que l'entente s'établit avant la fin du mois courant. **M. de Mumm** a donc insisté également pour la mise à l'ordre du jour de la question des indemnités.

Le Doyen propose que dans ces conditions on lui donne la priorité.

M. Beau ajoute qu'il aurait également demandé la mise à l'ordre du jour de la question des indemnités, si **MM. de Mumm** et **Rockhill** ne l'avaient pas fait. Le Gouvernement Français l'a invité à lui faire connaître quand on pourrait présenter les réclamations aux Chinois et si la question des garanties et de l'emprunt avait été réglée.

Le Marquis Salvago a reçu des instructions identiques.

Sir Ernest Satow a reçu des instructions pour presser la question des indemnités.

M. de Giers a déjà expliqué pourquoi son Gouvernement demandait l'élévation éventuelle des droits d'importation au delà de 5 0|0. C'est pour servir de garantie supplémentaire à la gabelle et aux autres ressources affectées au paiement de l'emprunt, Le crédit n'est pas le même dans tous les Etats et certaines Puissances sont obligées de montrer aux banquiers, chargés éventuellement de la négociation des obligations que leurs risques sont moindres qu'ils pourraient le craindre. C'est là l'origine de la proposition faite par lui.

M. Rockhill a pour instructions d'accepter, dans la question des indemnités, les solutions capables de réunir la majorité. En ce qui concerne l'amortissement il se croit autorisé à accepter le plan n° 5 bien qu'il n'ait pu encore soumettre à Washington que les quatre plans précédents.

M. de Mumm peut accepter le dernier plan de la Commission, si ses Collègues s'y rallient.

Sir Ernest Satow a des instructions identiques. Le Gouvernement Britannique aurait pu faire des réserves de principes sur le plan n° 5, mais il l'acceptera néanmoins, s'il est agrée par une majorité des Puissances.

M. de Giers bien que sans instructions précises au sujet du plan n° 5, se considère en droit de l'accepter, puisque les Chinois n'y font pas d'objection et que ce plan correspond à un système d'amortissement accepté par son Gouvernement. Il désirerait savoir quels sont ceux de ses Collègues qui sont autorisés a accepter l'élévation des droits d'importation à **10 0|0** comme garantie éventuelle des ressources.

M. Beau déclare qu'il est autorisé à accepter cette élévation « comme garantie supplémentaire de la somme affectée à l'emprunt. »

M. Joostens a été autorisé à accepter éventuellement l'élévation à 10 0|0 mais il est sans instructions sur l'affectation du produit de cette élévation.

M. le Baron Czickann a fait connaître son vote, favorable à l'élévation, dans la dernière séance.

M. le Marquis Salvago aussi, et il n'a pas de raison de revenir sur son vote.

M. de Mumm fait une déclaration identique.

M. Komura accepte la proposition de **M. de Giers** avec l'amendement précédemment introduit par **Sir Ernest Satow**.

M. Rockhill n'a pas d'objection à la proposition du Gouvernement Russe.

M. Knobel, bien que son Gouvernement préfère que les droits ne dépassent pas 5 0|0, se ralliera à la majorité.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que dès le commencement son Gouvernement s'était opposé à une élévation des droits d'entrée au delà de 5 0|0, et il avait à plusieurs reprises communiqué cette opinion à ses Collègues. Il rappelle que, dans une séance antérieure, il avait présenté une modification à la proposition de **M. de Giers**, cela sous réserve de l'approbation de son Gouvernement. Or, ce dernier a trouvé insuffisante cette

modification. La Grande-Bretagne qui a les intérêts commerciaux des plus importants en Chine, ne pourrait accepter une augmentation des droits d'importation au delà de 5 0[0 sans l'octroi de réformes commerciales y compris l'abolition ou la réforme du likin. Telles sont les raisons pour lesquelles son Gouvernement ne saurait accepter la proposition de **M. de Giers**. Il pense qu'on arriverait au résultat cherché par son Collègue si en cas d'insuffisance des revenus appropriés au paiement de l'indemnité les Puissances se déclaraient prêtes à examiner, le moment venu, les mesures financières que la Chine pourrait être requise d'adopter pour combler un déficit quelconque. L'opinion est, à Londres, qu'une élévation au delà de 5 0[0 devrait prendre la forme d'une surtaxe et être révocable en cas de non exécution des réformes. On ne saurait donc réserver une partie des impôts additionels pour le service des obligations.

M. de Giers dit qu'en demandant les 10 0[0 comme garantie de réserve, le Gouvernement Russe n'avait pas en vue d'exclure les mesures propres à faciliter le commerce. Les deux questions pouvaient marcher de front. Il ne s'agissait pas de remplacer la gabelle par les 10 0[0, mais de la garantir avec leur produit. On aurait pu combiner la nécessité d'améliorer les relations commerciales avec celle de donner une garantie stable aux obligations.

M. de Mumm remercie **M. de Giers** de ses déclarations à l'égard des réformes commerciales, auxquelles, après l'Angleterre, son Gouvernement est le premier intéressé. C'est dans le même ordre d'idées qu'il s'est rallié à l'unanimité de ses Collègues le 11 juin, les Gouvernements restant maîtres, aux termes de la teneur de la proposition acceptée par **M. de Giers**, de faire valoir leurs objections avant de consentir à l'élévation des droits et de demander alors des avantages commerciaux. Il a bon espoir d'ailleurs que si le concert des Puissances reste unanime, il n'y aura pas de difficulté à obtenir le paiement de la Chine et que l'hypothèse soulevée par **M. de Giers** ne se présentera pas.

Le Gouvernement Allemand était prêt dans le temps à accepter sans réserves l'élévation des droits à 10 0[0 et, il acceptera la formule donnée à la séance du 11 juin dans l'espoir de rallier l'unanimité.

M. Rockhill dit qu'il avait accepté la propositiou de **M. de Giers**. à cause de l amendement introduit par **Sir Ernest Satow**, qui, à son point de vue, garantissait les intérêts du commerce américain.

M. de Mumm observe qu'en résumé il ne reste qu'à communiquer aux Gouvernements l'état où en est la question.

Sir Ernest Satow voudrait qu'on prit une résolution définitive sur le chiffre de 450 millions tenu jusqu'à ce jour pour approximatif.

L'Angleterre, par exemple, ne pourra connaître le chiffre exact de ses réclamations avant plusieurs mois quand le légiste chargé de les examiner, se sera prononcé. D'autres Légations sont peut être dans le même cas. Le Corps Diplomatique est-il d'avis d'attendre jusqu'au moment où toutes les réclamations des particuliers soit fixées où bien, étant donné l'acceptation du chiffre de 450 millions par plusieurs Ministres, les autres accepteront-ils aussi ce chiffre ? Les Chinois sont pressés d'en finir, et il est impossible de déterminer les intérêts et l'amortissement tant qu'on n'est pas fixé sur le total des réclamations. C'est la raison qui avait amené certains Gouvernements à accepter le chiffre de 450 millions.

M de Giers proposerait qu'en principe on fît le plus tôt possible le compte des réclamations des sociétés et particuliers, que si ce compte fait, les 450 millions n'étaient pas atteints, on restituât le reliquat au Gouvernement Chinois en obligations. Si le Corps Diplomatique accepte le total de 450 millions sans condition, il acceptera également.

Sir Ernest Satow ajoute que le plan d'amortissement dépend naturellement du chiffre de l'indemnité. Si ce chiffre n'est pas connu, il n'est pas possible de savoir combien la Chine doit payer annuellement, et encore moins d'apprécier les chances d'un déficit éventuel.

M. de Mumm sait que son Gouvernement n'est pas partisan de réduction, mais il se croit pourtant autorisé à se ranger à l'avis de M. de Giers en vue d'aller plus vite si celui-ci rallie l'unanimité.

M. Joostens voudrait qu'on calculât les réductions approximatives qu'on pourra être amené à effectuer si l'on accepte 450 millions de taels comme chiffre définitif de l'indemnité.

M. Beau. — Le calcul a été fait. Le calcul des réclamation s'élève à 463 millions de taels. Je croyais que M. de Mumm avait parlé de 459 millions de taels ?

M. Joostens. — Sans tenir compte des intérêts.

M. Rockhill objecte que, lorsqu'on a indiqué la somme de 450 millions, on avait prévu l'augmentation possible. On ne peut rouvrir la question.

M. le Marquis Salvago rappelle que, dans la somme de 463 millions toutes les réclamations particulières figurent sans réduction et qu'une demande de 4 millions de taels a été calculée deux fois. La différence devrait être en réalité inférieure à 13 millions.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis qu'on vote sur la proposition, très claire, de M. de Giers. Accepte-t-on le chiffre de 450 millions sans condition ?

M. de Mumm partage cette manière de voir.

On passe au vote : tous les Ministres acceptent le chiffre de 450 millions, sauf MM. le Baron Czikann, Joostens et Komura qui demanderont des instructions. M. de Giers subordonne son vote à l'acceptation du chiffre par toutes les Puissances sans condition. Le Ministre d'Italie accepterait si tous les Représentants Etrangers acceptaient.

Sir Ernest Satow demande si le plan d'amortissement n° 5 de la Commission est accepté par tous les Ministres. La réponse est affirmative.

M. de Mumm propose qu'on en informe les Chinois mais seulement quand MM. le Baron Czikann, Joostens et Komura auront fait connaître leur avis définitif au sujet de la somme de 450 millions.

M. de Mumm désirerait savoir si quelques-uns de ses Collègues ont des réponses de la part de leurs Gouvernements concernant le paiement des indemnités privées.

M. de Giers dit que le Gouvernement russe considère le paiement des indemnités à ses nationaux comme une affaire d'ordre intérieur.

Sir Ernest Satow regarde la question comme étant prématurée, mais il n'est pas parti an d'un emprunt pour payer les indemnités des particuliers.

M. Rockhill dit que du jour où, à Washington, on a décidé de présenter sans détails ni explications la Note aux Chinois, il était entendu qu'on paierait les réclamations privées.

MM. Beau et Komura renouvellent la déclaration qu'ils ont faite à la dernière séance et d'après laquelle leurs Gouvernements se chargeraient d'indemniser leurs nationaux.

Sir Ernest Satow, en prévision de la conclusion des négociations, avait préparé un projet de protocole général et un projet particulier sur la question des indemnités. Il était d'avis d'évaluer le Hai Kouan tael en or de toutes les nations, — à une date fixée par exemple; et d'en faire « a gold money of account. » Ainsi on pourrait, comme on l'a décidé, présenter une réclamation globale aux Chinois, sans leur indiquer le quantum des réclamations de chaque Puissance, ce qu'on ferait si les demandes d'indemnités étaient évaluées en L., francs, marks etc.; et les paiemants seraient effectués dans les caisses des banques qui les répartiraient entre les intéressés.

A la demande de plusieurs de ses Collègues, **Sir Ernest Satow** mettra en circulation son projet.

On passe ensuite à la question du Whampou.

M. de Mumm rapporteur rappelle que le projet de conventiou et son annexe ont été communiqués au Corps Diplomatique. Désire-t-on que lecture en soit faite ou veut-on présenter immédiatement les observations ?

Comme Président de la Commission, il est bien entendu, partisan du projet.

Sir Ernest Satow proposera quelques petites modifications au fur et à mesure de la lecture.

M. de Giers fera d'abord une observation générale. Son Gouvernement est d'avis qu'il n'y a pas, pour la question du Whampou, matière à une convention spéciale et qu'il suffirait d'un échange de notes à ce sujet entre les Représentants Etrangers et les Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

Il présentera des observations de détail pendant la lecture en faisant remarquer qu'à son point de vue le projet est un règlement qui pourrait être annexé à la Note des Puissances.

M. de Mumm déclare que son Gouvernement est, au contraire, partisan d'une convention internationale, à cause de l'importance du sujet. Une convention est utile pour lier les contribuables qui devront verser des fonds ou auxquels on imposera des obligations.

Sir Ernest Satow est personnellement d'opinion qu'une convention est nécessaire. Quant au règlement annexe, on pourra le changer, si cela est nécessaire, puisque la révision en a été prévue de 3 ans en 3 ans.

M. de Mumm donne lecture du projet de convention.

Les Articles I et II ne soulèvent pas d'objections.

A propos de l'Article III, **Sir Ernest Satow** propose d'ajouter les termes anglais « international settlement » après les mots « concession internationale », car, s'il n'existe qu'un mot en français, on fait, en anglais, une différence entre la « concession » territoire cédé par un Gouvernement, et « settlement » territoire acheté directement par lots aux propriétaires.

Dans la désignation des Membres du « Conseil Fluvial », **M. Komura** propose d'ajouter, — *h)* « un Représentant de chaque pays dont le tonnage brut à Shanghai excède 300,000 tonnes par an.

M. Beau déclare que la Commission a cherché à faire représenter tous les intérêts; donc, en principe, il acceptera *ad referendum*, la proposition de M. Komura. Cela augmente le nombre des Représentants au « Conseil », mais il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à cela.

Seulement quelle sera la base d'appréciation si le tonnage diminue dans le cours des trois années ?

M. de Mumm pense qu'on pourrait se baser sur le tonnage annuel.

La proposition de **M. Komura**, qui déclare en outre qu'avec l'addition qu'il propose, il croit que son Gouvernement acceptera en bloc le projet de la Commission, est adoptée en principe. La Commission étudiera l'addition proposée par M. Komura et en arrêtera le texte.

Sur l'Article IV, **Sir Robert Hart** a présenté quelques objections, mais la Commission a passé outre.

A propos de l'article V, **M. de Giers** dit qu'il faudra faire un partage entre l'annexe et le texte. **M. Beau** répond qu'après étude la Commission fera circuler un texte définitif.

Art. VI et VII pas d'observations Sur une remarque de **M. de Giers, M. Beau** observe que l'annexe seule sera révisée.

M. de Giers dit que son Gouvernement objecte à l'article XI. Aucune clause semblable n'est jamais introduite dans une convention et l'article est inutile puisque les Gouvernements intéressés prennent part à l'arrangement.

Le Marquis Salvago remarque que la Suède-Norvège par exemple n'y prend pas part, et que, ses navires pourraient refuser de payer les taxes.

M. de Mumm donne ensuite lecture de l'annexe.

Article I. — **M. Rockhill** préférerait que la composition du « Conseil Fluvial » fut insérée dans l'annexe, plutôt que dans la convention, car elle est sujette à des changements.

Sir Ernest Satow est du même avis.

M. de Giers également, car étant donné la possibilité de révision, il pourrait y avoir malentendu, si l'article était inséré dans le règlement et dans l'annexe.

M. de Mumm. — La Commission s'occupera de la question d'apres les indications données.

Les articles. II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, ne soulèvent pas d'objections.

A propos de l'article X (Chap. II), **Sir Ernest Satow** fait remarquer qu'il n'y a pas à Wosung de « concession », mais un quartier européen, dont les terrains ont été achetés par un syndicat. on substituera dans le texte définitif le mot « quartier » à celui de « concession ».

Articles XI, XII, XIII, XIV adoptés.

M. de Giers trouve l'article XV trop « large ». Comment autoriser des travaux en dehors de la juridiction du Conseil et sous sa direction. Il accepte provisoirement l'article avec l addition, proposée par le Doyen, du mot « technique », après « direction » et celle des mots « et du consentement » (.....transmis par l'autorité et du consentement des Chinois).

Articles XVI. XVII, XVIII, XIX pas d'observations.

Dans l'article XX, **Sir Ernest Satow** voudrait ajouter à la phrase « le Conseil poursuivra les contreve-

nants devant les Consuls », « ou les autorités judiciaires », car à Shanghai, le Consul Anglais n'a pas l'autorité judiciaire qui appartient à la Suprême Cour.

Articles XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI pas d'observations.

Article XXVII (Chap. III § *a)* après les mots « propriétés foncières », on ajoute «bâties et non bâties».

M. de Giers voudrait que le § *c* fit partie du texte et non de l'annexe.

M. de Mumm. — Il n'y a qu'à l'y ajouter.

Article XXVIII. **Sir Ernest Satow** propose que les taxes sur la navigation, les propriétés foncières et le commerce soient augmentées « dans la même proportion ». L'addition sera faite par la Commission.

Article XXIX. **M. de Giers** désire qu'on spécifie que les « surtaxes » devront être approuvées par le Corps Consulaire. Celui-ci en référera aux Ministres, car en matière de taxe, c'est aux Gouvernements à imposer leurs nationaux.

Articles XXX, XXXI adop'és.

M. de Mumm remarque qu'en somme le projet est accepté en tant que projet, avec quelques très légères modifications, et qu'il ne subsiste que la réserve de forme faite par M. de Giers.

On examine ensuite la modification proposée par les Plénipotentiaires Chinois pour le cérémonial de réception des Ministres.

Les Représentants descendront de leur chaise d'apparat à environ cinquante mètres avant l'arrivée devant la porte Chien Ching jusqu'à laquelle ils seront portés dans des chaises de service. Sur la proposition de **M. Rockhill** la modification est acceptée.

Le Doyen rappelle que les Chinois demandent une réponse à leur note concernant la suppression des examens. (Voir copie de la correspondance).

Sir Ernest Satow dit que trois points sont à examiner :

1°. En ce qui concerne Ho Kien-fou, il n'y a pas lieu d'insister pour la suppression.

2°. Sur les cinq localités désignées par les chinois, il y en a deux dans lesquelles des missionnaires ont subi des traitements cruels, Nang Yang-fou et Kouang Tchéou. On peut ne pas insister en ce qui concerne les trois autres.

3°. Pour les examens métropolitains, le décret soumis au Corps Diplomatique mentionnant la suppression des examens à Pékin et Chouen tien fou la question est réglée, puisque le décret a été accepté.

M. de Giers objecte, que, dans les décisions des Chinois il n'était pas question des examens de doctorat.

Sir Ernest Satow. Le décret est clair. Nous avons décidé de l'accepter. Nous n'avons pas à y ajouter de commentaires.

Après une discussion à laquelle prennent part **MM. de Mumm, Beau, de Giers** et **Sir Ernest Satow**, il est décidé que la Commission de Rédaction préparera et fera circuler un projet de réponse aux Chinois accordant le maintien des examens à Hokienfou, Tchang-tchéou-fou, Tchang-tchéou et Houeihsieu et disant que sur le 3e point visé par les Plénipotentiaires, le Corps Diplomatique « se réfère au décret. »

M. de Giers, avant que la réunion ne se sépare, voudrait savoir quels sont les Gouvernements partisans du terme de 5 ans ou de 2 ans pour la durée de l'interdiction de l'importation des armes.

On met aux voix.

MM. de Giers et **Knobel** sont pour l'interdiction pendant cinq ans.

Le Baron Czickann, M. de Mumm, le Marquis Salvago, n'ont pas d'instructions.

Sir Ernest Satow, MM. Rockhill, Joostens, Komura, Beau sont pour l'interdiction pendant deux ans, **M. Beau** accepterait également cinq ans.

M. de Giers prie ses Collègues de demander à leurs Gouvernements les objections qu'ils peuvent avoir à faire au projet de règlement sur l'importation des armes qui leur a été soumis.

La séance est levée à 1 heure et quart.

Le Secrétaire,
A. D'ANTHOUARD,

Le Doyen,
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

No. 763.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Treasury
Ack.

DEPT OF STATE
NOV
13
1901
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECTD.
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DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 5th, 1901.

John Hay
Nov 12

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject :-The German Government has designated the Manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank as its delegate upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 763.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 5th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have been notified by the German Minister here that his Government has designated the Manager ofthe German-Asiatic Bank at Shanghai as its Delegate upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,

OCT 7 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT 7 1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
OCT 7 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Dip.

Sherrette, 2 P
Oct. 7
Confirm

From Peking

Oct 7, 1901.

Received 11.45 A M.

Sec State,

Washn.

Sheng Hsuanhuai advised by Viceroys Liu and Chang and assisted by Commissioners Taylor and Hippesley is authorized to negotiate all commercial and ~~tariff~~ Tariff revision provided for by protocol

Conger

1 Confd. Oct. 8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 11 44 AM 1901
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

No. 764.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 14 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV
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1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 9th, 1901.

Encl'd and
To War Dept.
Nov. 16, 1901
C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The Provisional Government of Tientsin. It should be abolished.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Ans. in the sense of Mr. Rockhill's memo. Copy despatch and our reply to War Dept for information.

MEMORANDUM

NOV 14 1901

Dear Adee:

I entirely agree with Mr. Conger that the continued existence of the Provisional Government of the Chinese city of Tientsin is ~~a direct vio-~~ inconsistent with ~~lation of~~ the terms of the Final Protocol, and that it should cease and the territory now under its jurisdiction should be turned over to the Chinese at ~~the very earliest~~ an early date. This in nowise would effect the question of the presence of the detachment of the troops of the foreign Powers at this point, which is the center commanding the line of communication between Peking and the sea.

W. W. Rockhill

November 13, 1901.

No. 764.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 9th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a report with enclosures made to me at my request, upon the organization and conduct of the Provisional Government of Tientsin, by Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary thereof.

The Chinese Officials, in personal interviews, are urging the importance and justice of abolishing this Provisional Government, and turning the city over to the Chinese; but you will observe that this Government was formed as a military measure, and under the direction and agreement of the Military Commanders. The Military Officials, members of and in charge of the said Government, are still acting under military orders, and military orders, therefore, will be necessary to authorize them to withdraw from or dissolve the Provisional Government.

The United States has had no military representative thereon since General Chaffee's departure, May 23rd, 1901, neither

are

are we now taking any part in the military occupation at Tientsin.

It seems to me that the plain understanding of the Protocol is, that on the 22nd of September all military occupation of the Province of Chihli, except as stated therein, was to cease, and as a natural consequence civil jurisdiction of every sort should be again taken up by the Chinese. Tientsin being the principal port of entry for the Province of Chihli, the continuance of this Provisional Government interferes greatly with the general administration of affairs in the Province, annoys the Chinese Government, menaces its efforts to control the people and administer the laws, and interferes with the collection of duties pledged to the payment of the indemnities provided for by the Protocol.

In my judgment the Provisional Government should be abolished and the territory now under its jurisdiction surrendered to the Chinese.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Enclosures:

1. Reglements Generaux d'Administration de la Cite Chinoise de Tientsin.
2. Circular of July 17th, 1900.
3. The Provisional Government of Tientsin.
4. Map of Territory tributary to Provisional Government.
5. General Rules of Administration (Translation).
6. Revenues and Expenditures.
7. Report on Chief Secretary's Department.
8. The Chinese Secretary's Office.
9. Judicial Department.
10. Police Department.
11. Mr. Denby to Mr. Conger, October 4th, 1901.

Enclosure 1. dispt. No. 764.

Réglements Généraux d'Administration de la Cité Chinoise de Tientsin.

THE TIENTSIN PRESS.

49, VICTORIA ROAD, TIENTSIN.
1900.

RÉGLEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX D'ADMINISTRATION.

La ville de Tientsin ayant été occupée par les troupes alliées il a été décidé de constituer une administration provisoire sous forme de "Conseil du Gouvernement Provisoire de la cité Chinoise de Tientsin."

La juridiction de ce Conseil s'étendra sur la ville même de Tientsin et sur les territoires environnants jusqu'au rempart de terre (mud wall) à l'exception:

1° des concessions etrangères-allemande, anglaise, française et japonaise.

2° des arsénaux, camps, chemins de fer, télégraphes et autres institutions militaires déja occupeés par les troupes alliées.

Le gouvernement Provisoire s'occupera des questions suivantes:

1° Rétablissment de l'ordre et de la sécurité dans l'enceinte de la cité sur le territoire soumis à sa juridiction.

2° Prescription dans la cité, sur ce territoire et aux environs de mesures sanitaires afin de prévenir les maladies epidémiques et autres.

3° Il facilitéra aux troupes alliées le cantonnement et leur procurera des vivres et des moyens de transport:—bêtes de somme, charretes, bateaux, coolies, etc.

4° Il dressera l'inventaire et prendra les mesures nécessaires, pour conserver la propriété-mobilière et immobilière appartenant au Gouvernement Chinois ainsi que celle des particuliers, délaissée par ces derniers.

5° Il prendra des mesures pour prévenir la famine parmi les indigènes.

Le Gouvernement Provisoire sera representé par un Conseil composé de trois membres jouissant des mêmes droits, élus par la réunion de commandants militaires des Puissauces alliées opérant dans le Pétchili.

Le Conseil, étant l'émanation de toutes les Puissances, jouira sur le territoire qui lui est confié d'une indépendance absolue et fera droit, dans la mesure du possible, à toutes les demandes, qui lui seront adressées, tant par les Commandants des troupes alliées, que par les Consuls des Puissances etrangères.

En cas de divergences entre le Conseil et un des Commandants des troupes alliées ou entre le Conseil et un des Consuls, la question sera soumise à l'arbitrage de la Réunion des Commandants supérieurs des troupes alliées ou à celui du Corps Consulaire selon le caractère du différend.

A

Si un arrangement ne peut être obtenu par cette procédure, le différend sera soumis à la décision de leurs Gouvernements respectifs.

Le Conseil aura le droit :

1° d'établir et de publier des Réglements aux questions interessant le Gouvernement Provisoire.

2° d'imposer aux indigènes des droits, taxes et contributions et de percevoir les impôts dus au Gouvernement Chinois.

3° Saisir ou prendre sous son controle toutes les valeurs ainsi que les documents, qui se trouveront dans les batiments gouvernementaux et dans les locaux privés, délaissés par leurs propriétaires.

4° de disposer, suivant les nécessités, de tous les biens meubles appartenant au Gouvernement à l'exception de ceux qui appartiennent à l'administration militaire et de proceder à la vente des biens meubles et immeubles confisqués chez les habitants indigènes.

5° d'employer les sommes mises à la disposition du Conseil pour les dépenses nécessaires.

Il est entendu qu'il sera fait au Conseil une avance de fonds par les Puissances aux quelles appartiennent les Members du Gonvernement provisoire à l'éffet de faire face aux premières dépenses avant la regularisation de la situation financière de la ville. Les sommes seront remboursées sur les premiers fonds provenant de la perception des taxes et impôts.

En outre de ses droits de haute police le Gouvernement provisoire sera également investi du pouvoir judiciaire. Il pourra en consequence infliger des amendes aux indigènes, confisquer leurs biens, et au besoin les punir de banissement et de la peine de mort ; en ce qui concerne les étrangers tant militaires que civils, le Conseil n'exercera sur eux que des droits de police. Les étrangers qui contreviendront aux réglements seront arrêtés et proces-verbal de leur interrogatoire sera immédiatement dressé.

Ils seront ensuite remis dans le délai de 24 heures aux autorités militaires ou conulaires dont il relèvent.

Le gouvernement Provisoire sera assisté sous son controle par le service ci après :

1° Chancellerie Générale du Conseil.
2° Service de sureté.
3° Service de santé.
4° Trésorerie.
5° Administration des biens du Gouvernement ainsi que de ceux délaissés par les particuliers.
6° Section militaire.
7° Section judiciaire.
8° Bureau de l'alimentation publique.

En dehors de ces services généraux chaque membre du Conseil a un cabinet particulier.

Les fonctions de chacun de ces services sont définies par leur dénomination même; quand au détails du service ils seront déterminés par des instructions speciales du Conseil.

Chaque section administrative est composée d'un Chef de service et d'un certain nombre d'employés suivant les besoins.

Le personnel de l'administration peut être choisi parmi les militaires et parmi les civils.

Toutes les personnes attachées au service d'un Gouvernement etranger qui feront partie de l'administration de Tientsin conserveront leur poste actuel ainsi que le traitement additionnel dans les mêmes proportions que celui alloué à ceux qui feront partie du Gouvernement Provisoire sans occuper de position officielle.

Il sera établi trois catégories de traitements, selon la position des fonctionnaires.
Chef de service .....£800 par an.
Sous chef ou adjoints .....£600 „ „
Employés secondaires .....£300 „ „

Les salaires du personnel indigène seront fixés par le conseil.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 764.

(Translation).

Vice Admiral Alexieff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces at Tientsin, has the honor to bring to the attention of his Colleagues that, in conformity with the decision arrived at by the latter at to-day's meeting, the officers designated by their respective military Chiefs, as members of the Council of the Provisional Government of the City of Tientsin are: For Great Britain, Lieutenant Colonel Bower; for Japan, Lieutenant Colonel Otoki, and for Russia, Colonel Wogack.

Tientsin, July 17th, 1900.

Approved by,

Germany,	(Signed)	Von Usedon.
Austria-Hungary,	"	J. Snoroffsy, R.& R.Limenschiffs Lieut.
United States,	"	C.C.K.Meade.
France,	"	de Pelacot.
Great Britain,	"	O.R.J.Dorward, Commanding North China British Mil. Forces.
Italy,	"	G. Sirianna, Lieut de Grass.
Japan,	"	Y. Fukushima.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 764.

The Provisional Government of the
District of Tientsin.

The Provisional Government of the District of Tientsin was originally created, under the title of Provisional Government of the Chinese City of Tientsin, by a reunion of the Allied Commanders, on the 17th day of July, 1900, four days after the capture of Tientsin Native City.

At the beginning it was decided that the Government should be entrusted to a Council composed of three members as follows:

Colonel Wogack (now Major General Wogack), Russian Service-(Note: on account of sickness General Wogack was unable to attend the Council meetings between the dates Oct. 3rd, 1900, and Feb. 1st, 1901, and during this time was replaced by Colonel Woronoff.)

Lieutenant Colonel Aoki, Japanese Service, (Note: Replaced on April 1st, 1901, by Lieutenant Colonel Havada.)

Lieutenant Colonel Bower, British Service.

Regulations for the administration of the City were established by the Allied Commanders, and the Government went into operation on the 23rd. July, making its headquarters at the Yamen of the Viceroy in the Native City.

In the month of November, the Allied Commander decided to increase the number of members of the Council, and, on the 13th November, a German Officer, Major von Falkenhayn, a French Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Arlabosse, and an American Officer, Major Foote (now Lieutenant Colonel Foote), took their places on the Council.

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At present the Provisional Government is assisted by the following services:

1. Chief Secretariate.
2. Police Department.
3. Service of Sanitation.
4. Treasury and Public Food Department.
5. Chinese Secretary's Bureau.
6. Public Works Department.
7. Department of Justice.

The personnel of these services and the manner of conducting business in them are set forth in detail in the following reports from the Chiefs of Departments.

The Reglements d'Administration, of which a copy is appended, describes the jurisdiction, the powers and the object of the Provisional Government as originally established, the jurisdiction whereof was limited by the mud wall. In February last it was decided by the Allied Commanders to greatly extend the area controlled by the government and enlarge its powers. New Reglements d'Administration, of which a copy is attached, were accordingly adopted by the Allied Commanders and were communicated to the Council by His Excellency Count von Waldersee in a letter dated the 19th January, 1901.

These reglements came into immediate effect, and steps were at once taken to put them into execution in such a manner that on the 1st March the enlarged territory placed under the control of the Council was brought under effective administration. The The decisions of the Council in this connection and the in-

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 764

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structions to the Chiefs of the Districts to which the territory of the Government is divided are appended hereto, together with the reports of the Chiefs of Districts.

CARTE
du
TERRITOIR ATTRIBUE
au
GOVERNMENT PROVISOIRE du DISTRICT de TIENTSIN

Limite du District

Limite des Divisions Administratives

Limite du Hsien de Tientsin

Eschelle 1:300000

0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometer

0 5 10 15 20 25 miles

1901.

TIENTSIN

Tei-li-hai

Ta-ho-tien

Ta po

Golfe de Pechili

District de Tientsin Nord

District de Tientsin Sud

District de Chun-liang-ch'eng

District de Tong-ku

Lutai Canal

Canal

Chun-liang-ch'eng

Liu-tai

Tong-ku

Pei-tang

Ning-tshong-ku

Wang-tsing to-tshonn

Ting-tsu

Ho-tou

Yang-tsing ma-tai

Yang-kia-tshwang

Li-kia-tsui

Pu-kou

Hsia-pu-kou

Shi-kia-tshwang

Hsiau-tien

Pei-tsang

Nan-tsang

Liu-ngan tshwang

Ho-kia-tshwang

Fan-kia-tshwang

Li-pung-tshwang

Tsha-tshwang

Tshonn-lin-tshwang

Wang-tshih tshwang

Pan-kia-tshwang

Yang-kia-tshwang

Mi-wo

Kieng-kia-tshwang

Hsien-shui-ho

Ko-ku (Wen-ku)

Hsin-tshong

Ta-ku

Ta-kou

Lu-kia-ho

Shang-ku-tsun

Tang-kia-ku

Liu-kia-tshwang

Tong-shang-ku

Si-ku

Nan-ku-tshwang

Lan-kia-tshwang

Jonn-tshwang

Wei-tshwang-tsze

Yang-kia-tshwang

Jonn-fong tshwang

Pang-kia-tai

Hsiau-pa-mu-to

Hwai-yui-tien

Hwa-niu tshwang

Ti-tou-tien

Hwan-ti

I-hsing-tsu

Wang-tshih tshwang

Li-kia-lou

Ta-tshau tshi-kou

Hsiau-san-tun

Tshau-kia-tshwang

Kau-mi-tien

Kuo-kia-tsun

Wang-kia-tsih

Tshang-kia-wa

Wu-tai-tsze

Mi-tshwang-tsze

Ta-wang-tshwang

Hsiau-piang tshwang

Tou-kia-fu

Kuang-tan-tsze

Fu-mia-wa

Sia-tshwang

Jang-tshong-tshwang-tsze.

Mei-tshang

Tsing-hai-hsien

Tai-tou

Ta-liu-tshonn

Li-yuen-tou

Tu-sze

Wan-li-pa-kou

Hsiau-sun-tshwang

Ta-han-tshwang

Ta-tshan Hsien tshan tshong

Tsiau-ku

Tsha-tien

Pei-pau-tai

Ying-t-honn

Yung-tsing ma-tai

Yung-kia-tshwang

Yung-tsing-tsing

Tung-fu-kou

Wang-orr-tshwang

Lau-mu-tie

Hsiau-tsie

CARTE
du
TERRITOIR ATTRIBUE
au
VERNMENT PROVISOIRE du DISTRICT de TIENTSIN

nite du District
nite des Divisions Administratives
nite du Hsien de Tientsin

Eschelle 1:300000

0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometer 30
0 5 10 15 20 miles 25

1901

Tien tsin
Tien tsin
Golfe de Pechili
Tsi-li hai
Tu ho-tien
Ta po
District de Tientsin
District de Lutai
District de Tongku
Canal Lutai
Canal Ning-tshong-ku
Canal de Chun-liang-chêng
Chun-liang-chêng
Ta ku
Tong-ku
Pei tang
Lutai
Hsian tsie
Pu-kou
Hsia-pu-kou
Li-kia-tsui
Hsiao-tien
Pei-tsang
Nan-tsang
Liu-ngan tshwang
Ting tsu
Ho-tou
Han-kia-shi
Yang-tsing
Yang-kia-tshwang
Li-kia-tou
Ta-tshan shi-kou
Hsian-san-tun
Tshan-kia-tshwang
Tung-tou
Wang-jan-ti
Pa-tai
Kau-mi tien
Kuo-kia-tsun
Wang-kiu-tsih
Tshang-kia-wa
Wu tai tsze
Li tshwang tsze
Ta-wang tshwang
Hsian-piang tshwang
Tou kia tu
Kuang-tan tsze
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Yang-kia tshwang
Wang-kia-hiang
Kia-ki-tshwang
Hsien-shu-he
Ti-tou-tien
Hai-li tou
Lu-kwai-tshwang
Pang-kia-tai
Jonn-ping tshwang
Lan-kia tshwang
Hsian-pa-mu-to
Hwai-yuen-tien
Ho-kia-tshwang
Tsian-ku
Tsha-tien
Ning-tshong-ku
Pei-tang
Hsia-ho
Liu-kia tshwang
Tong-shang ku
Si-ku
Ta-kou
Lu-kia-ho
Shang-ku tsun
Yang-tsing-ma-tai
Wang-tsing-to-tshonn
Ho-tou
Wang-orr-tshwang
Yang-kia-tshwang
Tsing-hai-hsien
Fu-ngiu-wu
Tou kia tu
Tshang-kia-wa
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Si-ku
Ta-kou
Lu-kia-ho
Shang-ku tsun

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 764.

District of Tientsin.

General Rules of Administration.

1. The City of Tientsin having been occupied by the Allied Troops and deprived by the events of war of its usual administrators, a provisional administration has been constituted, under the style of "Council of the Provisional Government of the District of Tientsin," by a meeting of military delegates nominated by the Commanders-in-Chief of these Troops.

This Council, being the emanation of the concert of the Commanders of the Armies of all the Powers, should not lose sight of the fact that its first duty is to facilitate with all its power the tasks which these armies have to accomplish, and shall in consequence, as far as possible, comply with all requests addressed to it by the Commanders-in-Chief thereof, as well as by the Consuls of the Foreign Powers.

The Council decides by a majority of votes.

In the event of believing itself unable to comply with the repeated request of one of the Commanders-in-Chief, or of one of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Powers, the matter shall be immediately referred by the Council to the senior Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, who shall, after the necessary consultation with the Commander-in-Chief or Agent interested, transmit the decision to the Council which shall be immediately executory.

When the matter concerns the Chinese population only and any one of the Commanders-in-Chief or Diplomatic or Consular Agents, the Council may refer directly to the Commander-in-Chief or Agent interested, who will give a decision.

Director of Training.

General Plan of Instruction.

1. The Duty of Training Devolves upon Every Commander.

All Army Troops and detailed by the Corps Commander will be instructed, under the supervision of the Commandant of the Training Camps of the District of Riverside, by a meeting of military officers nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of Home Troops.

2. The Commandant, representing the Commander of the Army of the Pacific, will keep all the Corps Commanders informed by letter as well as by the Corps Commanders.

The Council created by Article [illegible] of these Regulations will meet as frequently as possible, consistently with the requisite adherence to the above duties, and will act as well as by the Corps Commanders.

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In the event of obtaining [illegible] assistance, the Commander-in-Chief, on the request of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Powers, has merely to signify the same to the Colonel of the Corps Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, who will, after the necessary consultation with the Commander-in-Chief of Army Corps concerned, transmit the decision to the Council which will be immediately executed.

When the matter concerns the Commander-in-Chief of any one of the Corps Commanders-in-Chief or Diplomatic or Consular Agents, the Council will [illegible] to the Commander-in-Chief or Army Corps interested, who will give a decision.

The number of the members of the Council varies according to circumstances and shall be fixed each time when necessary by a meeting or Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Powers.

The jurisdiction of the Council of the Provisional Government of the District of Tientsin shall extend over the city of that name and over the surrounding territory, within precise limits fixed by the map attached to this statute, with the exception of:

1. The area of the Foreign Concessions,

2. The land covered by arsenals, camps, railways, storehouses, telegraph systems, and all other military institutions of whatever character, in the use of the Allied Troops.

II. In the extent of the District, the jurisdiction hwereof is thus given to it, the Council shall, through its own organs of administration, assure the security of the city of Tientsin, complete public works in course of construction and carry out those which may be deemed necessary-maintain and improve communications by rivers and canals, supervise the markets from which the city draws its supplies, and protect merchandise in transit for the interior or for exportation.

III The Provisional Government shall aid the Allied Forces in finding camping grounds, and shall procure for them provisions and means of transport-draught animals, carts, boats, coolies, etc., etc.

In addition it shall take in hand the following questions:

1. Preservation of order and security within the precincts of the city and in the territory placed under its jurisdiction.

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In addition it shall take in hand the following questions:

1. Preservation of order and security within the precincts of the city and in the territory placed under its jurisdiction.

2. Sanitary measures in the city and this territory to prevent epidemic and other diseases.

3. It shall draw up an inventory, and take the necessary steps for the administration of property, movable and immovable, belonging to the Chinese Government, as well as that of individuals abandoned by them.

4. It shall take measures to prevent famine among the natives.

IV. The Council shall further have the right;

1. To establish and publish reguàtions on matters concerning the Provisional Government.

2. To impose on native duties, tariffs and imposts, and to collect the taxes due the Chinese Government.

3. To seize or take under its control all valuables, as well as documents, which may be found in Government buildings and in private places abandoned by their owners.

4. To dispose, according to necessity, of all movable property belonging to the Government, excepting that which pertains to the Military administration, and to proceed to the sale of all property, movable or immovable, confiscated from the native inhabitants.

5. To employ the sums placed at the disposal of the Council for necessary expenses.

V. Besides its rights of supreme police control the Provisional Government shall be equally invested with judicial power; it may in consequence inflict punishment on natives, confiscate their property, and in extreme cases punish them with banishment and death. As regards foreigners, both Mili-

The number of the members of the Council varies according to circumstances and shall be fixed each time when necessary by a meeting or Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Powers.

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4. It shall take measures to prevent famine among the natives.

IV. The Council shall further have the right;

1. To establish and publish regulations on matters concerning the Provisional Government.

2. To impose on native duties, tariffs and imposts, and to collect the taxes due the Chinese Government.

3. To seize or take under its control all valuables, as well as documents, which may be found in Government buildings and in private places abandoned by their owners.

4. To dispose, according to necessity, of all movable property belonging to the Government, excepting that which pertains to the Military administration, and to proceed to the sale of all property, movable or immovable, confiscated from the native inhabitants.

5. To employ the sums placed at the disposal of the Com-

tary and Civil, the Council shall only exercise simple police control over them. Foreigners who may infringe the regulations shall be arrested and a written statement of their examination be immediately drawn up. They shall then be handed over to the military authorities or their proper Consuls within 24 hours.

VI. The Council of the Provisional Government of the District of Tientsin shall be assisted, under its control, by the administrative organization necessary to assure the proper carrying out of the Government confided to it, and the partition of this organization in technical divisions, the internal regulation thereof and the determination of the salaries of the various categories of employes are left entirely to the judgment of the Council. Employes may be chosen from the military and civilians alike.

VII The compensation of each member of the Councilof the Provisional Government of the District of Tientsin, which shall not be confounded with military pay, has been fixed at 1000 Dollars Mex. per mensem.

VIII As to the sums advanced to the Council by the different military administrations of the Powers, they shall be repaid as soon as the financial condition of the Council will permit.

Enclosure No. 6 In despatch No. 764.

Tientsin Provisional Government.

to July 31, 1901.

Receipts.	Taels.		Taels.	
By				
Grain Commissioner,	18,674	04		
Account Sales,	33,491	99.		
Fines,	4,609	58		
Domestic Duty,	389,801	48		
Licenses,	377,970	26		
			824,547	35
Extraordinary Receipts				
Sale of Rice,	15,923	13		
Iron at Hai Kuang Sse,	4,924	82		
Contents of City Arsenal,	5.865			
Confiscated Goods,	19.184	23		
			Tls	870,444 53.

E. & O. E.

Tientsin, July 31, 1901.

Y. Lee
Accountant.
T. P. G.

Financial Statement of the

From August 1, 1901.

Expenditure	Taels		Taels	
To.				
Executive Department	57,140	19		
Chief Secretary "	16,917	81		
Chinese " "	13,515	74		
Judicial "	8.831	68		
Police "	108,939	62		
River Police "	1,631			
Sanitary "	20,519	96		
Treasury "	32.234	04		
Public Works "	122.444	17		
General "	40.829	85		
Metropolitan District	3.853	50		
District Tientsin North	6.897	79		
" " South	3,902	81		
" Chun Liang Cheng	9,262	46		
" Tongku	16.661	81		
River Conservancy Board	35,000			
			518,582	43.
Balance in Treasury on July 31, 1901.			351,862	10.
		Tls	870 444	53

Balance in Treasury
July 31, 1901. Tls 351,862.10.

August Receipts Tls. 112,948.61
" Expenditure, 42,241.47
" Balance, 70,707.14

Balance in Treasury Aug. 31, 1901 Tls. 422,569.24.

ENCLOSURE NO. 7 IN DESPATCH NO. 764.

Report on the Organization of and Member of Conducting Business in the Chief Secretary's Department.

The Chief Secretary's Department exists by virtue of the paragraph of the Reglements Generaux d'Administration which provides for a Chancellerie Generale du Conseil.

This service now consists of:-

1. A Chief Secretary, salary 800 per annum; this post being filled by Charles Denby jr. (American) appointed July 23rd, 1900.

2. An Assistant Chief Secretary, salary 600 per annum: this post being filled by G. L. Frantzmann (English) appointed July 24th. 19000

3. A Secretary Adjoint Francais, salary 600 per annum. this post being filled by Lieutenant Favord (French) appointed November 26th. 1900.

4. An accountant salary Taels 200 per month, this post being filled by Y. K. Lee, an English speaking Chinese.

The duties of the Chief Secretary are as follows:-

1. To be present at and to record the proceedings of Council Meetings, for this purpose notes of proceedings are kep which are afterwords written out in full and presented at the next Council meeting for approval: after approval they are recorded

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recorded in ink in the Minute Book full reference index being kept;

2. To have charge of the correspondence of the Provisional Government, and to make necessary translations thereof excepting Chinese correspondence, which is conducted in the Chinese Secretary's Department. The Chief Secretary signes by order of the Council all the letters of the Provisional Government except such as are addressed to high military or civil authorities or which for particular reasons are signed by the Council letters received are filed on index files and letters press copies are kept of letters sent which are carefully indexed.

No Department is allowed to correspond on Government business with any person without epxress order to do so.

3. To present to the various departments the orders of the Council and to lay before the Council the reports of the Departments and such other matters as may come into his hands. Orders for the Departments appearing in the minutes are copied on an order from (See appended copy) and addressed to the Department concerned: this order is then letter-pressed in books kept for the purpose and sent, together with a press copy thereof, to the Department. The Chief of the Department notes on the order the action taken by him and returns

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it to the Chief Secretary, keeping the press-copy for his own files.

4. To prepare the Government pay rolls, keep the Government accounts, issue the orders for the payment of all sums authorized and ing general to keep a complete record of the Government's receipt and expenditures. For this prupose all sums received by the Goverment from whatever scurce are reported to the Council and entered by the accountant in the Government books: disbursements are only made on order of the Council duly entered in the Minutes- an order for the sum, signed by the Secretary, referring to the number and paragraph of the minutes of the meeting in which authorized, and sealed with the Government seal is delivered in payment: this order is exchanged for a cheque on representation to the Treasurer. The Treasurer holds such an orderas a warrant for all payments made by him.

5. To inform the members of the Council of any important business that may arkise on days when there is no meeting of th the Council.

6. To keep the sea of the Council and to affix it to such letters and documents as may require to be sealed, the practice at present being to affix the seal to all officila letters.

The Assistant Chief Secretary and the Secretaire Adjoint receive their instructions from the Chief Secretary and one or other of thwm acts for the Secretary in his absence. other

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Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 764

The Chinese Secretary's Office.

The principal work of the Chinese Secretary is the translating and disposing of the various petitions which are sent to the Government by the people of Tientsin. These petitions are deposited in a Petition Box outside the small gate known as the Petition Gate. One of the Military Governors opens this box daily, and after numbering the petitions hands them to the Chinese Secretary, who reads them and enters a summary of the contents in a book which is submitted to the daily inspection of the Council. All cases which can be settled by the Chinese Secretary on the general instructions of the Council, or which are covered by precedents already established, are so settled and the replies are posted on the wall near the Petition Box. Matters requiring special action of the Military Governors are referred to them by the Chinese Secretary and the decisions of the Council are posted as before. Petitions referring to matters which come within the special province of one of the other departments are referred to them by the Chinese Secretary, note of such reference being made in the Petition Re cord Book submitted to the Council.

In addition to those who present petitions, a great many Chinese request personal interviews with the Chinese Secretary, to make explanations, ask assistance, report the condition of the city, &c; and the Chinese Secretary keeps an open door as far as possible in order to keep in touch with what is going on among the Chinese, correct misunderstandings, and smooth over difficulties.

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All proclamations and notices which may be ordered by the Council, or which may be needed by the different departments in the conduct of their routine work are drawn up in Chinese and issued by the Chinese Secretary. A small Chinese printing office is connected with the Chinese Secretary's Office.

Certain passes and permits which require special investigation are issued by the Chinese Secretary.

The Chinese correspondence of the Council is carried on through the Chinese Secretary.

Leases and formal contracts between foreigners and Chinese are signed and recorded in the Chinese Secretary's Office.

The registration of deeds will be effected in the Chinese Secretary's Office when the Council decide to take cognizance of real estate transfers.

Tientsin April 8th, 1901.

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Tientsin April 8th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 9 In despatch No. 764.

Judicial Department.

Tu Yung Yamen, April 10th, 1901.

To the Council:

In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report on the organization of and method of conducting the Judicial Department of the Provisional Government.

Organization.

The personnel consist of,

Chief of Department,
Clerk of the Court,
Three Interpreters, (Chinese),
Three Clerks, "

The Court sits daily, except Sundays.

Records are kept in English and Chinese.

Cases come before the Court,

a. Through the Police Department,

b. By means of petition,

c. By the appearance of the parties without petition or process. The cases coming before the Court are Civil and Criminal.

In all matters of civil dispute the parties are encouraged to settle their differences out of Court. This frequently results in a settlement satisfactory to all concerned, but if the matter is one where a judicial decision is necessary the case is heard and judgment given.

Enclosure No. 9 In despatch No. 744.

Judicial Department.

Tu Yung Yamen, April 10th, 1901.

To the Council:

In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report on the organization of and method of conducting the Judicial Department of the Provisional Government.

Organization.

The personnel consist of,

Chief of Department,

Clerk of the Court,

Three Interpreters, (Chinese),

Three Clerks, "

The Court sits daily, except Sundays.

Records are kept in English and Chinese.

Cases come before the Court,

a. Through the Police Department,

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c. By the appearance of the parties without petition or process. The cases coming before the Court are Civil and Criminal.

In all matters of civil dispute the parties are encouraged to settle their differences out of Court. This frequently results in a settlement satisfactory to all concerned, but if the matter is one where a judicial decision is necessary the case is heard and judgment given.

Criminal cases vary from petty thieving to murder.

The Court issues warrants and summons.

All warrants are signed, sealed and dated by the Chief of Department. The seal is kept under lock and key. All processes are served by the Court messengers or the police.

Records are kept of all committments, discharges and daily proceedings.

Punishment consists of fine, flogging, cangue, imprisonment and capital punishment.

All proceedings are public.

Respectfully submitted,

Chief of Judicial Department.

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Respectfully submitted,

Chief of Judicial Department.

Enclosure No.10 In Despatch No. 764

Tientsin, 8/12/1900.

No. 79.

The Members in Council,

Tientsin Provisional Government.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit to you, a report on the organization of the International Police Force and Chinese Auxiliary Police Force, under my command, together with certain suggestions, which I trust will meet with your favorable consideration.

The strength of the International Police Force is roughly, 700 men, as follows:

French,	100
German,	70
Indian,	100
Japanese,	200
Russian,	130
Total,	700

The services of these attachments are lent, by the Commanders of the Allied Forces, to the Provisional Government, and the detachments are relieved whenever the Military Authorities see fit.

Each detachment is commanded by its own officer, who, in his turn, is under the command of the Chief of the International Police.

The latter officer is assisted in the execution of his duties by one "Second in Command," and one "Adjutant."

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 764

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Each detachment is commanded by its own officer, who, in his turn, is under the command of the Chief of the International Police.

The latter officer is assisted in the execution of his duties by one "Second in Command," and one "Adjutant."

Distribution.

Distribution. A proportion, varying from ten to fifteen man of each Detachment, is retained in this Yamen in order to supply the necessary guard and sentry duties, and also to provide a small garrison.

The remaining men of each of these detachments police the different Sections into which the Native City, and its environs have for administrative purposes been divided.

These Sections are as follows:

North East inside Section) } Japanese.
" " outside ")

North West Inside Section) } French
" " Outside ")

South East Inside Section) } Italian
" " Outside ")

South West Inside Section) } Indian
" " Outside ")

East of River South Section, German.
" " " North Section, Russian.

Police Headquarters, have been established in each of these sections from which again, a certain number of detached posts have been detailed, varying in strength from ten to twenty men. Patrolling between posts is carried out at regular intervals.

River Police. Strength 50 men, under an officer, is included in the strength of the Italian Detachment of International Police.

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River Police. Strength 50 men, under an officer, is included in the strength of the Italian Detachment of International Police.

Distribution. Pending the complete handing over to the Government Police by the Allied Forces concerned, of the bridges at present flagged and controlled by them, I have posted small detachments of River Police to the undermentioned Likin Stations.

No. 1 At Mud Wall 22, near West Gate.

No. 2, At Hung Ch'iao, on Pei Ho River.

No. 3, At Chen Chia k'ou, on Lutai Canal.

No. 4, At Liu Mi Chang, on Pei Ho River.

As the River will probably close very shortly, the bridge question is not of very great importance at present.

General duties of the Military Police are:

1. The maintenance of order within the native City and environs.

2. To arrest, and to send under escort to this Yamen any person, or persons, Military or Civil, concerned in an offence prejudicial to the interests of good order in the Native City, and environs thereof.

3. The enforcement of any orders promulgated by the Provisional Government, and made known by proclamation in the Native City.

Note. Cases against Military offenders are referred to their respective Commanders. Cases against Civil offenders are referred to their respective Consuls. Cases against Chinese offenders are tried in the court of this Government.

Pay. In addition to their pay as soldiers of the Allied Forces, the members of the Provisional Government Police receive, from this Government, the following monthly rates of pay:

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Officers, $60.00

Non Com.Offs., 15.00

Privates, 4.50

Distinguishing Badges. The men of each Detachment of International Police are provided with colored badges, which are worn on the arm. The badges are numbered with Arabic, and corresponding Chinese, numerals.

Cost of the Military Police Establishment. For the past month, it is as under:

1.	Pay,	$3,830.
2.	Expenses- Incidental.	
	(Heating, (Lighting, (Collies for water,	400
3.	Expenses, Initial.	
	(Repairs to Police (Quarters,	1,300
	Total,	$5,530

Chinese Auxiliary Police. An unarmed Force, which has been in gradual course of formation since August last. The same organizative and administrative scheme, as regards section distribution, as that adopted for the Military Police.

Strength.

1. European Superintendent,
1. Assistant "
6. Sergeants,
5. Corporals,
22. Lance Corporals,

Officers, $60.00

Non Com.Offs., 15.00

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1.	Assistant "	
6.	Sergeants,	
5.	Corporals,	
22.	Lance Corporals,	

381 Constables.

Total, 415 (Chinese).

Distribution. The force is distributed in posts of ten men, numbering in all some 40 posts, in the Native City and environs (see map) and with the exception of the North West Section outside, appears to be sufficiently strong for the duties required of it.

Bridges. Four Chinese Police are maintained at each of the City Bridges, viz.

Pei Fu Ch'iao

Hsin Fu Ch'iao,

Tien Ch'iao

Tung Fu Ch'iao.

Pay. The rates of pay are as follows:

Sergeant,	$12	per month,
Corporal,	10	" "
Lance "	9	" "
Constable,	8	" "

Each man of the Force receives his pay directly from the hands of, either the Superintendent, or the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Uniform. Each man, on being enrolled, receives gratis,

1 cap,

1 blue cotton blouse with badge,

1 pair of blue cotton pantaloons,

1 whistle,

and is required to supply himself, at his own expense, with

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and is required to supply himself, at his own expense, with

1 additional blue cotton blouse,
1 " pair of " " trousers,
2 pairs of boots,
1 truncheon,
1 lamp.

Rations. The men provide their own food.

Kit Inspection. Are held regularly, at Station, and the men are made to make good any deficiencies.

Punishments. 1.Dismissal with or without Corporal Punishment.
2. Corporal Punishment.
3. Fines.

Fines are placed to the credit of a special fund, and from this sum is drawn the extra pay of non-commissioned officers.

Night Inspections. are made by either the Superintendent or his Adjutants.

Non-Commissioned Officers of Section report to the Superintendent every week.

Cost of pay for last month, $3,340.

General Remarks. Military Police. In view of the South Section, East of River, being assigned, for purposes of Police Control to the Germans, an additional thirty men should be added to their present strength of seventy.

Prisons. The Public Works Department is at present, constructing a prison in this Yamen, which, when completed, will be used in place of these small temporary buildings made for that purpose.

Hospital Prison. Has also been constructed in this Yamen.

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Hospital Prison. Has also been constructed in this Yamen.

Town Prison. For criminals sentenced to periods of hard labor, is situated in the South West Section, and is under the control of the Officer commanding the Police in that Section. There are at present seventy men sentenced to hard labor, and, as the number increases, the want of a properly built prison and exercise yard, becomes more felt.

A good prison should be constructed, and a non-commissioned Officer should be appointed as jailor.

A Prison Hospital. in the Town, close to the prison should also be constructed.

Brothels, for the troops have been selected in certain Sections, viz.

1. In the North West Outside,
3. In the East of the River South Section.
1. In the North of the River Section.

These houses are subjected to a sanitary inspection once a week by the Chief of the Department of Sanitation.

Executions. are carried out in the following manner. The criminal is marched, after hearing his sentence read to him, under an International guard, to the selected place. A proclamation pasted on a board, notifying the name, offence of the prisoner, and punishment awarded to him, is carried at the head of the procession.

On arrival at the place selected for the execution a hollow square is formed, and the prisoner is either shot, or beheaded, according to the terms of the sentence. If beheaded, his head is placed afterwards in a prominent place for ten days, and the proclamation is pasted near it.

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I would suggest that a proper execution ground and cemetery for criminals adjoining, be selected. Also that in future, all death sentences, before being carried out, be published in the daily local vernacular paper, known as the "Chih Pao," in order that the punishment be made as public as possible.

Fire Brigades. Prior to the recent outbreak, there were a number of volunteer "Fire Societies" in the City. This department having been called upon to organize societies, the following steps will be taken towards doing so:

1. There are 37 Fire Engines in the Native City.

2. These all will be examined by a skilled mechanic, an employe of this Government.

3. The Fire engines which are found to be in good condition will be apportioned, in definite numbers as required, to the different sections of the Native City and environs.

4. Firemen, as required, will be enrolled and posted to Sections, and Fire Engine Sheds will be built, or chosen, in the Native City.

The general care of the engines and apparatus will be entrusted to a European Mechanic, whose services have been entertained by the Government.

LOCAL Communities. In order to facilitate the organization of native labor required by the Allied Forces, the names of 8 of the most influential Chinese inhabitants, in each of the ten different sections, have been registered in the office of the Chinese Secretary.

These Committees have proved to be of great value. It is

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These Committees have proved to be of great value. It is

necessary to avoid placing any real power in the hands of these men, several of whom in the light of recent experiences, appear to be of doubtful character.

Telephonic Communication. Would be of great value between the Head Office of this Yamen, and the different Headquarters of Police Sections in the Native City.

Steam Launches. Two will be required at the opening of the River and Grand Canal in the Spring, and I would recommend that orders for two Steam Launches of light draught be placed with a Shanghai firm as soon as possible.

Owing to the possibility of the Provisional Government extending its jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Mud Wall, I venture to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Council.

1. The establishment of bodies of Military Police, at slected centres of districts, in the neighborhood of Tientsin.

2. The raising and organization of bodies of Auxiliary unarmed Chinese Police at each of these selected centres, and in the villages within the particular District concerned.

I would suggest that, for Police Administrative purposes, the following centres of Districts be selected:

1. Yangtsun,
2. Yang Liu Ch'ing,
3. Ching Hai Hsien,
4. Tong'ku,
5. Lutai.

A sufficiently strong body of Military Police should be

necessary to avoid placing any real power in the hands of these men, several of whom in the light of recent experiences, appear to be of doubtful character.

Telephonic Communication. Would be of great value between the Head Office of this Yamen, and the different Headquarters of Police Sections in the Native City.

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1. The establishment of bodies of Military Police, at elected centres of districts, in the neighborhood of Tientsin.

2. The raising and organization of bodies of Auxiliary unarmed Chinese Police at each of these selected centres, and in the villages within the particular District concerned.

I would suggest that, for Police Administrative purposes, the following centres of Districts be selected:

1. Yangtsun,
2. Yang Liu Ch'ing,
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A sufficiently strong body of Military Police should be

appointed to each of these places under an officer. The Police of each Centre, and consequently of each District, should be of one nationality. At least one-half of each of these Districts Detachments should be mounted. The Officers in command of District Detachments, should be on the actual staff of the International Police, and especially selected for the work.

Two Civilian Officers, denominated respectively "District," and "Assistant" District Superintendent of Chinese Police," should be appointed to each Centre. These officers should be entrusted with the formation of a body of Chinese Police, and with the distribution of the force amongst the various villages within the district.

These officers should be under the command of the Military Police officer of the District.

A police Magistrate, endowed with minor powers of punishment, and a Medical officer and Assistant, should also be appointed to each District.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Major.

Chief of International Police.

appointed to each of these places under an officer. The Police of each Centre, and consequently of each District, should be of one nationality. At least one-half of each of these Districts Detachments should be mounted. The Officers in command of District Detachments, should be on the actual staff of the International Police, and especially selected for the work.

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ENCLOSURE NO. 11 IN DESPATCH NO. 764.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Conger.

Consiel
du Govermement Provisoire
du district de Tientsin.

Tientsin, China October 4th, 190

Dear Mr. Conger:

As requested in your letter of September 30th, I beg to give you the following account of the organization of the Provisional Government and the American connection there with.

Tientsin was taken on July 14th. On the 16th, 17th and 18th July, the officers commanding the Military Forces here met under the presidency of A dmiral Alexieff, Commander in Chief of Russian Forces, and organized the Provisional Government, adopting certain Reglements Generaux d'administration for its guidance. Colonel Meade, representing the United States, was present at all these meetings and took part in the deliberations. A printed copy of these Reglements is annexed thereto.

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tricts Detachments should be mounted. The Officers in command
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ENCLOSURE NO. 4 IN DESPATCH NO. 764.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Conger.

Consulat

du Gouvernement Provisoire

du district de Tientsin.

Tientsin, China October 4th, 1900

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part in the deliberations. A printed copy of these Reg-
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I. At this meeting of the allied commanders it was
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decided that a council consisting of three members be put in charge of the Government, this decision being approved in writing by the Military Commanders of Germany, Austria, the United Sates, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan. Enclosed in a copy of the protocol. On the 31st July the Council informed all the Generals that the Government was organized and asked them to place at this disposal the forces promised for the police of the City.

In response to this request, General Chaffee placed 100 marines at the service of the Government, who remained doing police duty until 28th September, when they were replaced by a battery of artillery. This battery was withdrawn early in October and not replaced. Since October 1900 the United States has not helped to police the City of Tientsin.

The names and ranks of the first three governors are set forth in note of which I enclose a copy, from the note it will be seen that, in November, the allied Commanders increased the number of the members by adding an American, a German and a French officer thereto. The American Officer nominated by General Chaffe being Lieutenant-colonel Foote, 9th infantry. On the departure of the United States Forces from Tientsin, Colonel Foote left the Provisional Government service, severing his connection therewith on May 10th , 1901,

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and no other American Officer took his place. On the proposal of Colonel Foots, however, The Provisioanl Government Council, on April 29th, adopted a resolution authorizing "Mr. Charles Denby Jr., Chief Secretary, to notify the Lega- "tion of the UnitedvStates, at Peking, of any matter consider- "ed by the Council which might be of importance to the United "States." The United States Charge d'Affaires was informad of this resolution.

On the 15th April, an Italian member, Commandant Sasanuova, entered on the Council, with the authorization of the Military Commanders, General Chaffee concurring in writing, and the Council now consists of Major General Wogack, Russian; Lt. Colonel Arlabosse, French; Lt. Colonel Bower, English; Lt. Colonel Harada, Japanese; Major von Falkenhayn, German; Commandant Casanuova, Italian.

The jurisdiction of the Council at first confined to the area within the mud wall of Tientsin, but, in January 1st, the Allied Commanders, at a conference held in Peking, enlarged it to cover both banks of the River from Lao Mi T'ien, below Yangtsun, to Taku, and the Grand Canal as far as Yang Liu ching. (See map) New Regelments for the control of this district were adopted replacing the old, and they went into effect on the 19th January. A translation

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of

of these Reglements from the French text is enclosedherewith.

The Provisional Government continues to operate under these rules and will, in the natural course of military procedure, continue to do until the superior military officers order the withdrawal of their representatives on the Council. A lagge and successful Government has been built up; peace has been restored.prosperity brought back to Tientsin and vicinity, and justice executed. The Government has the confidence and goodwill of the population and it is more than probable that its withdrawl would be regarded as a misfortune by the Chinese Mercantile classes. As to the foreign community, they almost unanimously approve the Goverament.

The Council has enjoyed a large revenue. Enclosed statement gives a resume of the receipts and expenses for the year ending July 31st, 1901. This evenue is constantly increasing and is used for beneficent public works. The city has been thoroughly cleaned; eleven miles of broad thoroughfares, well paved, have been constructed and lined with shade trees; the city is as well lighted at night as any foreign concession in China; the rivers and canals have been cleaned and thier banks put in attractive condition; a poor-house, a

hospital

appointed to each of these places under an officer. The Police of each Centre, and consequently of each District, should be of one nationality. At least one-half of each of these Districts Detachments should be mounted. The Officers in command

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hospital and a public library are maintained by the Government; provision for feeding and clothing the poor in winter has been made and was in effective operation last year; precautions have been taken to prevent contagious disease and a well equipped quarantine station has been placed at Tongku. The Council also has made a contract for the building of water-works to have 15 kilometres of pipe in operation within 14 months, and a concession has been given to light the city by electricity, and to put in system of electric tramways. Public markets havebeen built, modern prisons established, free vaccination bureaus founded, houses of prostitution have been limited to certain areas, and subjected to rigid inspection, while houses of unnatural vices have been abolished.

The Provisional Government has set apart Tls. 250.00 for the improvement of the river between Tientsin and Taku, besides paying monthly Tls. 5,000 for the same purpose. A large sum has been voted to build a mordern bridge leading from the French concession to the Railway Station. The roads adjacent to Tientsin used by foreigners, the country people and the military, have been paved and levelled, and certain troublesome monopolies under which the people suffered have been Abolished.

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It seems desirable that the reforms which have been inauguarated should be guarded by the Government, for a year or two to come, in order to prevent a relapse, into the former conditions at Tientsin, though, of course, the ultimate delivery of the Government to the Chinese cannot be prevented.

As above intimated the control of the Provisional Government rests with the Allied Commanders.

General Chaffee, until his departure from China, seems to have taken part in all deliberations of the commander on the subjett of the Government, though no records thereof have been sent to the Council but the Council has received a number of letters from him concerning measures proposed. At the time of his departure, he made no official communication to the Council, and Major Robertson now at Peking has informed the Council that his duties in no way pertain to the Provisional Government. This leaves the United States in a Military point of view unrepresented on the Government.

Americans are however well represented amongst the Civil employees-three chiefs of Departments out of seven being Americans, viz. Chief Secretary , Charles Denby Jr.,;

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Chief Judicial Magistrate, W. S. Emens,; Chinese Secretary, C. D. Tenney.

I enclose herewith certain other papers which may throw more light on the operations of the Government viz. Chief Secretary's report, Chinese Secretary's report, Magistrate's report, and the report of the Chief of the Public Works Department.

I should be pleased to supplement the above by any specific additional information you may wish for.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Chas. Denby Jr.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

Minister of the United States,

Peking.

Enclosures:

1. Reglemnts as originally established.
2. Protocol of meeting app ointing first Governor.
3. Note on organization of Government.
4. Map of Government's enlarged jurisdiction.
5. New Reglements- English text.
6. Financial statement July 31, 1901.
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